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WEEKLY HERALD.

CHARLES H. LUGRIN, Editor and Proprietor.

FREDERICTON, DECEMBER 31, 1881.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR TO ALL.

YORK COUNTY'S CLAIM FOR A BRIDGE.

We observe that the Government has asked for tenders for the construction of a highway bridge across the St. John River at Andover. There is a railway bridge there now, to which the Province, if we are not mistaken, gave a subsidy in land. There is also a highway bridge at Woodstock which has cost the Province something like \$40,000. There is also a suspension bridge at Grand Falls, constructed at an expense of over \$60,000, and last, but by no means least, there is also a suspension bridge at St. John, for which \$80,000 of the people's money was paid out at one time, and large sums have annually to be spent for repairs. One by one these bridges, excepting the Railway bridge, have been built or paid for by the Province, and now we find Andover, a little village of some three or four hundred population, is to have a bridge built for its accommodation, for the object of the bridge can only be to secure to the people of the west side of the river the trade of the eastern side. Against all this we have not a word to say. If the Province could afford it, we would like to see every important hamlet along the river a fine bridge spanning the stream, and we are rather disposed to envy the Counties whose representatives are able to procure them such favorable treatment. But we are not a little surprised that at Fredericton, the Capital of the Province, and where more people and teams daily cross the river than at all the points above-named put together, not a single step has been taken towards the erection of a bridge, and we greatly mistake the temper of the people if this does not become a burning question at the next election.

THE YEAR 1881.

The year which is closing will fill an important chapter in the history of these times. In the United Kingdom the passage of the Irish Land Act, with the consequences following in its train, will influence the whole future of the Empire. The power of the British aristocracy has received a staggering blow. The show of resistance made by the House of Lords only serves to show the real weakness of that body, and how completely it feels itself to be at the mercy of the popular will. The progress of reform in the mother country will be all the more rapid because of the events which have transpired during 1881. Perhaps the crowning event of the year was the complete reconciliation between the two great English speaking nations—Great Britain and the United States. During the long weary weeks of Garfield's illness, the hearts of the two great peoples beat as one, and when at last the hero gave up his fight with death, both nations mourned him with equal grief. It is worthy of note, in passing, that President Arthur, who ordered the salute to the British flag at Yorktown, is a representative of that wing of the Republican party which has always been loudest in its denunciation of England. The two great nations are one again in all that make an alliance worthy of the name, and the words of mutual love which were spoken around the bedside of the dying President are a stronger bond of union than a thousand treaties signed, sealed and delivered in the most solemn fashion of diplomatists.

1881 witnessed the birth, death and burial of a sickly infant, known as "Fair Trade," in England, and in the United States has seen the rapid growth of a determined hostility to the protection of a few capitalists at the expense of the poorer classes.

The events of the past year will have a most potent influence over the affairs of the United States. President Arthur's message to Congress was the first sent to that body for fully a quarter of a century which contained no special reference to the South, from which we may infer that the unseemly dissensions in political parties over Southern questions are at an end, and that the two great divisions of the Union will work together hereafter with greater harmony.

It is premature to express any opinion as to the effect the construction of the Panama Canal, begun this year, and the interference of the United States in the affairs of the South American Republics, will have upon the international relations of our neighbors, except to say that they indicate a determination to make the influence of the Washington Government felt abroad in a different manner than heretofore.

On the continent of Europe the year has been marked by the growth of democracy in sentiments. The troublesome Eastern question threatened to re-assert itself in consequence of the successful attempt of France to occupy Tunis. A great war seemed at one time imminent, and how it was avoided will not be thoroughly understood for the next generation. The ways of European diplomacy were just finding out, until the men who plan and control the affairs of the nations pass away and their private correspondence is brought to light by their heirs.

In Canada the year witnessed the ratification of the Canada Pacific Railway contract, an event of itself grave enough to mark the year for a generation. The Canada-Brazil Steamship line has been fully organized, and Nova Scotia and New Brunswick capitalists are endeavoring to secure regular steam communication with Europe. Nothing of special note has occurred in the political world of Canada, if we except Mr. Blake's visit to the Maritime Provinces and the excitement it caused in Government circles.

The year on the whole has been fairly prosperous. The trade of the country has increased in proportion as the results of the hard times abroad have passed away. Emigration is beginning to find its way into our new territories, and although down here by the sea we do not notice any especial improvement, the condition of Canada upon the whole is better than it was a year ago, in spite of the unwelcome fiscal policy of the Government. The Dominion possesses vast resources, and has a future which not even the folly of time-serving politicians can altogether mar.

