

POOR DOCUMENT

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Yankee Gold.

If further proof were needed that the government have sold the country to a ring of American speculators it has been furnished by the fact that a citizen of the United States named Buchanan, acting under the direction of Mr. Van Horne, chief superintendent of the Canada Pacific Railway, has just passed through the constituencies distributing \$800,000, the amount of the corruption fund subscribed by the Syndicate!

Buchanan visited this city last week and called upon a number of persons whom he was instructed to make right. Among these he distributed several thousands of dollars in American gold. One gentleman whom he approached rejected his bribe with scorn, and said to him: "God help Canada when a fellow like you dares to bribe honest citizens in Yankee gold."

Buchanan also visited Lennox and approached Mr. Allison, who is opposing Sir John Macdonald, with an offer of \$15,000 to resign on nomination day, or if that was not enough, to make it \$25,000. It is scarcely necessary to say that Mr. Allison rejected the bribe and ejected the briber with loathing.

Such are the means employed by this corrupt government to carry the election. In the struggle of the people against monopoly, the monopolists are willing to spend a million if necessary to debauch the electorate in order that they may have five more years wherein to plunder the country.

In the presence of this stupendous villainy, it seems beyond belief that men having a claim to citizenship in Canada should be found willing to vote away their liberties and consign themselves, their children, their property and their future welfare to the remorseless tyranny of a syndicate of capitalists, who, with the assistance of a traitorous ministry have fastened their grip on the vitals of this unhappy country.

Perhaps after all it may be a hard but just necessity that the people of Canada should drink to the bitter dregs of the frothy cup of Macdonaldism; that the unthinking crowd who are ever ready to be bought, should have full sway for a time, in order that the downfall of the gigantic infamy now sustained by foreign gold may be more absolute, complete and disastrous.

A few years ago and the audacious immorality of which this Ministry has been guilty would most assuredly have led to their ignominious dismissal. But it seems the public sense of right has been blunted and obscured by the contemplation of successful fraud in high places. Canadians were wont once upon a time to look down upon American politics with disgust; but we have seen how the people of the Republic sent a Colfax into disgraceful retirement for far less crimes than his own misgovernment of the Dominion.

But, baleful as are the influences at work to debauch the public conscience of our people still further, we are not without hope of turning the tide of corruption, now sweeping through the land. At all the public meetings held so far, we have observed a calm, fixed, determined number of men, who evidently held themselves aloof from the howling residuum, brought from the slums of vice and drunkenness, to shout for the Tory candidates. Back of these are the conscientious, silent voters, who take no part in the demonstrations, but who will record their condemnation of this infamous government on the day of polling. To these reading, observing, reflecting, honest, honorable men we appeal at this great crisis in the history of our country, and we know we will not appeal in vain.

Let them teach Sir John Macdonald and the hords of vampires he has gathered about him, that Canadians value their freedom, that they will not permit their country to become the prey of foreign capitalists, and that they still hold the honor and welfare of their country above all things sacred!—Free Press.

A POPULAR LANDLORD.—The World's London special says:—The Earl of Dunraven's tenantry turned out en masse to meet him and the Countess, on their arrival last week with bands and banners. Addresses of welcome and congratulations were presented, and at night the village of Aday was illuminated with a display of Chinese lanterns and bonfires. The Earle and Countess walked alone amid the people in every part of the estate and village till midnight. The affair is one of the most curious as it is one of the most pleasant incidents recorded in recent Irish history. All the rents upon Lord Dunraven's estate have been settled by arbitration between landlord and tenant, without the reference of any case to the Land Court. When a valuation had been agreed upon, which his tenants admitted to be satisfactory, Lord Dunraven, of his own motion, made another reduction of 34 per cent. The result to him will be a clear loss on his Irish estates.

