POOR DOCUMENT

AGENTS FOR THE HERALD.

TRAVELLING AGENTS.

Judson True, Charles O'Brien, Thomas Buchanan, H. Wortman.

LOCAL AGENTS.

E. Vanwart, St. Mary's Ferry;
J. Gibson, Marysville;
T. L. Atherton, Shogomoc;
G. H. Dykeman, Mactaquack;
H. M. Stevens, Somerville, C. C.;
Albert Boone, Geary;
Herbert Grey, Bath, C. C.;
G. A. Sterling, Upper Mangerville;
C. E. Harrison, Mangerville;
R. McMinimin, Stanley;
Rev. Mr. Harrison, Jacksonville.

THE WEEKLY HERALD

CHARLES H. LUGRIN, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

FREDERICTON, N. B., APRIL 20. 1882.

MR. PICKARD.

The *Reporter* continues in an enquiring frame of mind in respect to Mr. Pickard. It objects to the instance we gave the other day, namely, his efforts in reference to the completion of our railway system, because this work has not been accomplished. It wants to know something which Mr. Pickard has actually done. We do not know that the true measure by which to judge of the character of a representative is his success in the general game of grab; but if Mr. Pickard's abilities are to be judged of by what he has obtained for the County of York in the way of public expenditure, we think his record is one which ought to commend itself to the people. Take the single matter of post offices. Through Mr. Pickard's efforts the number of offices in this County have been increased from forty to nearly eighty, and application for eight other offices are now before the Department. In addition to this the number of mails per week to many points has been increased, so that we are safe in saying that he has secured for the people of York twice the mail accommodation which they had before he was chosen as our representative. This is really almost the only matter in which a representative can make himself directly useful to an agricultural community such a York. There is no class of expenditure by the Dominion Government which directly effects such localities. If there is any doubt upon this point, it will be an easy matter for the *Reporter* to take the case of some other inland county represented by a Tory, and of a population and business similar to that of York, and show us in what respect it has been favored and York has not. Or, it may take up the history of this constituency during the time it was represented by the late lamented Judge Fisher, and tell us if he obtained anything else for York than the Judgship which he himself filled. Mr. Pickard can point to the Post Office, the Custom House and Office of the Inspector of Weights and Measures as a proof that he had influence at head quarters; because it is well known that neither the population nor revenue of Fredericton entitled it to have such an expensive building here. We enjoy in Fredericton exceptionally good postal accommodation, and Mr. Pickard has been largely instrumental in obtaining it for us. He has also exerted himself successfully to obtain grants of money for the improvement of the navigation of the St. John. Now, we might ask the *Reporter* a few questions in our turn. Four years ago our contemporaries' candidate told us that he was to have the patronage of York; that Sir Leonard himself had said it, and the voice of the people in the choice of their representative was to be disregarded. How, we wish to ask, has this been fulfilled? If Mr. C. H. B. Fisher has had the patronage of York, how has he exercised it? An answer to this would be in order from a gentleman who aspires to be the S. B. of the L. C. P. The people of York know that Mr. Pickard is alive to their interests, and that he obtains for them whatever can be procured by any one. They know, too, that he is an independent Liberal, and that he will not follow tamely in the wake of any leader. They know that, although he has had the power in his hands, he has never consented to the displacement of an officer on political grounds. Knowing these things the people trust him, and do not propose to dismiss him from his post merely because he does not make long speeches in Parliament. He is always at his post, always prompt to exert the utmost of his influence in behalf of his constituents and his native province. Oratorical powers are well enough in their way; but we question if, in these days of sharp party lines, five votes are gained or lost in a session by the arguments even of the most skillful parliamentarians. The common sense people of York, who judge of a man's usefulness by what he does, will not complain because their representative is not upon his feet oftener in Parliament. They would like it better if there was less talk and more work on the part of many others, especially if their speeches contain nothing better than some they have heard from gentlemen on the Tory side of politics.

