

# POOR DOCUMENT

## THE WEEKLY HERALD

CHARLES H. LUDWIG, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.  
FREDERICTON, N. B., MARCH 9, 1882.  
THE WEEKLY HERALD.

The WEEKLY HERALD will hereafter be issued on Thursday. We make this change in order to comply with the wishes of our country subscribers, who can be much better reached by the mails leaving the city on Friday than by those of any other day. The subscription list of the HERALD is increasing rapidly and it is the best advertising medium published in the city. The number of advertisements admitted in the weekly being limited, the benefit derivable from them is enhanced thereby. One month ago the WEEKLY HERALD was mailed to subscribers at 107 post offices, this week the number of post offices to which it is mailed, to regular subscribers, is over one hundred and fifty. The universal verdict is that it is the best weekly published in New Brunswick. The growth of its subscription list considering the unfavorable season of the year at which it was started is the most remarkable fact in New Brunswick journalism. Intending advertisers are invited to examine our mailing list for themselves.

## THE TORY APPEAL

Sir Leonard Tilley made a very long speech on introducing his budget. It is a most involved and mixed up production, and is in places absolutely unintelligible. Nevertheless it is possible to spell out of the long sentences the grounds upon which the Tories propose to appeal to the people. Sir Leonard, after some introductory remarks, proceeded to congratulate himself upon the revenue producing character of the tariff. It would be an easy matter to make it still more productive in this respect. Another increase all along the line would do it, and the Finance Minister has no more reason to be proud of his success in this particular than he has of the fact that three times two is greater than twice two. But he says the revenue producing character of the tariff is due to the greater purchasing power of the people, and that this in turn is due to the N. P. This he said he was going to prove, and he goes on to prove it, in the fashion with which we have grown so familiar, by repeating the same ideas in new words and a more triumphant tone. But what are the facts? The purchasing power of the people abroad depends chiefly upon the exports of the country in the previous year. The increase in those exports was almost entirely in lumber and the produce of the farm. The former of these the Minister, in giving birth to his policy, pronounced a warning industry, and to make the warning process a little more rapid put on a tax equal to \$1.00 on every thousand feet of lumber produced in the country; the latter he has avowed himself repeatedly as unable to protect. Having exported largely of these lines of goods a large amount of importations was possible, and it was simply because the tariff was high that it produced a large revenue. If it had been higher it would have produced more. Whether it is from the force of habit derived from his former experience in underwriting we do not know; but Sir Leonard Tilley is strong in striking averages. In replying to the charge that he placed over \$4,000,000 of unnecessary taxation on the people last year, he asks us to strike an average for the last two years and we will find that only \$2,900,000 has been collected above what was necessary; but he shuts his eyes to the fact that he is estimating on a surplus of \$4,460,000 for the current year, and \$3,000,000 for next year, which will make over \$4,000,000 a year collected and to be collected from the people for no reason whatever than that it is considered advisable to do so that a few favored rich men may accumulate money faster than the legitimate business of the country will permit. The Minister also discussed the public debt, which by 1890 he says will amount to \$203,376,680—a pretty sum indeed for a country like Canada to owe. He then goes on to show how this may be reduced to \$100,000,000. His argument on this point may be summarized as follows:—If the surplus continues to be at least a million a year, if the debt is not added to, and if the Government sell enough land in the North-West, about one-half the debt can be paid off. To which it may be answered that, if the surplus should, either by the success of the N. P. in building up manufactures, or by a depression in times, be wiped out, or if the debt should be added to, or if the Government should not sell enough land, the debt will not be paid off. It is, however, folly to estimate upon the payment of the public debt by the sale of lands in the West. The people who settle the new provinces will, in the first place, insist that the revenue from the lands shall be held for their benefit; and, secondly, the erection of new provinces and the outlay made necessary by the immigration which is expected into the North-West, will more than counterbalance any income which may be derived from the sales of land there. Yet the Minister ignores these important items altogether in his calculations. There is a point in what he says about the reduction of the rate of interest; but this is due to circumstances over which the Government of Canada had no control, and the public