The Buffalo Courier of June 12th publishes the following:—"The question whether Canada has furnished a large immigration to the United States has recently been discussed on both sides of the frontier. The figures of the Washington Bureau of Statistics on this subject have been met by the Canadian press with statements and arguments to which a satisfactory rejoinder has not been made. Meanwhile some light has been shed on the subject by a recent bulletin (No. 285) of the census office, with which it should be remembered the bureau of statistics is not officially connected. In this census bulletin the 'nativities' of the seven States of Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, and Missouri, and the Territory of Montana are stated; that is to say, tables are given showing the number of the native and foreign born inhabitants of the States and Territory named, and more particularly the States of the Union or foreign countries in which were the original homes of the several elements of population. These instructive tables prove that in a portion of the country which when the census was taken contained nearly 11,000,000 of people there were about 245,000 natives of Canada. Of these 32,131 were found in Illinois, 19,451 in Iowa, 13,758 in Kansas, 145,968 in Michigan, 25,288 in Minnesota, 261 in Mississippi, 8,090 in Missouri, and 288 in Montana. As there is a considerable Canadian element in other parts of the Union—notably in the New England States and New York—it will not be surprising if the total Canadian born population of the United States shall be found to approximate three-quarters of a million, or about one-seventh of the total population now living in the Dominion. In one State (Michigan) the Canadian element outnumbered the native population."

In London now-a-days male smoking parties are the fashion. Sometimes they follow a dinner party, and the gentlemen retire to the drawing room, enter in, and dwell there with the other men who arrive any hour up to midnight. Very often there is music, and excellent music, and everybody smokes and eats carvings, sandwiches and drinks. Pomery or Bollinger, or brandy and pol until two or three o'clock in the morning. Sir Geo. Wombwell, who had such a narrow escape for his life at Balacava, and again in the terrible hunting accident when Sir Thomas Slingsby was drowned, gave a grand smoking party a few nights ago. The company was both distinguished and "exalted." The Prince of Wales was present, and also Lord Alington, once known as "Bunny" Stuart, Sir Owen Lanyn, of Transvaal fame. Mr. Oscar Clayton, who cures the gout and tells good stories, Sir Julius Benedict, the composer of the "Lily of Killarney," Dr. Quain, physician and deersalker, Mr. Bancroft the actor and manager of the Haymarket Theatre, Mr. Coghlan, Mr. Edmund Yates, of the World, Mr. Edward Lawson, of the Daily Telegraph, Mr. Toole, and some three score more of artistic and literary celebrities and men about town not to know who is to "argue oneself unknown." The wonderful Italian boy, Cesarino Galeotti, who not only plays well on the pianoforte, but improvises on any theme given to him, went through his remarkable performances. Mr. Arthur Cecil and Mr. George Grosz sang and played, and Mr. Toole gave his amusing "Lectures" and "Trying a Magistrate." All present enjoyed themselves very much, and the party was an immense success.

FAUST.—There is an old story told about Faust, the associate of Guttenberg, the inventor of printing. As soon as the Bible, which these two pioneers of the art had printed, was complete, Faust took a number of the copies to Paris to sell. The first copy he sold to the King for 750 crowns, and another to the Archbishop for 500 crowns, and to less illustrious or less worthy persons he sold other copies for much smaller sums, each one thinking he possessed a marvel of penmanship. So delighted was the Archbishop with his purchase that he took it to the King, who, in emulation, produced his volume. In spite of difference in the great initial letters, which were painted by hand, the text in both was found to be identical, down to the smallest details, which would be impossible in books written by hand. Other copies, too, it came to be known had been sold. There was no way of accounting for the mystery except by magic, and poor Faust was committed to stand his trial for sorcery, and was imprisoned. Only upon a full disclosure of his process of printing, which had hitherto been kept jealously secret, did he not obtain his liberty, and this he did not long enjoy, dying shortly after of the plague, before he could return to the country.

The strength of the tide adverse to the present Dominion Government is shown by the fact that Mr. Prain, a strong local candidate, who has been for ten days past canvassing North Wellington in the Conservative interest, has withdrawn from the contest.

