

# POOR DOCUMENT

## THE WEEKLY HERALD

CHASLES H. LOGAN, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.  
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Let there be no shirking of the issue involved in the approaching contests for seats in Parliament. It is not whether or not the manufacturers of the Dominion shall be developed, although the Tory press, conscious that they cannot face real issues, will endeavor to deceive the electors, and persuade them that somewhere, not here in New Brunswick, nor in Nova Scotia, nor in Quebec, nor in Ontario, nor in Prince Edward's Island, nor for the matter of that in any place they can name, but somewhere, certain industries are just struggling into existence under the beneficent influence of high taxation, and they will prophesy that those who languish and die if the country declares itself in favor of Liberal principles. No man who knows the circumstances of the country will deny that under a revenue tariff, that is a tariff framed to take no more money directly or indirectly from the people than they ought to pay, the manufacturers of the country will have all the protection they can reasonably demand. The Tories have thought fit to increase the duties until the people are paying nearly fifty per cent. more taxation every year than the Minister of Finance pledged himself was necessary for all the wants of the country—they saw fit to impose this enormous tax, which burdens the majority of the productive industries of the Dominion, in order that a few favored lines of manufactures might be conducted at a profit which would yield phenomenal dividends. The cotton lords have drawn thirty, forty, and in some cases fifty per cent. from their investments, and the people have paid this enormous rate of interest at the same time as they have been plundered by a tariff, which collected three dollars always where two would have been enough. The issue then on the tariff is not shall we have protection, but shall the people be despoiled of their hard earnings? Shall lumbering, agriculture, and a hundred other industries pay tribute to a few rich men, who are not satisfied without unscrupulous dividends?

### AN UNBROKEN FRONT.

The Liberals of York County should stand together and present a firm, unbroken front at the ensuing election. To-night the Tories are to meet and decide upon their candidate, whether it shall be Mr. Fisher or Mr. Fraser; and whoever is chosen it is the plain duty of all who desire pure Government and the maintenance of popular rights, to do their utmost to secure his defeat. Every Liberal should act in this election as though the future of Canada depended upon his individual vote. He should remember that the candidates represent principles, and should cast his vote in favor of him who represents the cause of the people. York County is an agricultural and lumbering county. Upon the taxation policy of the Tory Government has pressed most heavily. It has laid upon every man, woman and child in the county a tax of two dollars per head more than the Minister of Finance himself declared to be necessary. John Pickard's candidature is a protest against this unjust and burdensome tax, and the success of the party which he supports will signify the reduction of taxation. And the same may be said to the Liberals everywhere. Liberal rule means reduced taxation. It means the discontinuance of monopolies. It means fair play to all industries and not the pampering of a few. It means self-government and provincial rights.

We believe in the constituencies of York, Sunbury and Queen. The success of the Liberal candidates is already assured. Nevertheless, the exertions of our friends should not be relaxed. The battle will not be a very long one, and there is not much time to lose. Let every Liberal be on the alert. Let him be earnest in his canvass, so that the victory may be complete. The days of Toryism are numbered. A great wave of popular indignation is sweeping over Canada and will carry down power the men who have piled such grievous burdens upon the people. The beginning of the end is now on hand. Sir John Macdonald saw it and sought to avert the inevitable catastrophe by dissolving Parliament a year before the expiration of its term. He would not trust the people for another year. His only hope of success rested in crushing Ontario and springing an election upon the people. He will fail. From all parts of Canada comes the loud note of preparation. The people are aroused. They have learned in four years of oppression and taxation what Toryism means, and they will have no more of it. It is time the people governed the country for themselves once more, and that an end was put to the control of half a continent by the Tory clique at Ottawa, in the interest of themselves and a few capitalists who could be almost counted on one's fingers.

