

# POOR DOCUMENT

AGENTS FOR THE HERALD.  
TRAVELLING AGENTS.  
J. W. Truax, Charles O'Brien, Thomas Buchanan,  
J. H. Wetmore.  
LOCAL AGENTS.  
E. Valway, St. Mary's Ferry;  
G. H. McPherson, St. Mary's Ferry;  
T. L. Atherton, Shoshone;  
T. H. Dykeman, Madras;  
H. M. Stevens, Sonerville, C. C.;  
Albert Boush, Casey;  
Herbert Gray, Bath, C. C.;  
C. A. Sterling, Upper Mansfield;  
C. E. Harrison, Mansfield;  
C. W. McMillin, Stanley;  
Rev. Mr. Harrison, Jacksonville.

THE WEEKLY HERALD  
CHARLES H. LOVERN, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.  
FREDERICTON, N. B., APRIL 13, 1882.

## CRIMES OF THE SESSION.

The session which has just been brought to a close was in some respects most worthy. The number of Acts passed was eighty-four and some of them are of very considerable importance. Among them we may mention the Railway Facility Act, the Act in amendment of the law relating to County Courts, the Act increasing the jurisdiction of Commissioners of Parish Courts, the Act in reference to the duties of Constables, the Act relating to Garnishments and the Act relating to the qualification of members to serve in the Assembly. The session being the last of the present legislature was necessarily characterized by very long discussions, out of which, however, considerable good has come. It was a happy thought on the part of the Government to assign to Mr. Black the province of criticizing the financial statement of the Provincial Secretary, a duty which he discharged in a manner which cannot be without its effect on the future management of the finances of the country. He showed, beyond any question, that the system of keeping the public accounts was such that no one could ascertain from them the real condition of the Provincial finances and his analysis of the balance sheet submitted by the Receiver General proved that the return was far from correct. Even if the elections which are at hand do not lead to an entire change of Government it will scarcely be possible for any future administration to continue the unsatisfactory system of keeping the public accounts which has been pursued heretofore. Mr. Blair's exposure of the improper practices of the Government in respect to the fees received in the office of the Clerk of the Pleas, although it failed to secure a vote of the House adverse to the Government, has had the effect of preventing a repetition of such irregularities as have been continued from year to year. No man has yet been found in or out of the House who would attempt to justify the course of the Government in the premises. Their violation of the positive law of the land was too glaring to be denied. The contingencies will be asked to pronounce upon an administration of affairs which permits the illegal payment of large sums of money year by year and the suppression of accounts and the deliberate falsification of the financial statement in order to conceal the misappropriation. The Railway Facility Bill is one which ought not to have been submitted to the House. We agree with Mr. Ritchie that the proper course for the Government to take was to have submitted each road by itself and not to have tied the hands of more than half the House by the introduction of a general measure. We also agree with Mr. Black that in view of the burdens upon the revenue contemplated by this Act it is the bounden duty of the Government to submit a measure for the remodelling of the whole system of local government. There were some who thought the remarks of the member for Westmorland upon this subject untimely; but we have no hesitation in saying that they appeared to us to be entirely in keeping with the subject under discussion at the time and that we hope the ideas embodied in them will form a plank in the platform of every gentleman who shall offer as a candidate in opposition to the Local Government.