will most heartily commend any attempt to take advantage of the low rate ruling now to refund any portion of the debt. The Minister repeats his old statement that, notwithstanding the fact that everything is taxed higher than it was, the price is less than ever. It is absurd to tell any one that if an article in England costs \$1.00, and the importer pays 60 cents duty on it, he can sell it as cheaply as he could if he paid only 30 cents duty on it. Yet that is what Sir Leonard tells us. We grant that a man can buy a \$20 suit of clothes now as readily as he could five years ago; but we deny that he will get as good an article, and so it is all along the line of protected articles. They are protected in order that they may be made more expensive to import; so that by keeping up the price home production may be increased. This is the foundation upon which protection rests. Therefore when the Minister denies that the goods are more expensive to the consumer, he ought to go further, if he expects to convince any one, and tells us who pays the additional to the price which his tariff imposes. But he has no wish to do this; the whole object of his speech was to furnish his party with electioneering cries.

## PREPARING FOR THE FIGHT

The Tory Government proposes to ensure victory when the next appeal is made to the polls, if they can do so by fair means or foul. We do not know who suggested the idea of redistributing seats and carving up Counties into ridings; but such a resort is one of the most discreditable which a Government can adopt. We have a little hint of how the game is played in what has been going on the rounds of the papers about the New Brunswick Counties. Two facts stand out in the face: one being that the river Counties were solid for the Liberals, and the other that Sir Albert Smith had a firm hold on Westmorland. It was felt impossible to make a break in this phalanx, so the next best thing was to get rid of one Liberal and add one to the Tories by amalgamating Queens and Sunbury, and cutting Westmorland in two so as to make a riding which would return a Tory. When it was seen that this game would not work, a new proposition was made to unite Gloucester and Restigouche into one riding and give an additional member to Westmorland by the above division. What has only been going on the rounds of the papers as yet is to be carried into effect in Ontario, where every effort will be made to cut up the constituencies so as to weaken the Liberals and strengthen the Government.

There has as yet been no authoritative declaration from the Government that a general election will be held in June; but it seems generally to be accepted at Ottawa as settled upon. Every nerve is therefore being strained by both parties and the work of preparation for the conflict is going on with an earnestness which promises a keen struggle. The papers on both sides of politics discuss the issues of the hour with a fierceness which shows that they recognize that a great deal has to be accomplished in a short time. The budget speech was, in every sense of the word, a campaign utterance, addressed to the electors rather than to Parliament. Provision is made in the estimates for the increased representation made necessary on account of the facts brought to light by the census. From these and other circumstances, and especially in view of the growing discontent with Tory rule which is manifesting itself both in the east and the west, it is not unreasonable to infer that the Premier contemplates a dissolution of Parliament at the close of the present session.

## WESTMORELAND'S CLAIMS

Senator Work made an excellent speech in the Senate in reply to that of Senator Botsford advocating the increase in the Representation in Westmorland at the expense of the river Counties. We have heard so much about the "noble County" recently, and it has threatened so often to engulf all the rest of the Province, that Senator Work's comparison of it with other Counties is not uninteresting. He said:—  
Westmorland is never backward in making claims, but I believe now that if we had lost a member, the City and County of St. John, instead of endeavoring to take representation from one of these small counties, such as Restigouche, Sunbury or Queens, would give up the member which they got at the last election. The hon member speaks of the shipping of the County of Westmorland. If shipping is to be represented, where would the County of St. John be? Where would Yarmouth and Windsor in Nova Scotia be? These ships are built and leave the port in which they are constructed and are never seen there again. They are abroad earning money for their owners and remitting exchange, but these large ships never come back again. The hon gentleman speaks also of the factories. Well, in Fredericton we have some, and there are numerous factories in St. John. We have just the same description of factories in Fredericton that they have in the County of Westmorland—shoe factories, foundries, and everything that he has named except a sugar refinery. I hope the refinery at Moncton will succeed; but from the representation that has been made, that one sugar refinery would be enough for the whole of the Dominion, I fear that it will not. However, that is their own business, but I do not see that the existence of a refinery at Moncton entitles the County of Westmorland to another representative.