CANDIDATES for Legislative honors multiply as the days glide by. In Charlotte the *Courier* is alarmed lest every man should offer, in which event it would be difficult to decide the election. In York Mr. W. Wilson, Barrister, of this city, will enter the field. A few days at the outside must determine the complexion of the York election. The names of one or two gentlemen who have not been before the public in a political capacity are mentioned. We expect very soon to be able to make important announcements in reference to the York elections.

REFORM IN LOCAL POLITICS.

The St. John *Globe*, speaking of the probability of the ensuing campaign in local politics being run upon personal grounds, alludes to the possibility of one or the other of the political parties taking action "towards reforming the gross abuses that exist in local affairs and which loudly call for reform." The views of our contemporary are well known to be favorable to the simplication of the administration of public affairs, the reduction of expenditure wherever possible, the complete subordination of the executive power to the popular will, and such changes as shall prevent, as nearly as can be, the improper expenditure of public moneys. It is committed in advance to any platform of reform in local politics which is worthy of the name. The local Opposition can fairly claim to be considered the exponent of Reform principles. They have in speeches and resolutions come before the country in the character of reformers and as such they will appeal to the constituencies next June. We present below the resolutions moved by Mr. Blair in the session of 1881, which fairly presented the platform of the party at that time. To these may be added the principles underlying Mr. Thompson's resolution in reference to the sale of public lands.

Mr. Blair's resolution was as follows:

Whereas, The subsidies received from the Dominion Government are the chief items of Provincial income, and are in a very large measure fixed, being by the terms of the B. N. A. Act only capable of increasing with the increase of population in the Province; and

Whereas, The only other considerable source of Provincial revenue is our Crown Lands, which cannot, in the nature of things, be expected to yield for a long period as large a sum annually as is at present received therefrom; and

Whereas, The efficient maintenance of the educational, agricultural and the great roads and bridges and bye-road services of the country will continue to make increasing demands upon the treasury while the growth of the public debt, involving a large charge for interest, is reducing the amount available for the services: and

Whereas, For several years past the annual expenditure has been exceeding the annual income, whereby the balance formerly in the treasury has wholly disappeared and an actual deficit now exists; and

Whereas, It is necessary that every class of expenditure of the public service should be reduced, and that such constitutional and other changes, as our altered circumstances since the Union may demand, and which would tend towards diminishing the expenses of legislation and administration, should be adopted; and

Whereas, A more practical and economical management of educational affairs than that which at present prevails would be better adapted to the circumstances and needs of the country;

Therefore Resolved, That in the opinion of the House large measures of reform are urgently called for in the public interest, which reforms should embrace the abolition of the Legislative Council; a reduction in the number of the members of the Executive, the discontinuance, after the term of office of the present Governor, of the payment of the salary of the Private Secretary of the Lieutenant Governor, and the maintenance at the public expense of the Government House as an official residence; the adoption of a more practical and economical management in educational matters and the making of such changes in the Government, Legislature and Departmental machinery of the Province as will insure a substantial reduction in the cost thereof.

Here we have the position of the local Opposition clearly defined and the principles upon which it will appeal to the people laid down so that they cannot be misunderstood. The Government met this resolution with an evasive amendment, in which, however, they acknowledged that it was "the province and duty of the Executive to initiate such measures of reform as should be necessary." A session has elapsed since then and not a single step has been taken in the direction of reform. The speech of the Lieutenant Governor spoke of "maintaining our institutions with a dignity becoming their importance," and during the session a resolution designed to prevent the filling up and perpetuation of the Legislative Council was voted down by the House at the bidding of the Executive, under a pretence that some imaginary prerogative of the Government was being interfered with. The Government told the people through their representatives that they had no right to advise in reference to any policy to be pursued, thereby taking their stand on the very highest pinnicle of Toryism.