The Reporter still insists that the discussion of the winter port question three years ago was a question of politics, and cites Mr. Rainsford as the authority for the statement that it was ungentlemanly, undignified and insulting to ask Sir Leonard Tilley to give the matter his consideration. As we despair of getting our contemporary to admit that if the question is non-political now, it must have been non-political then, we will for argument's sake admit that he is correct, and that the question is a political one, so political, indeed, as to make its suggestion to the Finance Minister "an insult." In order that our contemporary may find no cause whatever for complaint, we will admit that the desire to secure the terminus of the Canada Pacific Railway for St. John was at that time the great point of difference between Sir Leonard Tilley and Mr. Pickard, and the latter was endeavoring to secure from the former some declaration which would bind him, if such a thing is possible, to assist in any attempt to bring the produce of the West down the St. John Valley. We do not say that these things are so; but in order that we may get on some ground with the Reporter, we will assume that they are. This enables us to "place" Sir Leonard Tilley in 1878 on the winter port question. He was, if not actively opposed to it, at least entirely indifferent about it, according to his staunch supporter, and we confess that the events which have transpired since rather substantiate the Reporter's view, and show that Sir Leonard's position in the Government, or before his native Province, would have been very uncomfortable if his Fredericton friends had not warded off the onslaught of Mr. Pickard. Now we will let some other friends of Sir Leonard's tell what they think of the "political" issue between Mr. Pickard and the Finance Minister. Says the Sun: "Canadians will not contentance for one moment any movement to build up foreign ports at their expense. There is no consideration under heaven which can move the people of Canada from this determination." Says the Halifax Herald, speaking of the proposal to make Portland the winter port: "Such conduct cannot be tolerated." Says the News: "The people of the Maritime Provinces should stand shoulder to shoulder manfully in behalf of the national winter terminal." Says Mr. James Donville, M. P.: "The subject is too important to the Province to permit me silently to acquiesce in an improvement of the Syndicate to make Portland or Boston the winter port of the Canada Pacific Railway." Says the Farmer: "It will have a disin-

grating effect on the Union," if the winter terminus is at an American city. Says the Reporter: "The people must arrange themselves and do something." How akin all this is to what Mr. Pickard pronounced three years ago. Said he, "Let us by all means have a National Commercial Highway, and one by which without lock or key we can pass boundaries in our own country—a highway extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean." Readers of the Tory press will notice that not one of these journals suggests that the Minister of Finance who represents St. John, and who promised such great things for the St. John Valley, should be appealed to in this crisis. They probably recognize the fact that in view of his past record, it would be worse than useless to seek assistance at his hands. We think we have clearly demonstrated that on this "political" question the Tory press are upon the same side now that Mr. Pickard was three years ago, and is still; and in reply to our contemporary who asks why we published Mr. Pickard's paper, we reply—For the purpose of showing this fact.

The Tory press outside of this city for the most part claim that the winter port should not be considered a party question. We readily grant that in the effort to secure a share of the trade of the North-west, people should unite without regard to their political opinions; but it must not be forgotten that the leader of the New Brunswick Tories gained his present position by promising that his whole influence should be given in favor of such public works as would give the Maritime Provinces the control of the carrying trade of Canada, and that he has signally failed to make his word good. If he had done the things he pledged himself to, his friends would have made that fact their rallying cry. They cannot, therefore, logically escape bearing the responsibility for the great disappointment which the Province has experienced at his hands. There is a great difference between a united effort to secure commercial advantages and a determination to punish the men who have betrayed our country. The former is not a party question—the latter is, though it should not be.