Then, the hon gentleman speaks of the amount of duties paid at the four ports that County, but that gives no idea of what the representation should be. What I look to is the exports from the county to show what it really produces and pay for the imports. It is true that they had a large amount of duties collected last year, because a vast quantity of sugar was imported into Moncton. For what purpose was it imported? To be distributed and consumed over the whole of the Dominion; but it is no proof that they are entitled to increase the representation. I will give the House some statistics with respect to the exports. Newchester exported last year \$38,000 worth, Moncton \$40,645, Sackville \$38,040, Shediac \$37,912; making less than a quarter million dollars from that large County of Westmorland.  
Hon Mr. Botsford—How much did Sunbury and Queens export?  
Hon Mr. Work—I can tell the hon gentleman that we have one man in York County, very near the Sunbury line, who exports more than four times as much as the whole County of Westmorland. He exported \$1,000,000 worth last year. I will now give the exports from some ports further north. I have shown that the exports from the four ports of Westmorland last year were in value a quarter of a million of dollars. Dalhousie exported \$206,000 worth, Fatherton \$270,000 worth—more than the whole County of Westmorland; that is in the County of Northumberland. Restigouche exported \$240,000 worth—more than the whole County of Westmorland. Yet there is no claim put forward by any of these counties for another representative. We always look upon Northumberland, though, it has no so large a population, as one of the most important after St. John, in the Province, because of its large exports.

It was to be expected that the Capital would be chagrined when it found out that the sugar refining, of which it has talked so much, was of less industrial importance than the lumber business of one of our neighbors; but this will scarcely justify its attack upon the gentleman who carries on such extensive operations in the woods as to employ more men than are engaged in all Sir Leonard's pet factories. The gentleman in question is probably quite indifferent to the censure or praise of the Capital. The insinuation that the large lumber business in question is carried on because its proprietor has certain "immunities" which other men do not enjoy, is simply nonsense. The statement that its proprietor is a monopolist and the insinuation that he exercises an injurious effect in York County are maliciously false. The career of the gentleman in question is one of which the people of this Province have reason to feel proud. A self-made man who has placed himself at the head of the great American lumber trade; whose great energy has been devoted not simply to his own affairs, but has also rendered the dream of a short commercial highway to the St. Lawrence possible to the world; who is financially in every good way; whose name is a tower of strength to any enterprise with which it is associated; who, though possessed of an ample fortune, remains with us in the Province, unlike the rich lumbermen who have preceded him, or the Sugar Lord of Montreal, who takes to London the fortune he has wrung from the people of Canada to spend his days in the easy retirement of the late residence of the ex-Empress Eugenie—such a man can afford to treat the snarls of the Capital with the indifference they merit.

## Notes and Notions

—Do you know that the Speaker procees the Sergeant-at-Arms out of the House the other day, instead of following him? We protest against these innovations, against such an ungracious trifling with that palladium of our freedom and bulwark of our liberties! What is the Speaker for, if not to form a rear guard to the distinguished Sergeant?  
—It is really worth remembering that all this Sugar business, of which we have heard so much, is not so important a factor in the industries of the Dominion as Mr. Alex. Gibson's lumber business.  
—Eleven hundred men, all told, in the Sugar Refinery, and a big tax to keep them there. Eleven hundred men in the woods on the Nashwaak, with 700 horses, and a fleet on the ocean carrying lumber to Europe—one man's business alone—and a tax on everything connected with it. Oh, the glorious N. P.

—What do you suppose is Sir Leonard's contribution to the poor man? His wonderful budget speech tells us. "Chloralum" says the knight of the mortar and pestle, "as a disinfectant, is a most valuable article, and used as it is alike by rich and poor, it has been thought desirable to place it in the free list." Now, at last, we see the lining of the cloud. What though breadstuffs be taxed and clothing made dear! What though it takes a dollar and a half to purchase a dollar's worth, we have "Chloralum" free! think of it, rank! Oh, Sir Leonard, we thank thee; the noble army of Apothecaries shall bless thee.  
—It is announced by the Toronto Globe on "reliable authority," that there will be a general election for Parliament in June.  
—Under the management of the Liberals \$888,000 paid the expenses of the Department of the Interior. The Tories want \$1,957,000. Thus they economize. The Toronto Globe says the Department is full of nominal officials with nominal duties and phenomenal salaries.

