

POOR DOCUMENT

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THE SERMON.

We have been compelled to omit the sermons from the last two issues of the WEEKLY HERALD, but will resume their regular publication next week.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, April, 1882.—The voyage by sea from San Francisco to Victoria, the capital of British Columbia, situated on Vancouver's Island, took four days and was very pleasant. Of some 222 passengers only eleven stopped in British possessions. All the others were bound for ports in Washington territory, which is fast filling up with an industrious, agricultural people instead of speculative fortune hunters. Victoria is a pretty little city, of 5,000 inhabitants, picturesquely situated on a lovely harbour, its citizens extremely well cultivated, thoroughly English in their habits, and of unbounded hospitality to well accredited strangers. In 1849 it was only an Indian trading post of the Hudson Bay company, with only a few houses and a block house or fort, the whole surrounded by a stockade. Now it has some beautiful residences, with streets, fine stores, a public library, masonic temple, odd fellows hall, well appointed hospital, a large seminary, six churches, five public schools, solid stone public buildings, such as post office, custom house, warehouses, large machine shops, foundry, two banks, five docks, one stone dry dock in process of construction, at a cost of \$2,000,000, will be able to float the largest vessel in the English navy, houses of parliament, all the streets lighted with gas, fine water works, a paid fire department with two steamers; the streets and roads are macadamized for twenty-two miles around the city and kept in superb order by a chain gang, consisting of prisoners convicted of minor offences. The climate is mild, and although 750 miles to the northward of "Frisco," yet in winter the thermometer is seldom below 40 and in summer rarely above 70 degrees Fahrenheit. The business consists chiefly mainly in supplying the mainland with supplies and merchandise of various kinds, and small vessel building. British Columbia has many resources, such as fine bituminous coal and iron mines, wonderful lumber regions on navigable streams, which are filled with salmon, whiting, muscalonge, onchan or candle fish (so named from being dried and burned downward like a candle). The salmon canneries on the Fraser are eleven in number, and these caught and shipped to England 580,000 boxes, containing 48 cans, of one pound each, while on the Columbia river, in the United States, 32 canneries only made 366,000 boxes of 4 dozen each. Why is it? Because in this country our resources are allowed to be drawn upon without regulation, while in the English possessions everything is well regulated. The lumber districts are wonderful; the trees commonly are as straight as an arrow, averaging about 100 to 150 feet high, and from two to seven feet in diameter. The tree called the Douglas fir, a good thing like our yellow pine, only lighter, less resinous and more flexible, furnishes the large mills on the many deep inland bays with materials and gives employment to hundreds of Indians.

Execution of Dr. Lamson.

LONDON, April 28.—Dr. Lamson was hanged this morning for the murder of Percy John. The execution took place in the jail at Farnworth. Only three reporters were present. The procession entered the yard of the prison at 8.55 o'clock, when the prison bell was tolling the death knell. The Chaplain headed the procession, which was followed by two officials with wands. The prisoner, who until the time of starting was calm and composed, looked awfully pale and dejected, and was very nervous; he was supported by warders on either side and with difficulty able to descend the steps to the yard. He was met by Marwood, the executioner, at the foot of the steps. The prisoner was harnessed; the operation of pinning him seemed interminable; he submitted without a word and hardly seemed to appreciate what was going on. The steps were about sixty yards from the gallows. Lamson was supported with difficulty from this point to the scaffold. He waved backwards and forwards and stared wildly around him when placed under the noose. The Chaplain, who appeared much affected, then began to read a portion of the burial service; Lamson meanwhile, supported by two gaolers, had his legs strapped. Just before the cap was adjusted he cast down his eyes with a look of extreme despair. When the drop fell death was instantaneous; the drop was nine feet. The Chaplain remained by the gallows repeating the Lord's prayer. The body remained hanging for an hour, the usual formal inquest was held this afternoon. At the inquest on the body of Lamson, the surgeon testified that the neck was not dislocated and the features wore a placid expression; with the exception of a slight red mark around the neck there was nothing to indicate a violent death.