### TWO IN A BED.

The last *Royal Gazette* contains a proclamation appointing Allan A. Davidson, Esquire, Q. C., a Legislative Councillor in the room of the Honorable William M. Kelly, "who has ceased to be a resident of this Province." The Consolidated Statutes, Chapter 3, Section 6, provide: "When a question arises respecting the qualification of a Legislative Councillor or a vacancy in the Legislative Council, the same shall be heard and determined by the Legislative Council in such mode or manner as the House may order or prescribe." One of the qualifications of a Legislative Councillor, by section 4 of the same Act is that he shall be a resident of the Province. In section 5 seven cases are given in which the place of a Legislative Councillor shall become vacant. One of these is non-residence of the Councillor in the Province. So that if the Hon. Mr. Kelly is a non-resident of the Province his seat is vacant. But the only method known to the law of determining whether he is a non-resident is that pointed out in section 6 above quoted. This method has not been

open expression of public opinion, he carved out the constituencies of the Province he has trampled on, so as to make them all as nearly Tory as possible. He throws out his hands to paralyze the New Brunswick Liberals, and by the promise of judicial positions and political assistance controls the local Government of this Province and attempts by his lieutenants to dictate to the electors shall choose, even for the local Assembly. To control Prince Edward Island, which had revolted from him, at the last hours of Parliament almost he forced through a large grant to be expended in the Island, so as to buy back the allegiance of the people. To consolidate his power in the west he gives over a large portion of the finest land in the Dominion to men of the landlord class. So well are his plans laid indeed, that if the people do not assert their rights, in a manner which cannot be misunderstood, this whole Dominion, with all its magnificent resources, will be ruled by the absolute will of a small clique of Tories, backed up by the power of Quebec. Against this the people should revolt. Every man who on the twentieth of next June deposits his vote for a Tory, will vote for a continuation of taxation, misadministration and centralization of power. Let New Brunswick assert her old-time allegiance to Liberal ideas. The people of the other Provinces are awake to the emergency, and one grand, united effort will make the country free from Toryism forever.

### A Catechism for the "Capital."

The *Capital* says it has the authority of Mr. Fraser for stating that the report that overtures were made to Mr. Blair on the subject of the Attorney Generalship is a "complete fabrication." Will the *Capital* get Mr. Fraser's authority to answer the following questions? Did the Hon. Robert Marshall speak twice to the editor of the *HERALD* on the subject of Mr. Blair's entering the local Government as Attorney General? Did the Hon. Robert Marshall afterwards call at Mr. Blair's office? Did he see any one there? Had he been there before? What did he call there for? What did he discuss with the person he met there? Did he not afterwards call Mr. Blair out of a store on Queen street and have a conversation with him? What was the conversation about? Is Mr. Fraser able to answer these questions, and if not what justification has he for thrusting himself forward to deny the truth of statements he knows nothing about? The statement originally made by the *HERALD* was that propositions were made by "a member of the Government," and Mr. Fraser's denial, until he shows what he is talking about, is just so much wasted breath. We have always been disposed to treat Mr. Fraser, personally, with every respect, but do not propose to permit him or any one else to give the lie to statements in the *HERALD* without pinning him down to facts and showing just how much his denials are worth.

Is it possible that this whole election campaign is to be characterized either by falsehoods told by the *Capital* or charged by it upon its contemporaries. In the face of the fact that the resolution published in Thursday's *HERALD* passed the Board of Agriculture unanimously, the *Capital* has the effrontery to deny that the Board condemned the action of the Government on the stock farm. It states that all the speakers expressed "unqualified approbation of the Government's management," and mentioned Mr. Swin as one. We are informed by Mr. G. A. Sterling, a member of the Board, that the speeches, and notably that of Mr. Swin, were entirely the other way.

The *Reporter* says: "In our collective capacity we have in other days done many noble things." This is no doubt a gentle allusion to some acts of kindness performed by the editor of the *Reporter* when exercising his "collective" functions as an Attorney-at-Law. Perhaps he has let some unfortunate off with small bills of costs. Perhaps he has charged nothing at all in some hard cases. But, bless his dear soul, the country is full of just such instances, and let us hope that somewhere, in the sweet by-and-by, there is a reward for him and all other good lawyers for the many noble things done "in their collective capacity." N. B.—"Collective" is not a very good term but it will do.