—What was it that the members of the Assembly applauded when the Speaker read the attempt on Her Majesty's life?

—The Capital wants to know what the HERALD thinks of the budget speech. Without admitting the right of our contemporary to catch us, we will answer: The budget speech is like the best of the Finance Minister's speeches, very plausible but abounding in fallacies; and the HERALD's silence in respect to it is, simply, due to the fact that in the press of matters arising out of the local House, we have said little about Dominion politics for a few issues; but, our friend need not worry, we will have a hand in the game again immediately.

—The Rev. Dr. Kingston is reported to have stated, Sunday night, in his sermon in the Cathedral, that all marriages solemnized in New Brunswick since Bishop Melley came to this country, are illegal unless solemnized by permission of His Lordship. Consequently, we presume, the greater part of the children born in this Province are illegitimate, and most so-called married people are living in adultery, according to this gentleman. Before characterizing this proposition as it deserves, we await a response from Dr. Kingston to the invitation, which we hereby publicly tender him, to allow us to publish his sermon in full, so that there may be no doubt about what he did say.  
—It is a matter for profound congratulation that game cocks and pure bred dogs are to be admitted into Canada duty free. The cry of the poor man has not gone up in vain.

## LOCAL NEWS

PERSONALS—Mr. Solicitor General Crawford took his seat in the House Tuesday morning for the first time since his recent illness which was quite severe and protracted.

DIVORCE COURT.—In McCann vs McCann, a divorce *a vinculo* for adultery was granted on the application of the husband. A similar decree was made in Shaughnessy vs Shaughnessy.  
—CONCERT AT GIBSON.—There will be a vocal and instrumental concert in the Methodist Church, Gibson, on Friday evening next, with instrumental music by the Fredericton Brass Band.

NEW HYMN BOOK.—The new hymn book selected by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada was introduced in St. Paul's Presbyterian Church on Sunday last.

AT THE MEETING held Tuesday evening in the Bala-City Club Rooms, a committee of three was appointed to confer with the Police Committee of the City Council and Police Magistrate, with a view of ascertaining what steps ought to be taken in the way of obtaining the right of the city in regard to the use of the sidewalks necessary to ensure an efficient enforcement of the Canada Temperance Act.

THE TILT BATTALION.—The Companies of the Tilt have been renumbered as follows:—No. 2 Company, St. Mary's, to be No. 1 Company; No. 3 Company, "McKeen's Company," to be No. 2 Company; No. 4 Company, "Stanley," to be No. 3 Company; No. 5 Company, "Fredericton," to be No. 4 Company; No. 6 Company, "Blissville," to be No. 5 Company; St. Stephen Company of industry cases to be the independent company, and is attached to this battalion as No. 6 Company.

TEMPERANCE MEETING IN ST. DUNSTON'S HALL.—The thirteenth anniversary of the establishment of St. Dunstan's Society in this city was celebrated by a meeting in St. Dunstan's Hall, Mr. J. Meagher, district deputy, occupied the chair, and addresses were delivered by Hon P. A. Landry, R. J. Ritchie, M. F. M. Gleason, of St. John, and Rev. Father McDevitt. It was the largest and most successful anniversary meeting the Society has ever held.

MESSRS. JOHNSON & CO., manufacturers and dealers in farm machinery, of this city, have issued an edition of 5000 copies of a pamphlet of 64 pages, fifty-five pages of which are a reprint of chapter v. of the Ontario Agricultural report for 1881, and treats of insects injurious and beneficial. It is fully illustrated and is in every respect a valuable contribution to the agricultural literature of New Brunswick. There is twenty times as much valuable information in it than in the Report of the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture.

A BOLD ROBBERY.—Mr. John Owen's grocery store, Queen street, was broken into Tuesday night, and a large quantity of cigars, tobacco, canned goods and pickles—amounting in value to between \$30 and \$40—was carried off. The entrance was effected from the rear, as it was found this morning that the outside wooden shutter had been pried off and a pane of glass broken, through which the fastening of the window had been undone. The till drawer was also broken open and smashed up, but there was no money in it. There is no trace to the robbers.