Usefulness in the community should be the only touchstone applied to man.

Having said all this, it remains to be said that a man should not be discriminated against because he is a Canadian, either by birth or adoption. It is often charged that a native Canadian is practically without a country. He is a denizen of no man's land, an outcast among the nationalities. His loyalty is lavished upon Downing street, which cares nothing for him, and his patriotism is expected to expend itself upon "Tennyson's 'Hands Round' or walk round, or whatever may be the proper title of that peculiar production. If the Government wish to appoint a commander of militia he is invariably brought from England, although there are officers in Canada quite as capable of filling the position as the bumptious Laird. If a good position falls vacant in a bank or a railway office, the chances are ten to one that it is filled from abroad. It may be that Canadians are such a lot of incapables that they are unfitted for anything better than the heaving of wood and drawing of water, but we doubt it, because when we are the lines we find them holding their own against their very clever cousins. And it is partly because so many Canadians find homes across the border that we refuse to sympathize with any more howl against the employment of Americans on the C. P. R. Such a cry was started in the first place by the Globe party effort, but it has been lent some excuse by recent changes upon the road here, as indicated in the Sun last evening. We are not prepared to say what cause any or all of the discharged Canadians may have given to justify their removal, because we have no evidence to go upon, but it is a fact that the feeling exists that the position of Canadians in the employ of the Syndicate are very insecure, and that there is a determination to weed them out upon every pretext. It is a pity that such a position should exist, even though it should have no foundation in fact. The effect must be bad, and the superior officers of the road ought not to give ground for such a suspicion. Ireland's hate of English rule—a hatred that girdles the globe—has been intensified and deepened by so small a thing as the "no Irish need apply" of some English advertisers for help. The most cosmopolitan of Canadians could not be expected to love a corporation that should write up in its bye-laws, "no Canadian need apply." Circumstantial evidence to the contrary notwithstanding, we cannot believe that the Syndicate have adopted such a policy. —Winnipeg Sun.

North Shore News from the "World."

BADLY BURNED.—Bella McLean, employed at the house of Rev. J. A. P. McBain, was badly burned on Wednesday afternoon by her clothing coming in contact with a very hot stove. She was leaning with her back toward the cooking stove, when her dress, which was of woven, took fire, and before assistance could be rendered, the poor girl was badly burned about the hips and shoulders. Medical aid was immediately called, which assisted to alleviate her sufferings. She was removed Thursday evening, to her sister's Mrs. Dick's residence at Black Brook.

A Big Bag of Geese.—Mr. T. U. Logie

has just returned from the Kouchibouguac district, where he has been on a shooting expedition, and reports that he succeeded in winging twenty-three wild geese and several brant. He saw no open water either north or south, and thinks that, unless a south-west wind prevails for the next two weeks, the lobster season will be short this summer. Bay du Vin ice is as firm as in midwinter, in fact the travelling is never better. The ice in some places is three feet thick.

THE ICE AT ESCUMINAC IS HARD AND FAST,

as far as the eye can see. There is a patch of open water at Fox Island Head, and it is full of foil. Gunners out with their dogs, cannot understand why the foil went down within range, and declare they act differently than at other seasons. McLean's Gully is partially opened. In former years this place was always open about the 17th March. Game is very scarce, only a few dozen having been shot as yet.

CANADIAN INDEPENDENCE.—It would

seem from the comments of some of the newspapers that to even dream of the political independence of Canada is as bad as to steal a horse or to set fire to a barn. They occur through people's speeches and drag out a sort of here and there, which, disconnected from the context, is made the excuse for charging the speaker with being in favor of Canadian independence, and then they shriek about "the cloven hoof." What utter nonsense this is! Is patriotism to become a lost virtue in the breasts of our people? Loyalty to a distant country is all very well; but is there to be no patriotism to our own? Everybody concedes that a separation of the colony from the motherland is inevitable at no distant day, and yet those who express a wish for independence are denounced as if they were enemies to the flag. The day has gone by for making political capital by shrieking out traitor at those who are striving to help Canada to take her place among the nations. —Toronto Telegram.