THE DOLLAR MARK.—Origin of "8." There are a number of theories for the origin of this sign of the American dollar. One is that it is the combination of U. S. the initials for the United States; another, that it is a modification of the figure of the dollar being formerly called a "piece of eight," and designated by the character 8.8. The third theory is that it is a combination of H. S., the mark of the Roman unit, with a fourth is that it is a combination of P. and S., from the Spanish peso duro, which signifies "hard dollar." In Spanish accounts it is contracted by peso, writing the S. over the P., and placing it after the sum. But the best origin of the sign is offered by the editor of the Whitehall Review, who once propounded the question at a dinner party in London, at which the American consul was present. As no one could tell, the editor gave the following explanation: "It is taken from the Spanish dollar, and the sign is to be found, of course, in the associations of the Spanish dollar. On the reverse of the coin is a representation of the Pillars of Hercules, and around each pillar is a scroll, with the inscription 'Plus Ultra.' This device in course of time has degenerated into the sign which stands at present for the American as well as Spanish dollar. The scroll around the pillars represents the two serpents sent by Juno to destroy Hercules in his cradle."

A GRAND AUTOGRAPH ALBUM.—Tomorrow or next day a delegation, representing the numerous clubs in Canada, and headed by the Hon. Alex. Campbell, will wait upon the Governor General in Quebec to present His Excellency with a complimentary address signed by the heads of all the families bearing the name of Campbell that are known throughout the Dominion. The gift is a large quarto volume, handsomely bound in brown morocco. On the front cover is emblazoned in a gilt crown, the word "Lorne" in cypher, a bear's head (His Excellency's crest), the motto *Nonbis in die*, and in each corner a thistle leaf and flower. The covers and fly leaves are lined with watered silk. The address, which occupies the two first pages, is very beautifully illuminated, especially the first page, on which appears, at the top, the Governor General's crest and the motto, *vis ea nostra roca*, and in the corners the shields and emblems of the Order of the Thistle, while the Campbell tartan forms the border. Following the address are some 2,000 autograph signatures on parchment. These parchment leaves are separately sewed to cards attached to the binding. The first signature is that of Sir Alex. Campbell. With each signature is given the residence and occupation of the signer.—Montreal Star, 12th.

It is intimated that the Czar of Russia has resolved to make certain concessions to the revolutionary party. Commissioners are to be issued to consider the question of central institutions and granting to the people a share of the administration of governmental affairs. This policy was previously decided on by the late Czar, who had signed a ukase to that effect on the day of his assassination, just as Lord Frederick Cavendish, the apostle of concession, was stricken down on the day of his arrival in Ireland. It seems clear that Russia cannot much longer be withheld from adopting the institutions of civilization. The heritage of the Czar has jeopardized his life, retarded his coronation, and made him to all intents and purposes a prisoner, apprehensive of personal violence in his own dominions. The four corners of the world have been bought very much closer to each other this last half century than they ever were before, and the success of representative institutions in other lands has become apparent to the meanest classes in Russia and created in them a desire for a share in the government of their own.—Telegram.

HERE are two bits of Western journalism which some foolish "non-resident American" will probably develop into an article for one of the English reviews on the strange customs of American social and religious circles: "When a Texas couple stood up to be married, the minister saw the handle of a pistol protruding from the bridegroom's pocket, and suggested that out of respect to the solemn ceremony, it be laid aside. The advice was heeded. Then the bride deurely drew a dagger from her bosom and tossed it beside the other weapon."—"The pulpit was set outside the church at Winflow, Texas, in order to give room for a stage on which to perform 'Pinafore,' and when again needed for use it was missing. Several weeks of search elapsed before it was found in a gambling house, where it had been altered into a faro table."

A man made a rookery in front of his house, in which he planted some beautiful ferns, and having put up the following notice, found it more efficient and less expensive than guns and man-raps. The fear-inspiring inscription was: "Beggars, beware! Polytopisms and Scolopendrids are set here."