It cannot be too soon understood that the local Opposition will appeal to the electors upon a broad platform of REFORM. The Government press has repeatedly charged the HERALD with favoring the running of local elections upon Dominion lines. The charge was unfounded because we never uttered any such opinion; but we do not hesitate to say that a Liberal in Dominion politics, to be consistent, must be a Liberal in local politics and must support the policy of local reform. We do not say that because a man thinks that he is justified in supporting the administration of Sir John Macdonald, he cannot consistently give his adherence to the reform policy at home. We are on the other hand proud to know that the principles in local politics which we espouse are such as have secured the approval of some of the best men on the Government side in Dominion politics, and will attract many votes which in the elections for parliament will be given to candidates from that party. From the strict Tory element opposition to measures calculated to broaden and simplify the government of the country is to be expected; in like manner one who claims to be a liberal and progressive in his views will, no matter what his opinion may be as to the fiscal policy of the Dominion, not hesitate to give his support to a political party which advocates liberal and progressive measures. The local Opposition having laid down a platform to which all who are in favor of reform must give their adherence, it follows as a matter of course that they have a right to expect the full support of one of the great political parties; but it by no means follows that there are not many in the other party who will not give their adherence, since party lines in Dominion politics do not touch the internal affairs of the Provinces. As has been pointed out by some of our contemporaries, among the Opposition in the local House are several gentlemen who are avowed supporters of the Macdonald ministry. They, with their friends, are as much a part of the local Opposition as is Mr. Blair, who is a Liberal. We are not therefore so absurd as to seek to break up the party we support by the introduction of issues which have nothing to do with local politics. There are some Counties, such as Queens, where the lines have been drawn so plainly in past contests that they will be adhered to in both elections, but in other Counties it is impossible to apply this principle and it would be unwise to attempt to do so.

ALAS POOR YOR(lc)K!

We observe that plans have been prepared for a bridge across the St. John at Florenceville. This bridge is to be constructed at the public expense as a part of the great road system. For a few years past a steam ferry has been maintained at that point by a subsidy from the Provincial Government; but now a bridge is to be erected, the total cost of which the Province is to pay. This will make two highway bridges built at the Provincial expense, across the St. John, within twenty five miles of each other, in the County of Carleton. A third highway bridge across the river is being constructed at Andover, about twenty-five miles above the Florenceville bridge and at Grand Falls, twenty-four miles further up, is another highway bridge, built and maintained at the public expense. Then at St. John, as every one knows, there is the suspension bridge, paid for by the Province and maintained at the public expense. York County, which is the only other County on the river where a bridge can be constructed or where one is necessary, can only obtain it by her people putting their hands in their own pockets and helping in the construction; and even when they have done so they will have to maintain it at their own expense. Mr. Fraser's influence in the Legislature was not great enough to secure for his constituent even the privilege of giving the bridge to the Province after they had put their hands in their pockets and built it. We are not opposing the construction of a bridge at Florenceville; but we do say that even-handed justice has not been meted out to York. There is more traffic across the St. John river here than at all the other named places combined; but Mr. Fraser tells his constituents that while it is right that the people of Victoria and Carleton should each have two highway bridges, and the people of St. John one, while in every part of the Province all the needed bridge accommodation is provided free, they must pay up out of their own money or go without the needed bridge. Why should the case of York be exceptional? Within three miles of this city is a bridge across the Nashwaak built by a private individual at an expense of $5,000 and maintained at his own expense, but which is open to the public and forms as much a part of the highway as any other bridge across that stream. The people of St. Mary's and Douglas pay thousands of dollars annually for ferriage, and the only way they can escape doing so for the future is by taxing themselves to pay interest on money borrowed to pay for what people elsewhere get for nothing; and it was only by a persistent effort begun by the HERALD that they were saved from having a toll bridge fastened upon them. We ask the people to consider these facts and decide if Mr. Fraser, who is responsible for them, deserves a renewal of their confidence.

THE *Telegraph* gives us its views upon the propriety of involving both local and Dominion issues in the elections for the Assembly. It favors a government composed of good men of both parties. The local Opposition would seem to meet our contemporary's views upon this point. It contains good men belonging to both parties, who deem it desirable to agree to disagree on Dominion issues for the sake of standing shoulder to shoulder upon the important question of reform upon which the electors will have to pronounce in June. The *Telegraph's* proper place is, according to its own showing, with the Opposition now and after the elections are over with the Reform Government which will then be formed.

—Chinese immigration into British Columbia is rapidly on the increase.

A POLITICAL SUICIDE.