Prof. Hebbelith is a rat catcher.

On going into a Providence saloon for a glass of beer, he laid on the bar a flask containing a mixture for attracting rats from their holes. He saw one of the youngsters slyly take up the bottle and drink, but said nothing, knowing full well that the theft would carry its own punishment. But he did not count on the dreadful whipping which the drinker gave him, and which has sent him to a hospital.

The cat is the great American prima

doma. If bootlacks were bouquets, her nine lives would be strewn with roses.

Address to G. F. Atherton.

On Sunday evening at the close of the regular meeting of the Y. M. C. A., the following address was presented to G. F. Atherton, who is about taking his departure from Fredericton:

Dear Sir also Brother—

We have learned that you propose soon removing from our city, and have taken this opportunity on behalf of the Young Men's Christian Association to tender you an affectionate farewell. We are sad at the thought of losing one who has had so persistently and so continuously the interests of the Association at heart. In you we recognize a most active worker, one who has been ever to the front in all Association work, whether devotional, financial or social. Your kindly counsel when presiding at business meetings, your broad Christian spirit, and consistent and upright manner of life have endeared you to us, and every one realizes the loss sustained by your departure. As one brother after another leaves our ranks we are made aware that early ties must be dissolved, but the impression is more deeply formed that a happy reunion will one day come if we remain faithful. We trust that in your new sphere of labor, where actively engaged in furthering the advancement of your Master's kingdom, you will not forget this Association, but in your prayers remember us, and when life's tale is told, and life's battle fought, may you receive your reward from the just Judge, and enter into an eternity of blissful rest.

Please convey to Mrs. Atherton and family our kind wishes and interest in their future welfare.

The address was read by Mr. John J. Weddall, Secretary of the Association, and Mr. Atherton made an appropriate reply.

M. J. Spensden, Vice-President, then presented to Mr. Atherton a life membership in the Association, accompanying it with suitable remarks, which was acknowledged in fitting terms.

It has great quantities of bog land from

which is produced a very cheap fuel, and which lands when reclaimed are inferior to none in the world whether as wheat or as pasture land. It has splendid coal fields, although these are hardly used at all. It has magnificent, perhaps unequalled fisheries in regard to the quantities of fish caught, and harbor and other facilities in connection with the industry. It is possessed of valuable mines of gypsum, gold, silver, lead, copper and zinc. It has, besides, great facilities for manufacturing both as regards material into the perfect article. It has a people confessedly very free from crime of the ordinary kind; a people which, whatever their prospects and chances and capacities may be, have demonstrated to be in their own country, have shown in every other country than Ireland, that they possess the capacity to rise, and by their industry, their ability and their force of character to take their own place in the world, wherever they may be cast. They are also a people confessedly affectionate and grateful; and possessing, in a large degree, the organ of veneration, are easily impressed by any act of kindness shown towards them. With such a people with such a soil, with such natural advantages, how does it come that we have such a result, with respect to population as to pass that the population of Ireland should have diminished instead of increased, and that the condition of the country should be such as we know it to be?

The whole is due to the chronically wretched state of Ireland—its miseries, social, material and political. That is the reason why. Although there may be, although there has been, as we all rejoice to know, some improvement in the physical condition of some portion of the population during the last few years, this is to-day a pressing question, and no man holds that the condition of Ireland is satisfactory when viewed in those aspects to which I have referred. The condition of the people materially, in this as well as in other respects, is one which ought to create in all of us who call ourselves British subjects a feeling of shame. I say that the condition on Ireland to-day is due largely to the want of security and contentment, to the want of identification with the soil and attachment to the Constitution, to the want of hope of improvement and of bettering their condition, which is really the most essential thing to induce men to labor. I say that it is due to a feeling that their grievances are not redressed, to the lack of a feeling that their Government is considered according to their needs and wishes, and to the lack of any machinery for the management of their local affairs. There can be no doubt that Ireland, at and before the time of Union, was subject to some great political grievances. There can be no doubt that those grievances were not of a sentimental character, but were such as to a large extent are to-day, acknowledged to be grievances which demand the attention of legislators, and should be redressed by legislation.