## ELECTION RUMOURS.

As the local elections are very near at hand (some say they will be held in May, but we hope not as it is an unsuitable season), and the Dominion Parliament will probably be dissolved at an early day, the air is thick with rumors of who are to be candidates. From Madawaska we hear that Milton Dayton thinks of contesting for the local seat with Mr. Theriault or whoever else may offer. Mr. Dayton is an excellent young man and would make a good representative; but we imagine that Mr. Theriault's hold on the constituency, though somewhat weakened by the fact of his non-residence, will be too strong to be broken. A rumor says that the latter gentleman may oppose Mr. Cowigan for the Dominion seat, but it is more probable that Dr. Bernier will be the candidate of the Liberals, unless an Englishman should be selected. In Victoria, Messrs. James Porter and George Baird are aspirants for Mr. Beveridge's seat. Mr. Beveridge will not be a candidate again, we understand, but if he remains in New Brunswick, he will take his father's seat in the Legislative Council. He would fill such a position very well. The names of other candidates for Victoria are mentioned but none have as yet announced themselves as in the field. In Carleton a rumor assigns Mr. Leighton the position of Liberal candidate for the Commons, with Dr. Nevers as his opponent. The latter gentleman will probably be the Tory candidate, although Mr. White would like to be. It is doubtful, however, if Mr. Leighton has any desire to supplant the present M. P., and altogether likely that Mr. Irvine will be returned again. For the local House there is a large crop of candidates in Carleton. We have John R. Thompkins, a very excellent and clever young man, but who has unfortunately allied himself with the Tories. E. N. Shaw, a former candidate and a man of acknowledged ability; W. B. Belyes, an aspiring young Woodstocker, who has been in the Town Council for two years; W. M. Connell, a well-known Woodstock merchant; and James Watts, of the *Sentinel*, who would make a first-class representative. In York not much has transpired since we last wrote upon the subject. Mr. Leverett Estabrook has announced his candidature, and Mr. H. B. Rainsford Jr.'s friends talk of him as a probable candidate. The *Capital* gave currency to the *World's* report that Mr. Wilson was to be a candidate. Mr. Wilson says the statement to that effect is unauthorized by him. From Queens we hear the names of R. T. Babbitt, ex-M. P., and present Registrar of Deeds, John Palmer, ex-Sheriff, L. P. Ferris, son of John Ferris, ex-M. P., and ex-M. P. P., and one or two others mentioned as probable candidates. In neither Queens or Sunbury have the Tories yet named their man for the Dominion contest. We have nothing definite from Kings or St. John, but a large crop of

politics which contemplates larceny as one of the possibilities of public life; and therefore when we heard the Attorney General proclaim that he had not soiled his hands with public money and his organs had the dedication, we feel inclined to ask by what standard they judge public men. Mr. Fraser has been before the public for twenty years, and if his record is not such as to preclude the insinuation that he has stolen public money, his assertion that he has not done so will pass for very little. No one insinuated that Mr. Fraser had taken a dollar which did not belong to him, and the statement made and reiterated in and out of the House to the contrary are simple falsehoods, devised so that the Government might take refuge from defeat behind Mr. Fraser's reputation for honesty. Such tactics are dishonorable, though they may be temporarily successful. Nothing more was asserted in respect to Mr. Fraser than that his conduct in paying Mr. Bliss \$200 a year out of his own pocket was extraordinary and suspicious looking. And in spite of all the statements he may make, it still looks extraordinary and suspicious. It would be intelligible if he simply advanced the money expecting it to be recouped by the Province after the excitement concerning the appointment passed away; but that it should be a free gift, made without any hope of a return is, while we accept the statement of the Attorney General as literally true, such an extraordinary and unheard-of proceeding that not even Mr. Fraser's well-known kindness of heart can account for it. We do not wish to insinuate that had Mr. Fraser asked to be recouped the \$1,800, or whatever sum it was that he paid Mr. Bliss, that he would have done anything wrong. The public money belongs to the people, their representatives in the Assembly can do as they please with it; and the Province is not yet so poor that it is necessary for any man to pay the salary of a public officer out of his private means; but we do claim it as extraordinary and suspicious that an officer should be receiving \$200 illegally from one fund and \$200 from one of the members of the Government as a part of his salary for several years. The people will ask why were these sums paid in this way, and they will not be diverted from the enquiry, which is a legitimate and proper one, to pronounce upon the question of Mr. Fraser's honesty, which we presume is all that can be claimed for it.