Notes of the Day.

Emmeline West, of Richmond, has been poisoned twice, shot at twice, and stabbed three times, but is still alive and well.

Twelve million bushels of corn were last year made into glucose in the United States alone. Brewers were the largest consumers.

An Iowa man in Chicago was in great luck yesterday. He procured a license to get married, but was arrested and taken to Iowa before he could use it.

The chief of the fire department of Coldwater, Mich., is under arrest for setting fires. His object was to keep the firemen interested by giving them something to do.

A man was arrested and fined for kneeling and praying aloud in the streets of Wichita, Kansas, and the Times declares that he could have stood up and sworn with impunity.

The lately deceased Duke of Grafton is said to have shown some years ago, to a physician who flattered himself he had cured his grace, all the bottles of medicine which had been prescribed, but none of which had been taken, although the patient had got well.

A wife at Boone, Iowa, got a divorce from her husband solely on testimony volunteered by her sister, who then professed to detest him; but within a month the sister married the man and confessed that she had schemed to part the couple for that purpose.

Oscar Wilde, on being interviewed in Boston as to Canada, called the Dominion "distinctly a land of noble rivers," away from which the "scenery is pastoral. Its cities are nobly situated." Quebec reminded him of "Athens with its high rock and purple hills." He was "particularly struck with Canada, as compared with the States, with the want of any real cities." "The cities here are so wonderfully quiet." "The streets of Quebec reminded him of a little village in Brittany." "The Parliament buildings at Ottawa were extremely beautiful in proportion and design, and most delicately proportioned. Where they fall, and all the public buildings in Canada fall, is in the monotony of color. A building should please one by its color, as do the old buildings in Venice, where lines of colored stone are used decoratively." "The University of Toronto is one of the most beautiful buildings in Canada." "In reply to a question as to Canadian national art, he said no nation could have such a thing till it felt two things, perfect independence and absolute unity. Canada as yet had not realized herself. First of all there were two nations, the French and the English, nearly absolutely distinct. Canada's west was undeveloped, and the rest of fresh life had not, therefore, come to her as to the United States." "She had not experienced that backward wave of fresher life" as the Americans had. "In Toronto he found a most remarkable artist, Mr. Watson, who had never been to Europe and yet had a perfect mastery over tone in color. His work in pencil was exquisite." "The young sculptor, Mr. Dunbar, had also done one or two beautiful things. The Ottawa Art School was good, as it had the absolute essential of a school, a life class. If the Princess Louise had stayed in Canada her influence in art would have been remarkable. All the same there was a promising art feeling in the Dominion. He had there some interested and intellectual audiences, in no way more than in Toronto." He thought Mr. Howells' guide book to Canada was the one perfect; nothing could serve so well for Quebec as his (Mr. Howells') "Chance Acquaintance."

A ten hour law has of late been enforced in the mills of Massachusetts by state inspectors. One of the ways in which an evasion of the statute has usually been attempted was by starting before the regular hours, and alleging that it was necessary, in order to get the machinery in running order at the time when work was supposed to begin. Thus as much as two or three hours was added per week to the legal six. The inspectors have now decided to allow only five minutes for starting up, and to prosecute those mill owners who are longer about it.

Five million dollars an acre is the latest quotation for land in the neighborhood of Broadway and Wall street, New York. The narrow strip at the northeast corner of Broadway and Liberty street, with less than nine yards frontage on the main thoroughfare, fetched \$356,000 last week, which is at the rate of precisely \$5,099,400 an acre, or \$113 a square foot. The nearest approach ever made in New York to this prodigious price was for property on Wall street, near Broadway, bought for \$100 a square foot.

An English judge decides that female apprentices may escape from their indentures by marriage, which decision greatly pleases the working girls, but employers are not happy over it.