Dr. Dow and Mr. E. L. Wetmore have published their cards to the electors. That of the former will be found in our columns. Both of these gentlemen promise to support the local Government. The people of York County ought to be told some reason why they should return candidates pledged to support the temporary combination now at the head of local affairs—a combination which cannot hope to keep together after the elections, which is essentially Tory in all its features, and which perpetuates all the objectionable features of the Executive which has mismanaged the affairs of the Province during the last four years. The gentlemen above named have certainly the merit of taking a plain and unmistakable stand, and for this they are entitled to every respect; but we mistake very much if they will find a majority of the electors of York County of the opinion of the Government led by Mr. Hanning, and containing not a single man who possesses any strength in a provincial point of view, ought to receive their support. We shall discuss this question more at length by and by, and for the present have only to say that we regret that gentlemen whom we esteem so much personally as we do Dr. Dow and Mr. Wetmore, have so declared themselves that we cannot give them support.

### TWO ELECTION CARDS.

No man in this country to-day stands in a worse position before the people than Hon. John J. Fraser. Mr. Fraser was compelled by the Government clique to run against Mr. Pickard, or else the Judgeship which he seeks would not be given him. He had to run up his card of Attorney General and come before the County, unasked by any convention or representative body of his people to run, not of his own motion, but because he must obey orders. He has tried to enter the field only to find that he is not acceptable to the bulk of his own party, but at the sacrifice of his own self-respect, and at the sacrifice of the respect of people of all sides of politics.

### THE YOK COUNTY EIGHT-IN-HAND.

The report is again current that Sir Leonard Tilley is to retire from the Department of Finance, and that Sir Alex. Gault will take his place.

### A Balance Sheet.

The Dominion Government in Account with the Province of New Brunswick.  
Dr.  
1882. To bal. due on Eastern Extension Railway account, \$150,000  
To 12 years interest at 5 per cent. 90,000  
To stipulation of New Brunswick Penitentiary, 65,000  
\$305,000  
By an Equity Judgement to an M. P.—a large donor to the Pacific Scandal fund, &c.  
By a Supreme Court Judgement to an Attorney General, a sudden convert to Confederation, &c.  
By a Supreme Court Judgement to an Attorney General who retired from the local Legislature and unsuccessfully contested an election to the Dominion Parliament!  
1882. By a County Court Judgement to a Provincial Secretary, one created expressly for the occasion, although publicly condemned by Judge Waters, whose district and duties had thereby been diminished!  
By an addition of \$1,000 per annum to Judge W.'s salary as compensation for his lessened duties and labors!  
By a promised Supreme Court Judgement to an Attorney General for contesting the return to Parliament of the Liberal member for York!  
By the promise of a return to the Dominion Government to a Chief Commissioner to oppose the return to the Commons of the Liberal member from Westmorland!  
The Dominion Government, by the above credits, claim that the balance now exists against the Province of New Brunswick on this account.  
May 1882.

Recently, in some general observations upon the effects of the N. P., we said that under a revenue tariff, that is, one which levied no higher duties than are needed to raise enough revenue to defray the current expenses of the public service there would be sufficient protection to manufacturers. We then said that the Cotton Lords made in some instances as high as 50 per cent. per annum on their investment, and we styled such a rate of profit as usurious. It is more than the country can afford to pay. We find that we did not place the figures high enough and that the Hudson mill at Montreal paid 55 1/2 per cent. last year and is expected this year to pay 98 per cent. That is to say that upon every \$1000 which the shareholders invested in the mill they will this year enjoy an income of \$980. That there may be no misunderstanding the matter, we give below an article from the *Toronto Globe* showing the amount of money invested by the shareholders in the mill, and their profits since it was established. A more extraordinary exhibit was never made public, and is of itself sufficient to condemn the monstrous tariff which the Tories have placed upon the people. It will be observed that this mill was constructed during a period when a revenue tariff was in force, and that it continued to be profitable all through the period of depression, when other industries were being conducted at a loss. Yet the tariff was so framed in 1870 by the Finance Minister as to more than double its already large dividends, by laying burdens upon those industries which required the stimulus of good times to make them prosperous. The following is the *Globe's* article:—