## THE BRIDGE.

The *Reporter* is very much annoyed because of the failure of its toll bridge project. It is too bad that such an enterprise should be driven to the wall! Our contemporary conceived two projects last fall—one the toll bridge, the other the railway to Woodstock, on the west bank of the river. It was even more vigorous in its advocacy of the latter project than of the former; but, alas! "the best laid plans of mice and men gang aft agley," and both enterprises have gone to the bourne from which no enterprise returns. The *Capital* is glad the bill passed without amendments; but not as introduced. It was copiously amended after it was put upon the files of the House, one of the amendments being the addition of a section which meets an objection made by our first named contemporary, and authorizes the City or the County, or any of the Parishes of York and Sunbury, to issue debentures in aid of the construction of the bridge if they see fit. Our first named contemporary naively remarks—"However, there may be something about the matter we are not posted in." Correct, brother; there are lots of things you don't know.

## MR. BLACK.

The *Maritime Farmer* gets off a very mean attack upon Mr. Black. It had not the pluck to assail him when he was here to defend himself; but the moment his back is turned devotes a half column to contemptible insinuations, and even insults him because he dresses well and attends church regularly. We do not propose to defend Mr. Black. He has spent four sessions in Fredericton, and carries away with him the respect and esteem even of those who have been politically opposed to him. He has made his mark in the Legislature as a man who brings to bear upon the consideration of public questions a large amount of intelligence and a discriminating mind. His votes during the four years have not always been such as we can commend; but we believe him to be a man of honest intentions. Westmorland has confidence in him, and his triumphant return next June will be the best answer to the insinuations which the *Farmer* is so unmanly as to make.

## THEIR PROSPECTS OF SUCCESS.

That their prospects of success will be greater while Sir John is able to lead them than at any other time, and that leads them to be much more willing to consent to a dissolution than they otherwise would be. But, as one correspondent says, "The only thing certain about the matter is that Sir John, if he is well enough, will do as he pleases whether the rank and file of his party like it or not."

THERE was considerable talk on Good Friday of a rupture in the ranks of the local Government. Mr. Adams, Surveyor General, was very much annoyed over the course taken by the Attorney General upon Mr. Butler's bill defining the duties of Constables, and being in a suitable frame of mind he was very free in his expressions of opinion in respect to the Government individually and collectively. It is said that he even went so far as to write out his resignation and hand it in; but whether this is the case or not, he talked resignation most violently. He has since been pacified. The most amusing thing about it was the indifference of his colleagues as to what course he should take. The fact of the matter is they would like to get rid of him, if they could without losing too much. They feel that he is a burden to carry through the Province, although a strong man in his own country. It is more than doubtful if he will remain in office after a new election under any circumstances.

## THE GENERAL ELECTION.

WE learned on good authority that the date fixed upon for the general election is the 6th of June. The intention of the Government is choosing so early a day is, if possible, to catch their opponents napping, while their own supporters are to be apprised of the necessity for energetic preparation. Forewarned is forearmed, and if in any constituency the Liberals find themselves unready they must blame only themselves. There is little time left now for the nomination of candidates and the completion of the work of organization; and that little should be used to the best possible advantage. Many good nominations have already been made, and in not a few constituencies it is well understood who the candidates are to be. But there is still a great deal to be done without running a far greater risk than is at all necessary. The Government in bringing on the contest a year before the proper time and in re-arranging the boundaries of constituencies are trying to snatch a favorable verdict which they know they have no chance of winning except by such means. If Liberals everywhere set to work at once with the determination to win they can make the inevitable defeat of the Government all the more crushing on account of a resort to such dishonorable tactics.—*Toronto Globe*.

## THE EXPENSE WHICH CANADA HAS PUT IN HAVING A COMMISSIONER IN LONDON TO REPRESENT HER INTERESTS FOR THE LAST FOUR YEARS.