Japanese fans are a liberal education. They are a public school system, the telegraph, the photograph, the story paper, history and geography, prayer-book and pedigree, news of all kinds, in short a circulating medium of great importance. By their fans you shall know them, and the study of fans is a matter of Japanese etiquette. For instance, in Japan a man never carries any but a folding fan, while in this country such are the peculiar property of women, and a man in the street using a folding fan looks ridiculous. In Japan no woman can carry a fan in the street, or before a man, and when she wears a fan at all it must be of the flat kind. The fan drill of Addison—and of Charity Fairs here, could not, therefore, be had before an audience, and as there is even some deadly affront conveyed in the use of the flat fan before a native gentleman, the flirting must be done with other weapons. Blue blood in Japan wears its folding fan in the belt or bosom of the loose robe, while the squire of low degree is marked by his fan at the back of his neck, where the Texan carries his pistol, or poked under the knob of his hat. The brilliant lugs and butterflys, beads and blossoms, it seems, on a spreading gilt and colored fan, are the badges of dance girls and are carried as their trade-mark. No high-born lady would touch one of these to save herself from melting. There is a battle fan, iron-bound and covered with parchment, which is largely copied on the cheap paper fans brought to this country, and may be recognized by the colored balls floating into colored fields. Fans in Japan are used as Christmas, holiday and birthday cards with us, to express good wishes, but they may also tell a bit of gossip, the latest news, may challenge to mortal combat, or be as saucy or scurrilous as a valentine. Some of the favorite pictures in this country on screens are advertisements, and the trade or occupation of both men and women are known by their dress. The Japanese have really flooded our markets with satire, and whether the figure on the fan lies its saah in front or at the side, all convey some meaning of occupation, of honor or dishonor. The fan gives the signal for games and wrestling matches to begin, and although a thing of ornament, does duty as a policeman's billy also.

LEARN ABOUT THE PULSE.—Every person should know how to ascertain the state of the pulse in health; then by comparing it when he is illing, he may have some idea of the urgency of his case. Parents should know the health pulse of each child, as now and then a child is born with a peculiarly slow or fast pulse, and the very cause in hand may be that of peculiarity. An infant's pulse is 140; a child of 7 about 80, and from 20 to 60 years is 70 beats a minute; declining to 60 at four-score. A healthy grown person's pulse beats 70 times per minute. There may be good health down to 60, but if the pulse always exceeds 70 there is a disease, the machine is working itself out; there is a fever or inflammation somewhere, and the body is feeding on itself; as in consumption, when the pulse is quick, it is over 70, gradually increasing, with decreased chances of cure, until it reaches 110 to 120, when death comes before many days. When the pulse is over 70 for months, and there is a slight cough, the lungs are affected. There are, however, peculiar constitutions in which the pulse may be over 70 in health.

Prof. DeGross addressed the Lincoln Teachers' Association on "The Elements of Success," and in the course of an able lecture said:—Distinction in any calling is not attained without an effort. Are you poor? Then with the sword of energy lift yourself out of the arms of poverty, and seat yourself and family around the table of plenty. Enthusiasm is an element of success. Be not afraid of enthusiasm; it is God within us. Teachers should be filled with enthusiasm; should be willing to throw their whole souls into the work for the sake of humanity; they should not be afraid of work, of study, of thought, of continual mental concentration. No truly Christian man can be an idle man. Who are the men that carry on the affairs of life in our day? Not those who rise late in the day, and spend the day in idleness; not those who wear clean claw-hammer coats and kid gloves, who are dead, and who by a heathenism custom are not buried; but those who rise early in the morning and face the storms and adversities of life all day long, those who delight in the faithful performances of their legitimate work.

Dr. Rogers mentions a Kincardineshire husbandman who was expressing to his minister the high opinions he had of his personal virtues, and he wound up his eulogy by saying, 'An' I a'ways, and specially, liket your sterling independence, sir. I ha'e a'ways said, sir, that ye neither feared God nor man.'