PARLOR CONCERT.—The parlor concert at Mr. Glasier's Tuesday evening was largely attended, and was in every way a success. The entertainment consisted of instrumental music furnished by Mrs. Tibbitts, Miss Ritchie and Miss Lugin, and an orchestra consisting of Prof. Cadwallader, Messrs. Winter, Williamson, Smith and Hawthorne, singing by Mrs. Flewelling, Mrs. Hatley and Messrs. Hat and Richards, and readings by Miss Bymer, Miss Narraway, Miss Hat, Mr. H. Chestnut and Master Harry Chestnut. The evening being a most delightful one, the short drive from the city was in the highest degree enjoyable, and taken together with the excellent character of the entertainment and beautiful evening, made up one of the pleasantest evenings imaginable. If any fault was to be found, it was because so many people were present that the projectors of the concert will hardly think that objection tenable.

## CITY COUNCIL

The regular monthly meeting of the City Council, Mayor Fisher presiding, was held Tuesday night. There was a full board.

After routine, the Auditor's report was read, and the following amounts ordered to be paid:

Roads and Streets.....	\$726 83
Fire Department.....	184 23
Contingent.....	31 29
City Hall.....	19 00
Market.....	4 10
	\$1,055 36

The sum of \$5 to Geo. Doherty in the streets' account was struck out; and several other bills were ordered to be paid.

Thomas Barker's petition for payment for care of a pauper was sent to the Alms House Committee.

The City Treasurer reported that Isaac Burden was not adapted for a tax collector, as he had not seen him for three weeks; and that arrangements should be made to take up \$8,000 of debentures falling due.

On motion of Aid Farrell, Aids Farrell, Burchill and McPherson were appointed a committee to look into the matter of the tax collector and report.

Aid Simons reported from the Committee appointed to take a vote on the Water Works question. The total number of votes cast was 370—208 for; 162 against. The real estate vote for was \$241,825, and against \$184,576—a majority of \$57,250. The personal estate vote for was \$148,550, and against \$87,050—a majority of \$61,500. The vote of income for was \$101,620, and against \$51,065—a majority of \$50,555. Total of years, \$481,995; total of years, \$233,299; and the grand total \$815,285. The report was received and filed.

Some debate ensued on a motion for a committee to draft a Water Works bill to present to the Legislature for enactment, with power to issue debentures, and on an amendment to prepare bill without power to issue debentures. The amendment was lost and the original motion carried.

Aid Farrell reported from the Committee on Assessment Appeals, that Sturges A. Thomas petition be complied with; that John Mitchell's petition be complied with so far as 1881 is concerned; and that Alfred Ray's proposition be accepted. Report adopted.

Aid Farrell moved to authorize the Treasurer to take the sum paid by John Richards in full of taxes on Skating Rink, and the same in regard to a check in favor of J. E. Collins.

On motion of Aid Macpherson the City Clerk was authorized to take steps to call in the \$6,000 of debentures mentioned in the Treasurer's report.

Aid Farrell presented a statement of the expenditure of the \$400 granted the Alms House Commissioner:—  
Am't advanced by Com in Jan. \$33 00  
Am't House proper..... 497 85  
Out-door..... 34 00  
Temporary relief..... 7 35  
By City check..... \$572 30  
Amount due..... 400 00  
Amount due..... \$172 00

The Commissioner also asked for \$400 to pay amount advanced by him and to meet the general expenses of the poor. This was granted.

The City Clerk drew attention to the fact that there was a bill before the Legislature relating to Public Slaughter Houses in the City and County of St. John.

A petition was ordered to be prepared and presented against the bill.

The Mayor and Aids Simons, Hall, Wilton and Macpherson were appointed a bill committee to look after the interests of the city in any legislation that may come before the Legislature.

Aid Wilton moved, seconded by Aid Hall, that the City Clerk communicate with the Waterworks Engine Company, to ascertain if they can send a competent man and under what circumstances, to make an estimate of the cost of the construction of water works.

—Carried.  
A three months hoist and a motion to send to New York for information in the matter of water works were thrown out.