It is over forty-five thousand dollars. This is no trifle. The question is, does the country get full benefit for it? Sir Alexander is doubtless the best man that could be got for the place. If he cannot render the country good service for the large expenditure nobody else can, yet we see he is practically ignored when questions come up between England and France in which the interests of Canada are involved. The objection is always raised to the agitation for Canadian independence that if Canada were independent the country would have to maintain a staff of representatives abroad. The answer to this is, that in case the country would at least be represented by her for her. This is not the case now, as no country will deal with the representative of a British colony. You might as well expect the British Government to deal with one of the States of the Union, instead of with the Federal Government.—*Telegram*.

## ONE WOULD THINK FROM THE WAY SIR CHARLES TUPPER IS PUFFED IN THE COLUMNS OF THE CHIEF TORY ORGAN THAT HE OWNED THE ENTIRE INSTITUTION.

It must be rather a hard case for Sir John and Sir Leonard to swallow. To be ignored for Sir Charles is rather more than they bargained for. Probably the gifted Sir Charles is growing impatient for the scepter Sir John holds in his hand, and is anxious that the change of leaders should be assured before Sir John goes home. But it is certainly a display of bad taste for the chief organ to be constantly singing Tupper's praises and ignoring everybody else. Of course, if Sir Charles owns either the Conservative party or the organ there may be some ground for these praises; otherwise there is not.—*Telegram*.

## NO WOMAN OF THE WEALTHIER CLASS EARNS A HOLIDAY MORE DESERVED THAN QUEEN VICTORIA.

Ministers rise and fall, and pass from active life into ease and comparative seclusion, but the Queen has been continuously in official harness since 1837, and forty-five years is a long stretch of uninterrupted work. When her septuagenarian Prime Minister was occupying his first official post she was already a politician of some experience, and had dismissed great questions with the leading minds of the day. A woman, she began active life when men are reckoned mere schoolboys. "I suppose," said a gentleman to former Judge Advocate General, "it is a mere form, your submitting to the Queen the proceedings of courts martial?" "Do you indeed?" Well, I can tell you, then, that she understands the whole business as well as I do myself.

## MR. BLACK'S SPEECH ON THE CLERK OF THE PLEAS.

Mr. Black reminded the House that the committee was appointed in consequence of Mr. Blair stating that he believed that all the fees coming into the Clerk of the Pleas' office were not accounted for in the public accounts. That was the charge. There was some discussion as to what the mover believed could be revealed, and the Provincial Secretary then denied the whole matter in emphatic terms. He believed that denial, but was mistaken and he would again as in the past refer to the unworthiness of the public accounts. Should they not show all the amounts paid out, and especially salaries? But the charge showed this was not done. The charge was investigated and irregularities disclosed which he was glad to see was acknowledged by Government supporters. They said the evidence showed the members of the Government did not receive a cent, and the Province lost nothing. Well let us see what Mr. Hanington's resolution says? By it we are asked to approve what has been done. But the Consolidated Statutes say all fees shall be paid by the Clerk of the Pleas to the Receiver General. What was that law put there for? Obedience to that is the first demand on the part of the official acting as Clerk of the Pleas. He (Black) had been in the House for four sessions and he asked the members if any of them had seen such an account and if that state of things existed from 1873 to the present, for it is not the part of the Government? We find all the fees were never paid into the Receiver General's office, but contingencies, etc., withheld. He would not say improperly, but he was talking to the point, to see how far the mill, and were such carried in about one hundred feet. For some reason the coal was not used by the boats last summer, but a portion has been used by the mill this winter. Besides there is a seam about four miles down the river that has been worked a little and the coal found to be of good quality. The amount that has been taken out and demonstrated the good quality and unlimited quantity of the coal. All that is needed to make this industry assume large proportions in a market, and all the market that is at present necessary exists in Winnipeg. There is continuous navigation between Edmonton and Winnipeg. What is still required is sufficient capital to take advantage of that navigation, and so keep the money sent to the United States for coal and the freight on it in our own country.