The Czar of Russia has consented to become sponsor for Prince Williams', of Prussia, son.

If the skeletons of an orang-outang and a chimpanzee be compared with that of a man, there will be found to be the most wonderful resemblance, together with a very marked diversity. Bone for bone, throughout the whole structure, will be found to agree in general form, position, and function, the only absolute differences being that the chimpanzee has thirteen pairs of ribs, whereas the orang, like man, has twelve. With these two exceptions, the difference are those of shape, proportion, and direction only, though the resulting differences in the external form the motions are very considerable. The greatest of these are, that the anthropoid or man-like apes, as well as those of all monkeys, are found like hands, with large opposable thumbs fitted to grasp branches of trees but unsuitable for erect walking, while the hands have weak, small thumbs, but very long and powerful fingers, forming a hook rather than a hand, adapted for climbing up trees and suspending the whole weight from horizontal branches.

The almost complete identity of the skeleton, however, and the close similarity of the muscles and of all the internal organs, have produced that striking and ludicrous resemblance to man which every one recognises in these higher apes and in a less degree, in the whole monkey tribe; the face and features, the motions, attitudes and gestures being often a strange caricature of humanity.

The game called draw poker is one that affords illimitable opportunities for backing up your confidence in the value of the cards in your hand. But there are more surprises in a game of draw-poker than any other game extant. The chief point in the play seems to be to discover by the countenances of the rest of the players whether they hold good hands or bad hands, and this leads to the players assuming the most innocent expression of profound satisfaction when they have a poor hand. It is not often that the stakes go as high as a quarter of a million dollars, as was the case with a trio of Yankee players the other day; indeed, it is difficult to see how any man could be so far carried away on a single hand as to venture such an amount. But card-playing is a fascinating game, and people often go to a higher figure in the excitement of the game than they would dream of doing in their cooler moments.

The Cincinnati Commercial, alluding to the strikes in the United States, says:—It would be easy for those concerned in public affairs to say that these strikes are pure cursedness, the result of demagoguery, vanity, and vindictiveness. But the true story is of wider scope. The primary cause of the strikes is the excessive cost of living, and that, unhappily, is not associated with general business activity and prosperity. That which is wrong is excessive taxation—the artificial conditions imposed by the ringster tariff—the extraction of too much money from the industries of the country to pay the national debt with unprecedented rapidity, and indulgence in a profligacy in general appropriations beyond example. Therefore, says the Commercial, cut down taxation.

HON. WM. McDONALD ON THE GOVERNMENT'S POLICY.—Reference has been made in a Montreal paper to Hon. Wm. McDougall's views on the tariff question, in which it is stated that while he supports the N. T., he is of the opinion that there might be readjustments made in the cotton and sugar duties. He is understood here to go even further, and to believe that the duties on breadstuffs and coal should be done away with, and also that the Finance Minister, finding himself with a large surplus, should lessen the burdens of the people instead of seeking ditches to throw money into. The principle adopted by the Government of giving money to enterprises entirely of a local character he considers a very dangerous precedent.

A man who sought in vain to obtain work in New York tried a new tack recently. He shipped before the mast to Europe, and came back on a return steamer as a poor immigrant. The charitable association gave him plenty of work and good wages as soon as he landed.

When Quin was in a coffee house he heard one man say, "Waiter, a glass of brandy; I'm hot." In a few minutes another customer cried out, "Waiter, a glass of water; I'm cold." Exasperated by the general dishonesty, he halloed, "Waiter, a glass of brandy; I like it."

A paper found on the body of Lieut. DeLong, commander of the "Jeannette," dated Oct. 18, stated that four of the party were then dead and another dying.

The Japanese census shows an enormous increase in population. Great fires have occurred in Japan, these cities, destroying temples and 200,000 hundred houses.

A committee of the Spanish Deputies has advised the abolition of differential flag dues in Spain and her colonies.