Aid Burchill reported by him and the roads and streets committee that in view of the necessity of making preparation for the early building of sidewalks, they be authorized to ask for tenders for curbing stone, also that the City Clerk be authorized to call on the use of the city, and that tenders be asked for a supply of gravel for sidewalks and for a quantity of cedars if they think fit.—The report was adopted.

A motion for a bill to this effect was passed; the bill to come before a special meeting to be called shortly.

Aid Atherton moved that a bill be prepared vesting the appointment of the Police Magistrate in the City Council and presented to the Legislature for enactment. Lost by the vote of the Mayor.

## HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

SATURDAY, March 4.

The House met at 10 o'clock. After routine several bills were advanced a stage, and three bills sent to the Legislative Council for concurrence. House took recess until 12.45.

After recess Mr. Hill reported from the Committee on Corporations in favor of several bills which had been under the consideration of the committee.

Mr. McNeil gave notice of motion.

Dr. Lewis enquired if it be the intention of the Government to make an appropriation in aid of the Deaf and Dumb Institute St. John.

Provincial Secretary—It is not the intention of the Government to do so.

The House went into Committee of the whole on Mr. Colter's bill providing that returning officers in any election shall be a resident in the place where the polling place is held, Mr. Morton in the chair.

The Bill was thrown out.

Mr. Barberie gave notice of motion for Tuesday next.

The House went into Committee of the whole on the bill to amend the act incorporating the Society of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

The bill was still being discussed when the Committee rose for dinner.

After recess Mr. Elder's S. P. C. A. bill was further considered and progress reported.

Mr. Hill's bill to incorporate the Riley Point Wharf Company and the St. Croix Skating Rink Company were discussed in committee, Messrs. Willis and Gillespie respectively in the chair, and agreed to.

Mr. Hill introduced a bill in amendment of the Act amending the Act incorporating Milltown, and submitted a petition in favor of the same becoming law.

The Hon. Provincial Secretary laid on the table the Report of the Chief Superintendent of Education, also further returns of municipal and civic indebtedness, under 44 Vic, chap. xx.

Mr. Barberie moved the House into committee for the further consideration of his School Bill, Mr. McManus in the chair. After a brief discussion progress was reported, and the House adjourned till 10 a. m., Monday, on motion of the Hon. Provincial Secretary.

Mr. Butler presented a petition from Thos. O'Donnell, W. H. White, and seventy-three others, praying that an alteration may be made in the Parish line between the Parishes of Waterborough and Johnston, in the County of Queen's.

Mr. Ritchie introduced a bill entitled an Act to amend an Act entitled an Act in addition to and in amendment of certain Acts relating to Public Slaughter Houses in the City and County of St. John.

Dr. Vail reported from the Committee on Standing Rules, that they have had under their consideration a bill to amend Chapter 44th Victoria, entitled an Act to incorporate the Saint John Bridge and Railway Company, and recommended the suspension of Rule 186, to allow of its introduction.

After some notice of motion, the Provincial Secretary submitted the balance sheet of the Province to the 16th of February 1882; a statement of the fees received in the office of the Provincial Secretary to 31st Oct. 1881; and a statement of the amounts paid by the Board of Works from Nov. 1st, 1881, to February 16, 1882.

A message was received from the Legislature stating that they had agreed to the Act incorporating the New Brunswick Auxiliary Bible Society without any amendment.

Mr. Huntington, after some discussion was allowed to introduce his bill to amend the Act to incorporate the St. John Bridge and Railway Company.

Mr. Colter then committed his lumber bill. A discussion arose over the jurisdiction of the Legislature on the subject and progress was reported.

The House then went into committee on Mr. Huntington's Bill to amend the Act relating to Municipalities.

The Hon. Provincial Secretary read the following telegram from Sir Leonard Tilley, Finance Minister:—  
To Hon. Mr. Woodcock,  
Provincial Secretary, etc.  
We understand that your Government intend holding an exhibition in 1883, and we purpose giving it a Dominion character by making a vote in aid. This we are prepared to do.  
(Signed) S. L. TILLEY.  
Hon. Mr. Percie committed his bill to authorize the Councillors of Blissville to sell certain lands. Progress was reported.