## A SOMEWHAT LUXURIOUS GOVERNMENT IS THE PRESENT ADMINISTRATION AS REGARDS TRAVELLING EXPENSES.

Since the 10th of February, 1880, a trifle over two years, Sir John McDonald's trips have cost the country—crediting him with his share of the travelling expenses of the trio who sold the country to the Syndicate—no less than \$4,000. During the same period Sir Charles Tupper has spent on himself no less than \$5,500; Mr. J. H. Pope, about \$1,800; and Sir S. T. Tilley, \$1,100. What has the country to show for the total expenditure under this head? Of Sir Charles Tupper's amount the sum of \$1,947 is put down as "travelling expenses" simply, no explanation being given. One trip of his to England cost the country \$1,000, and his recent excursion to British Columbia was paid for to the tune of \$1,600, to say nothing of his share of that trip to England which resulted in the disastrous Pacific Railway bargain.

## LEARN FROM THE Czar'S DIARY.

The following is a leaf from the Czar's diary:—Got up at seven a. m. and ordered my bath. Found four gallons vitriol in it and did not take it. Went to breakfast. The nihilists had placed two torpedoes on the stairs, but I did not step on them. The coffee smelled so strongly of prussic acid that I was afraid to drink it. Found a scorpion on my left slipper, but luckily shook it out before putting it on. Just before stepping into the carriage to go for my morning drive it was blown into the air, killing the coachman and the horses instantly. I did not drive. Took a light lunch of hermetically sealed American canned goods. They can't fool me there. Found a poisoned dagger in my favorite chair, with the point sticking out. Did not sit down on it. Had dinner at 6 p. m. and made Baron Latschewowski taste every dish. Consumed some Baltimore oysters and some London stout that I have had locked up for five years. Went to the theatre and was shot at three times in the first act. Had the entire audience hanged. Went home to bed and slept all night on the roof of the palace.

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When the Hewson suit was before the Court Sir John Macdonald made the following affidavit:—  
"That the said John Shields for me and on my behalf, paid the sum of \$2,500, and obtained a release of all causes of action, as I am informed and verily believe."

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"My solicitor borrowed it from a friend. Mr. Shields had nothing to do with it." "A cow is the most useful animal in the world, except religion."

## North west coal

(Edmonton Bulletin, Jan. 28.)

Six different coal drifts have been worked in a distance of about a mile and a half along the banks of the river on each side of the fort. The furthest up is on Mr. Groat's property on the north side of the river, the coal from which was used by Dr. Versey and Ed. McPherson last winter. The next is on the same side of the river just below the fort at the new steamboat landing. It was not worked much, however, a little having been used in the fort blacksmith shop and a few specimens have been taken from it. The third drift on the north side was opened last fall directly under the town by Mr. Humberstone, and the coal from it is considered the best from any of the drifts near the town, and is used altogether in the blacksmith shop. On the south side of the river Moore & Ross opened two drifts last winter, having kept a gang of six men employed. Both the upper and lower seams were of a finer quality than that of the upper one, but could not be worked to so good advantage on account of the seam dipping below the level of the river. A large quantity was taken out of the upper seam and is now being consumed in town. It was the intention of the proprietors to ship the coal to Winnipeg, but as it was found impossible to make satisfactory arrangements, the project was abandoned. An attempt was also made to secure a patent for the land on which the drifts were as coal land, but the patent was refused on the ground that it was not new, although the squatters' right (?) to the claim was held by one of the firm. The other two drifts were worked last winter to get out coal for use in the H.B. Co. steamers, and are on opposite sides of a small creek on the south side of the river opposite the mill, and were each carried in about one hundred feet. For some reason the coal was not used by the boats last summer, but a portion has been used by the mill this winter. Besides there is a seam about four miles down the river that has been worked a little and the coal found to be of good quality. The amount that has been taken out and demonstrated the good quality and unlimited quantity of the coal. All that is needed to make this industry assume large proportions in a market, and all the market that is at present necessary exists in Winnipeg. There is continuous navigation between Edmonton and Winnipeg. What is still required is sufficient capital to take advantage of that navigation, and so keep the money sent to the United States for coal and the freight on it in our own country.

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