Advices from Sunbury are to the effect

that the candidature of Messrs. Sterling and Glasier is extremely popular. It is said that Mr. Perley repudiates Mr. White and says that he will have nothing to do with him; but all the same, both names will be on the one ticket. Mr. White feels that he has made a mistake. We are sorry that he finds himself in such an unfortunate position. He might have gone back to his constituents backed by influences which would have rendered his election certain. As it is he has only the half-hearted sympathy of the Perley party, and the determined opposition of the Reformers.

THE WEEKLY HERALD

CHARLES H. LEWIS, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

FREDERICTON, N. B., MAY 4, 1882.

Mr. Blake on the Irish Question.

Mr. Blake's speech on the Irish question has been published in pamphlet form, and will be widely circulated. It contains an interesting collection of facts bearing upon Irish history, some of which we present below. The population of Ireland in 1726 was 2,000,000, in 1805 it was 5,400,000. In 1841 the population had increased to 8,200,000. To-day the population is 5,600,000 or 25,000 less than it was forty years ago. In the last forty years the emigration from Ireland has been no less than 2,750,000. Ireland is not an overcrowded country, although in some places the population is probably too dense. The number of inhabitants to the square mile is 181. In France the number is 180; in Italy 228; in Belgium 421; Flanders, 718; England and Wales 442 and in the whole of Great Britain 333. It would seem from Mr. Blake's figures that the reason why Ireland does not maintain a larger population is because so small a proportion of the soil is under actual cultivation. The acreage of Ireland is 20,325,000 acres, of which 17,463,000 is either arable or available for tillage; but less than one-third, that is 5,900,000 acres are now cultivated. Yet the soil and climate of Ireland are extremely favorable to agriculture. We quote the following from Mr. Blake's speech:

It has great quantities of bog land from which is produced a very cheap fuel, and which lands when reclaimed are inferior to none in the world whether as wheat or as pasture land. It has splendid coal fields, although these are hardly used at all. It has magnificent, perhaps unequalled fisheries in regard to the quantities of fish caught, and harbor and other facilities in connection with the industry. It is possessed of valuable mines of gypsum, gold, silver, lead, copper and zinc. It has, besides, great facilities for manufacturing both as regards material into the perfect article. It has a people confessedly very free from crime of the ordinary kind; a people which, whatever their prospects and chances and capacities may be, have demonstrated to be in their own country, have shown in every other country than Ireland, that they possess the capacity to rise, and by their industry, their ability and their force of character to take their own place in the world, wherever they may be cast. They are also a people confessedly affectionate and grateful; and possessing, in a large degree, the organ of veneration, are easily impressed by any act of kindness shown towards them. With such a people with such a soil, with such natural advantages, how does it come that we have such a result, with respect to population as to pass that the population of Ireland should have diminished instead of increased, and that the condition of the country should be such as we know it to be?