Mr. James S. White, M. P. P. for Sunbury, was elected to the Legislature by the people of Sunbury as their representative of the sentiment of opposition to the local Government, and especially to the rule of Mr. W. E. Perley. The circumstances attending Mr. White's election were peculiar. Up to that time he had no political record, having been Sheriff for many years. When he came forward to contest for the seat rendered vacant by the death of Mr. Covert, he was accepted by the Liberal and Reform party of Sunbury, and having pledged himself to support their views, was carried into the Legislature by a fine majority. On coming to the Legislature he was introduced by Mr. Blair and Mr. Ritchie, took his seat with the Opposition, and gave a square opposition vote upon all occasions. Rumors were afloat towards the end of the session that he was playing fast and loose with the Opposition, and that there was a secret understanding between him and Mr. Fraser and Mr. Perley that, if the Government got into a tight place, his vote would be given to them. Some even went so far as to name the price of this treachery, namely, that he should have the support of the Perley party if he came out as an independent candidate for the House of Commons. Mr. White, however, to the last hour of the session represented himself as in sympathy with the Opposition. Scarcely had the House been prorogued than a report came to the city that he had allied himself with the man whom, of all others, he had declared himself the most opposed to, that is Mr. W. E. Perley. The fact that the whole influence of the Government had been brought to bear against him at the last election, that even the Attorney General himself drove voters down from Fredericton to vote for the rival candidate, that every thing which the Perley party could do was done against him, are forgiven and, we suppose, forgotten by Mr. White, who proposes to go back upon the short record he has and go the polls next June as the ally and supporter of Mr. W. E. Perley. A great many Sunbury people were in town on Saturday, and the expression of indignation against Mr. White were very strong. Men who had supported him warmly could be seen shaking hands over their mutual pledges to leave no stone unturned to defeat him this year. A new candidate will be at once selected in his place, and we expect to be able to announce on Wednesday the name of the candidate who with Mr. G. A. Sterling will appeal to the people of Sunbury as the candidates of the party of Reform, and from the temper of the people of Sunbury we judge that they will soon dig a grave large enough to hold the political suicide and his accomplice.

WHAT THE PEOPLE SHOULD DO.

Speaking of the Dominion Government the *Farmer* says "they should do something to show that they consider the increase of the older Provinces as equally important as the fast peopling of the new territories." This is a sentiment with which we are all in harmony, or ought to be, and such expressions of opinion are of more service than rejoicing at a business prosperity which does not exist, as is the general habit of the Tory organs. Our contemporary further says that—

They can do this in one way, by encouraging the construction of railways, which will bring the Upper and Lower Provinces more directly together, and promote trade between them, and in doing that they will make these older Provinces better worth living in, and their people more contented with their lot.

This is a sad commentary on the prophecies based, first upon Confederation, and secondly the protection policy, and coming as it does from a staunch supporter of Sir John Macdonald, indicates a state of things greatly to be deplored. We have been charged with decrying the country, with disloyality, with being traitors to the land in which we lived, because we have ventured to say that a strong feeling of discontent existed among the people. Our contemporary, however, realizes that it is no use any longer to play into the hands of those who deceive the people, and it demands that the country shall be made "better worth living in." We do not understand this as a suggestion that the Province by nature is not well adapted to be the home of a prosperous people. It is simply a confession of the failure of the Government to make good their promises, which has led to disappointment on the part of the people and a lack of that feeling of hopefulness which is so essential to the well-being of any community. In view of this state of things, this dissatisfaction which has become so plain that even the strongest supporters of the administration can ignore its existence, the people have a plain duty. Sir Leonard Tilley is the man who of all others is responsible for what of disappointment the people have experienced. New Brunswick once trusted him, as it trusted no other public man, and it has seen his sympathies alienated from his native Province, his influence employed in the promotion of projects which burden our people with taxation and give them no compensation. The people, bearing this in mind, should refuse their support to any candidate who will not pledge himself to oppose the administration of which Sir Leonard if a member.

Col. Betts' Score of Three.