The Hudson mill was built in 1872, at a cost of \$381,047. But of this sum the shareholders paid only \$288,950, the remainder being left as a debt and being finally paid off out of profits. The sum of \$288,950 therefore represents the amount invested in the mill. In 1873 the mill earned \$28,275.50, out of which the shareholders were paid \$18,316.14, or 64 per cent.  
In 1875 the mill earned \$30,810, gross profit, and a net profit of \$19,986.07!  
In 1876 the net profits were \$35,223.52, or over 12 per cent!  
In 1877 the mill earned a gross profit of \$73,245.63, or 25 per cent. on the investment, and a net profit of \$50,161.91, or nearly 17 per cent.  
In 1878, the year which is credited with being the worst during the hard times, the mill earned a net profit of 27 per cent.  
In 1879 the net profits were about 49 per cent., and a large addition was made to the capacity of the mill!  
In 1880 the net profits were 50 per cent., and the stock was watered by presenting to the shareholders, as the amount upon which dividends were to be paid, stock to the amount of the difference between the money originally invested and the actual cost of the mill. In other words, the stock watered to the amount of about 33 per cent.  
In 1881 the net profits were about \$160,000, or 56 1/2 per cent. on the original investment!! During the year the capacity of the mill was about doubled, and if each of the added 25,000 spindles turns in as much profit as was earned by the 34,000 spindles previously at work! The earnings of the mill in 1882 will be \$252,000, or ninety-eight per cent. on the investment!!!  
This being the state of the case, the public will be quite prepared to learn that Hudson stock is to be watered up to \$1,250,000; that is, each holder of the original shares is to be presented with eight new shares, and dividends will be paid upon the whole number of eleven shares!!!!  
During the ten years since the mill was opened the shareholders have received cash dividends of \$182,000. The present value of the mill and the additions (all paid for out of earnings) is \$1,200,000. Making proper allowance for deterioration, the original investment of \$388,950 has therefore expanded to nearly four times its former bulk. The total profit on the investment is '81 per cent., representing the neat annual average of 38 per cent.

### THE COMPANY HE IS IN.

"Our principal objection to Mr. Pickard is the company he keeps, the party he supports and the policy he defends," says the *Reporter*. It is well to be told that our contemporary objects to Mr. Pickard only on these reasons; otherwise one might suppose that it objected to the color of his hair, the cut of his whiskers or the size of his foot. The *Reporter's* objection covers the whole ground of politics, and as its opposition to Mr. Pickard is, we believe, strictly political, it was scarcely necessary for it to assure the public that its principal objections to him were political. Our contemporary objects to the company that Mr. Pickard is in. Who are the company composed of? Edward Blake is one of them, a man against whom, even his most bitter opponents have never ventured to breathe a dishonoring word; a statesman in the highest sense of the term; a broad-minded, scholarly, Christian gentleman. Alexander Mackenzie is another of the company; a grand specimen of sterling manhood; an upright man, who has lived a

long, busy and responsible public life, without incurring a shadow of reproach against his name. Turning nearer home, what is the company that John Pickard is in to whom the *Reporter* objects? It is composed of the large majority of the wealth, intelligence and enterprise of New Brunswick, of the farmers and their sons, and of hundreds of other sterling men and good citizens in every walk of life. The *Reporter* finds the annexation list in Mr. Pickard's company. Let him name them. Let him name one who ever was so imbued with independence of sentiment as Sir Alexander Galt, the Tory Commissioner. It finds Reformers there. True enough, and there are enough of them to reform the political complexion of Canada. It finds the fossilized Tory there. Let it name the man in the party who has ever boasted himself "a Tory of Tories," as Sir John Macdonald has repeatedly done. It finds the renegade-Conservative there. Well, we give up. What is a renegade Conservative? What our tinted friend enlighten us and point out an example of the *laissez faire* nature?