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wretched state of Ireland—its miseries, social, material and political. That is the reason why. Although there may be, although there has been, as we all rejoice to know, some improvement in the physical condition of some portion of the population during the last few years, this is to-day a pressing question, and no man holds that the condition of Ireland is satisfactory when viewed in those aspects to which I have referred. The condition of the people materially, in this as well as in other respects, is one which ought to create in all of us who call ourselves British subjects a feeling of shame. I say that the condition on Ireland to-day is due largely to the want of security and contentment, to the want of identification with the soil and attachment to the Constitution, to the want of hope of improvement and of bettering their condition, which is really the most essential thing to induce men to labor. I say that it is due to a feeling that their grievances are not redressed, to the lack of a feeling that their Government is considered according to their needs and wishes, and to the lack of any machinery for the management of their local affairs. There can be no doubt that Ireland, at and before the time of Union, was subject to some great political grievances. There can be no doubt that those grievances were not of a sentimental character, but were such as to a large extent are to-day, acknowledged to be grievances which demand the attention of legislators, and should be redressed by legislation.

Landlordism in the West.

We notice a telegram in the Ontario papers to the effect that the Duke of Manchester, Lord Elphinstone, Lord Macdowell, Lord Churchill, and some other British nobles, are on their way out from England to look after the great estates in the west in which they are interested, either as individual owners or as the officers of land companies. It has been charged by the Liberals, both in and out of Parliament, that the land policy of the Government would lead to the establishment of a class of landlords who, by and by, will form an aristocracy, and by reason of their vast privileges attaching to these landed estates, be able to claim and command even greater ones; but settlers who will own the land they till. Landlordism is dying out in Great Britain, and the people of Canada are surely not willing that it should receive a new lease of life here.

Infernal machines were lately sent

through the mountains to Vanderbilt and Field, but exploded in transit, doing no great damage. 3,000 emigrants to Manitoba are detained at St. Paul by the Red River floods.

Dominion Elections.

Our latest advices from Ottawa are to the effect that it is generally thought that the elections for Parliament will be held sometime about the last of June. No definite announcement has yet been made, and none will probably be until just before prorogation. The fact that the work of nominating Tory candidates is proceeding with vigor would indicate that the rumor that the election is near at hand is well founded. There could be no advantage in Sir John permitting his party to prepare for a campaign this summer and even go so far as to select their men if he did not intend to bring the elections on. We shall regret if the elections for the Assembly and Parliament occur within a short time of each other; because we would like to see an expression of opinion squarely upon the issues involved in local politics; and if the two contests occur at about the same late it will be impossible, or next to it, to keep the local contest from being run upon Dominion lines. About the result of such a struggle there can be little doubt; but at the same time the issues involved in both struggles are so many and so important that it will be impossible to do them justice if they become mixed, as they will certainly be in such a case. The people of New Brunswick have had four years of protection, and have had their full of it. Whatever it may mean elsewhere protection in New Brunswick means protection from buying cheapest and selling highest in the market. One would suppose that the right to do so is essential to the prosperity of any community; but the N. P. tariff doctors think otherwise, and the people have had to pay for the nauseous dose which has been administered, and been proclaimed as a panacea for all the ills that beset the land. The indications are that the Government which has taken the reins will be short, sharp and decisive. There can be little doubt that New Brunswick at least will return the same which she did in '878.

Redistribution of seats in Ontario

has been begun by the introduction of a bill which affects no less than fifty constituencies. The alterations are all made in the interest of the Tory party. It is curious that the Government which boasts that its policy has commended itself to the people so unreservedly, are not willing to run the orthodox elections under the same conditions as they did those of 1878. All things are, perhaps, fair in politics, as they are said to be in love and war; but of all the uses to which a majority can be put, that of arranging the constituencies on the eve of an election so as to prevent, if possible, a defeat, is perhaps the lowest of all. Of course the bill will pass. Any bill which Sir John Macdonald can devise will pass through Parliament; but that the people will permit these things to be done with impunity, we do not believe. The constituencies of New Brunswick are not affected by the bill. No doubt the Ministers felt that it would be unsafe to try any such game here. The people would resent any attempt to legislate representatives into a seat in Parliament, and knowing this Sir Leonard Tilley has probably chosen to prefer the minority he has from this Province rather than court an expression of the people upon tactics with which the premier hopes to carry Ontario.

Notes and Notions.