At a recent trial for murder in New York, the case of William Tracy, charged with shooting Charles P. Miller in a saloon, the following blood-thirsty narrative was unfolded by Col. W. H. Betts in the witness-box:

Col. Wm. H. Betts, now of Washington, the next witness, is a Southener, tall, thin, and dark-complexioned. Tracy, he testified, appeared between the swing-doors, and facing toward Miller, said: "I came in here to kill you!" and fired.

"Do you carry a pistol, Colonel?" Tracey's counsel asked.

"Yes, sir," was the reply; "most of the time."

"Have you ever killed a man?" the lawyer went on.

"Yes sir," the Colonel answered tranquilly stroking his long grayish-black beard.

"Two men?"

"Yes, sir, three." There was a stir in the court-room, and the jurors leaned forward in their seats.

"But sir," the Colonel said politely, "I cannot see what that has to do with this case. I have been tried and acquitted."

"Explain the circumstances under which you killed these men," said Mr. o'Byrne.

"Certainly, sir," responded the Colonel, crossing his right leg over his left, and assuming an easier posture generally. "The first affair happened at the Navy Yard at Pensacola, just as the war broke out. I went there with an Alabama regiment. After we were settled the families of the officers came there. A man named Brown, in the same regiment, saw fit to insult my wife. I went down to his Captain's quarters to find him. The Captain said that he was in arrest, and should be punished. I said that that kind of punishment would not satisfy me. But as a soldier and a gentleman, of course, I would be compelled, I said, to wait until he was freed from arrest to administer other punishment. As I said that the man drew a pistol and fired at me, hitting me here in the hip. Well, I had a good knife about me, and I killed him. The Coroner held an inquest, but I was acquitted by his jury."

"Now, sir, for the second encounter," Mr. O'Byrne said.

"Well, that was at West Point, on the Chattahoochee River, about on the dividing line between Alabama and Georgia," the Colonel continued, in a pleasant tone of voice. "Several of us were in a bar room playing circus tricks. One fellow was up in a corner, swallowing a big cheese knife after the most approved style of sword swallowers, and I was ballancing gold pieces in my hands and trying to make them disappear. [Laughter.] A crowd came in, pistols in hand, and made a disturbance. One fellow shot at me, breaking my right arm, and of course, gentlemen, after that little attention on his part, I was compelled to use my pistol to the best advantage. The jury in that case was out only five minutes, and I was acquitted."

"Come to the third case, Colonel," said Mr. O'Byrne.

"That was at Albany, Dougherty County, Georgia," was the Colonel's tranquil reply. I went down there to attend a race. I took with me the mare that was to run the race. The friends who had preceded me welcomed me warmly, and on the night of my arrival, Saturday night, we had a frolic. As it happened, that night a confectionery was broken into. About twenty men surrounded the store, and cornered the burglar. He fell to work with his pistol though, and, scattering the crowd, got away. As we sat on the hotel porch on the following afternoon my friends chaffed me about the burglary. They said that, as I had struck something with money in it as soon as I reached the village, I ought to divide with them. [Laughter.] We got to talking about the scattering of the crowd, and I said that I thought one man ought not to have got away from twenty. A man tapped me on the shoulder and said:

"'Stranger, I was thar. What might you have to say about the scrape?'

"I said that I had had my say.

"'Well,' said he, 'stranger, I guess I'll have to take you in.'

"I said that I would rather have him go home. He had a hickory stick in one hand, and a revolver in the other.

"'No, stranger,' he said, 'I guess I'll have to take you in.'

"I hadn't been long out of prison on account of my last scrape, and I did not want to go back again, but I fired away, and killed him. The jury was out in that case only eight minutes, and I was acquitted."

A man travelling in the northern part of New Hampshire discovered that in that reigon they call a skunk a "well enough." He regarded the name as singularly inappropriate, and so informed an old farmer. Said he: "Why, drap it! When I was a boy I recollect crawling under a barn and I found one of those critters there, and by the left ear of Judas Iscariot I didn't consider it well enough. And," said the farmer, "well, you see up here we go on the theory that it's best to let well enough alone."

One of the medical journals says: "There is no limit to the ingenuity of a hysterical women when once she commences to deceive."