The *Reporter* also objects to what Mr. Pickard's party has done. It says that it opposed the proposed Confederation. This is true only of a portion of the party; and events have shown that they were justified in many of the objections they made to the Confederation scheme; but they have all loyally accepted the situation, and have done their utmost to make the best of the very bad bargain which was made for the Province. It says that this party denounced the acquisition of the North West. This is not in accordance with the facts. It charges that they sought to prevent the admission of British Columbia. This is not true of the party as a whole; but it is a thousand pities that those who did seek to prevent the ratification of the ruinous compact with British Columbia were not successful. The full effects of that wretched bargain bid fair to last as long as Canada has a history. The *Reporter* complains that this same party threw its influence against the construction of the Canada Pacific Railway. The people of New Brunswick, have not yet, and they never will, condemn the men who voted against the wicked sacrifice of millions of dollars upon that railway; but the Liberal party did not oppose the construction of the road. They simply endeavored to have its construction keep pace with the necessities and ability of the country. It also objects that Mr. Pickard's political associates have opposed the system of protection, which robs the poor and makes the rich richer. This is true. We can understand how the *Reporter* can object to Mr. Pickard on these grounds for it was on the opposite side to him on all or nearly all of the above questions; but how Mr. Fraser can do so, if he is to be a candidate, passes our poor comprehension.

### "Trainer" Makes a Clean Breast of It.

To the Editor of the *Herald*:  
I got tired of working about the farm and concluded to go to be a school teacher. The old man ridiculed the idea and called me a simpleton, but I paid no attention to that. I felt that I had a future before me, that I had a destiny to fulfill; I didn't know that before I could fulfill anything I'd have to be filled full myself. I've discovered that fact; I've got my fill full of it. I attended school for a considerable time, acquired a little knowledge and more confidence, and set out for the Normal School "full of high hopes and pious ambitions." The teacher told me I would go through the institution without any trouble. I'd like to go through that teacher. Of course when I came up here I felt that I was the most considerable individual in the city. I was full of myself. I was the coming man. I was the one who would multiply honors and go home under flying colors. I have multiplied colors rationally, and thought of flying, but the honors are left out of the question. I have been deceived. I didn't know that a teacher had to be a chemist, a doctor, a scientist, a philosopher, and a cyclopedia of miscellaneous information. I know it now; I know all about it. I wish that ignorance had been bliss, for 'tis awful to be wise. Every time I see a man with a shovel or a wheelbarrow, I think sadly of the old plantation and the discarded potato patch. I'd like to swear, but it isn't a part of my creed. Perhaps if there wasn't any *Oreod* I wouldn't want to swear. I have changed my mind with regard to the future. I don't want to have a destiny; I want to go home. I want to make a big fire and fry my books into it and then go home. I suppose I'll have to stay till the end of the term though. The die is cast and I must stay if I die for it. I intended to try for the medal; I guess I won't meddle with it now. I'll endure the agony with as good a grace as possible, and when I get out of this presence will never grace the Normal School again. I've these lines as a warning to all young men from the country who have a destiny. Better to have a legacy of two acres of land on a blue-berry barren, and a yoke of oxen, than to have a destiny. The Normal School is a splendid institution for men who have brain power enough to manufacture thunder and lightning and that sort of thing, but an ordinary individual had better stay home and manufacture rye bread and pork and butter for home consumption. I shall return to the farm. If this, the relation of my own experience, may be the means of saving other young men from a like misery, it will be a source of pleasure to me in after years, when I sit by the kitchen fire on a snug winter evening shelling corn and beans and reminiscing on my early tribulations.  
Yours, etc.,  
A "TRAINER."

The *Daily Transcript*.—"We welcome the new *Moniteur* daily. It is a bright looking paper, and is well supplied with sharp articles. Success to it and the good cause of Liberalism in which it will labor."