The idea of driving street cars by means of the expansion of powerful springs is not new, but a Philadelphia— not Keely of motor fame, let us hope—has so improved the original device that he is sanguine it will come into use. His springs are six in number, 300 feet long, each six inches wide, and a quarter inch thick. They are coiled upon a cylinder, and are first wound up in the form of a barrel seven and a half feet in diameter. When about to start, a stationary engine at the end of the route winds up the springs until the diameter of the cylinder is reduced to forty inches. The liberation of this spring will carry a street car full of people for five miles. An ingenious check prevents the car from ever going faster than nine miles an hour. This will be a valuable invention if the promises of the inventor are fulfilled. —Exchange.

The Buffalo Telegraph thinks that the

Manitoba speculation bubble will burst before fall and that all Canada will suffer from it. —Lord Derby and a lot of other English lords are despatching agents to examine and report upon the North-West. —New York, April 21.—Sindram was hanged at 8.36 this morning. He was firm until the last. His heart stopped beating in fifteen minutes, and he was pronounced dead at 8.45. His neck was not broken and he died of strangulation after protracted struggles. At 8.30 the procession emerged from the prison, led by the sheriff and under sheriff. After them walked Dr. Morgan, praying aloud, and immediately behind him came the prisoner, walking firmly, and having on either side a deputy sheriff. Sindram was calm and nodded to those he knew as he passed. The hangman's assistant was nervous and forgot to lower the cap until reminded. Sindram's face twitched, but he merely said, "Hurry up," putting it down with a jerk. The assistant stopped in front of the pop-hole and while the sheriff gave the signal, it could not be seen by the hangman. It was near, seconds before the difficulty was discovered and the signal was again given when the body shot up in the air and settled back six inches, twitching convulsively in the air, as in 1878. In three minutes the body was lowered within nine inches of the ground and six minutes after the drop fell. The body was not lowered until ten minutes after 8.45, when it was discovered that death was caused by strangulation. Sindram's crime was the shooting of his landlady, Mrs. Catharine Crove, last January.

We publish elsewhere an account of

the insult offered by Mr. Pinkwater, Secretary of the Pacific Railway Company, to Mr. Blake. Mr. Pinkwater has since apologized, but the matter ought not to be allowed to rest here. There is, perhaps, no reason why Mr. Pinkwater should be punished for doing what he would not have done if he had stuck to the advice given by his name; but Parliament surely owes it to itself to guard against a repetition of such occurrences. —Dr. Frier, who was in attendance on Lord Byron, during his last illness, died recently at 83.

The despatches of Thurs

last which 328 Italian emigrants arrived in New York with a total capital of nine cents. The United States will do a large business in poor houses if any more Italian millionaires come out. —The Capital said that the St. John local elections were to be run on Dominion lines, and the Herald's correspondent telegraphed that Messrs. Ellis and McMillan were to be the Liberal candidates for the city. The Globe intimated that we were both the editor of the Capital and our correspondent, astray. Our last-named contemporary, publishes the semi-diurnal of what we said, and omits the reference to its own statement.

Where is that article in review of

the Reform platform with which our tri-weekly contemporary was going to obliterate Messrs. Blair and Thompson? —A genius submitted a plan for illuminating the Kremlin at Moscow at the coronation of the Emperor. The police discovered that it was a scheme to blow the whole concern into the air, and arrested the projector and three hundred accomplices.

Notwithstanding the almost impassable

condition of the roads, the Liberal Convention held in Gasqueton on Thursday last was attended by many influential men from various sections of the County. The meeting was very enthusiastic. The question of a platform was discussed and the Reform platform as recently laid down in the Herald was adopted. Messrs. Albert Palmer, Hampstead and Thos. Hetherington, of Gasqueton, were chosen as candidates. The candidates are both gentlemen who are well-known in the County and have an excellent standing. The last-named was at one time Warrier of the County. We expect that the Liberal Reformers of Queens will give a good account of themselves next June.