At the Gore Factory.

A WOMAN WITH HER BOY CALLS FOR CERTAIN INFORMATION.

The other day a stout woman, armed with an umbrella and leading a small urchin, called at the post office of the New York boys' story paper.

"Is this the place where they fight Indians?" she inquired of the gentleman in charge. "Is this the locality where the brave boy charges up the canyon and speeds a bullet to the heart of the dusky red-skin?" and she jerked the urchin around by the ear, and brought her umbrella down on the desk.

"We publish stories for boys," replied the young man evasively.

"I want to know if these are the premises on which the daring lad springs upon his fiery mustang and, darting through the circle of thunderstruck savages, cuts the captive's cords and bears him away before the wondering Indians have recovered from their astonishment? That's the information I'm after. I want to know if that sort of thing is perpetrated here!" and she swung the umbrella around her head and launched a crack at the young man's head.

"I don't remember those specific acts," protested the young man.

"I want to know if this is the precinct where the adventurous boy jumps on the back of a buffalo and with unerring aim picks off one by one the bloodthirsty pursuers who bite the dust at every crack of his faithful rifle! I'm looking for the place where this sort of thing happens!" and this time she brought the unlucky young man a tremendous whack across the back.

"I think—" commenced the dodging victim.

"I'm in search of the shop in which the boy road agent holds the quivering stage driver powerless, with his glittering eye, while he robs the male passengers with an adroitness born of long and tried experience, and kisses the hand of the lady passengers with a gallantry of bearing that bespeaks noble birth and a chivalrous nature!" screamed the woman, driving the young man in the corner. "I'm looking for the department in which the business is transacted!" and down came the umbrella with triphammer force on the young man's head.

"Upon my soul, ma'am—!" gasped the wretched youth.

"I want to be introduced to the jars in which you keep the boy scouts of the Sierras! show me the bins full of the boy detectives of the prairie. Point out to me the barrels full of boy pirates of the Spanish main?" and with each demand she dropped the umbrella on the young man's skull, until he skipped over the desk and sought safety in a neighboring canyon.

"I'll teach 'em!" she panted, grasping the urchin by the ear and leading him off. "I'll teach 'em to make it good or dance. Wan't to go fight Indians any more? Want to stand proudly upon the pinnacle of the mountain and scatter the plain beneath with the bleeding bodies of uncounted slain? Want to say 'hist!' in a tone that brooks no contradiction? Propose to spring upon the traffrail and with a ringing word of command send a broadside into a richly laden galley, and then mercifully spare the beautiful maiden in the cabin that she may become your bride? Oh! Going to do it any more?"

With each question she hammered the yelping urchin until his bones were sore and he protested his permanent abandonment of all the glories enumerated.

"Then come along," said she, taking him by the collar. "Let me catch you around with any more ramrods and carving knives, and you'll think the leaping, curling resistless triumph across the trembling plains had lodged in your pantaloons to stay."

HANDS ALL ROUND.—Tennyson gets five hundred dollars a year for being the poet laureate of England. The same sum is paid to each of eight sergeants at-arms in Parliament, so that the duties of a poet laureate are not rated at a very high figure in the old country. Tennyson has written a song which he desires shall be sung in all parts of the empire on the Queen's Birthday, so that it will not lie in the mouths of wicked men to say that he does nothing for his five hundred dollars. It is called "Hands all Round," and has a martial ring about it. Redpath, one of the Land Leaguers, has adapted it to Ireland and made a seditious song of it. If the song is sung in Ireland on the Queen's Birthday it will not be hard to guess which version of it is used. The school children in Canada might be persuaded to sing "Hands all round" under the impression that it is a new version of "Little Sallie Waters," but there is no chance of the song being generally adopted. The national anthem is good enough for Canada.—*Toronto Telegram.*

A woman in Liverpool brought suit for breach of promise against her dead sister's husband. The judge dismissed the case without a hearing. Under the law of England a man can no more be sued for refusing to keep his promise to marry his deceased wife's sister than to marry his grandmother.

A man of letters—the postmaster. A man who was formerly a night watchman refers to it as his late occupation.