The Boston Herald speaking of the Iowa Free Trade Convention says: "The Iowa free trade convention was outspoken to a degree. Its delegates knew what they wanted, and were not afraid to say for it. Their platform might have been condensed into a word—justice. This is what they demanded. They were willing to pay all the taxes which were required to sustain the operations of the government, but they were not willing to be any longer taxed to support those who made the sorry pretence of being the special representatives of American industry. To the assertion of the protectionists, that duties in tariff are calculated to disturb business, and to unsettle public confidence, they made the admirable reply that the business of this country can never clear itself from disturbing influences until it is wholly divested of artificial props, and rests upon the bed-rock of free and unrestricted trade. When this foundation has been reached, when the control has been wholly taken from the hands of Congress, the business interests of the country will not suffer in consequence of any political agitation. The resolutions adopted by the Iowa convention do not ask for immediate free trade; its members were satisfied to let the protectionists the time needed to take in sail and adjust their interests to their new conditions. But ultimate free trade, through the gradual but continuous reduction of duties, was distinctly set forth as the end to be kept in view. It is a single convention; but, now that the agitation has begun, it would be hard to define the limits of its extension. The significance of the movement lies in the fact that there are five persons in this country who would be benefited by free trade to one who is now benefited by protection. Once across the fire to a sense of their requirements, and the single opponent will soon have to give way. What has been done in the state of Iowa can be done in more than a dozen of the great states in the South and West, and the entire country will be broken up on the free trade issue. What makes the work a relatively easy one, is that the sentiment put forth is an essentially American one, being neither more nor less than the right of every citizen engaged in a legitimate business to buy and sell where he pleases, without let or hindrance."

The proportion between those who are protected in Canada and those who are not is nearer as 1 to 20 than as 1 to 5, while the money invested in the taxed industries is a hundred fold greater than what is invested in those which are indirectly subsidized. Take the "waning industry" of lumbering for an example. We venture to say that more capital is invested, more men employed, more people fed and clothed directly out of the lumber business of this Province, than there are directly and indirectly out of all the protected industries of the Dominion. When the great body of the people realize that by the Tory taxation policy they are annually defrauded of a part of their earnings for the purpose of swelling the income of a few rich men who are not satisfied with the dividends which the business of the country can afford to pay, they will be slow to shake the incubus off them.

George J. Raymond, a Woodstock boy, and a prosperous Boston merchant, gave away on Christmas day thousands of presents to the boys and girls. The distribution took place in Pemberton Square, which was packed for hours with an excited crowd of youngsters.

The Confederate bonds question may give some little trouble to the United States after all. The bonds were secured by the hypothecation of a large quantity of cotton, which the United States Government seized and appropriated to its own use. This cotton never belonged to the Administration of the Confederacy, either as private individuals or as a Government, had the ownership and control of it. Under these circumstances they pledged it in order to raise money, and the lien of the bondholders upon the cotton would not seem to be altered because they accepted a bond of a de facto Government as an evidence of the debt, even although the Government failed to maintain itself against the armies of the North.

Notes and Notions.

—Sunday is New Year's day.

—What's your good resolution?

—How long will you keep it?

—Bet you a big apple you won't keep it a week.

—The violets are in bloom at Ottawa.

—An ice famine is anticipated in the United States.

—King Louis, of Bavaria, has disappeared and no one knows where he has gone to. This is the second time he has hidden away from his friends.

—Puck's astronomer says that if the fixed stars are suns, the shooting stars are 'darters.'

—The Boston Herald defines protected manufacturers as people "who receive large gratuities made up out of the taxes of the people."

—Statistics show that the United States is becoming richer at the rate of \$2,000,000 a day. From some very elaborate statistics, compiled by an American writer, we learn that Great Britain grows richer at the rate of \$1,000,000,000 a year. The average annual income in the United States and England is the same, \$162. It follows that the English are more economical than the Americans.

—Sir Hector Langevin is to be dined in Quebec to-morrow night.

—No doubt the Minister of Public Works deserves the compliment from his supporters; but what a shrewd, sleek politician he is, and what an enjoyable snubbing he gave the Tories when he was here.

—The Capitalist's St. John correspondent, speaking of the new surprised male choir of St. Paul's (Valley) Church, asks: "Will the boys' voices possess sufficient strength to send their notes through the long-drawn aisle?" There is a certain familiar quotation from Gray's Elegy about the "long-drawn aisle and fretted vault," to which, perhaps, the "long-drawn" of the Capitalist may be a covert allusion. Aureole, aureole—long-drawn, long-drawn—as the Capitalist proceeds the public grows more mixed and mystified.

—The annual meeting of the Council of the Dominion Temperance Alliance will be held at Ottawa, on the 15th and 16th days of February next.

—There is a split among the Mormons. The dissenters are opposed to polygamy and tithes.

—Developments in West Northumberland show that the small Tory majority was only obtained by wholesale intimidation and considerable bribery.

—De Ponsomby Tompkins says he is not lax, but has an aesthetic love of physical calm.

PERSONAL AND OTHER NEWS.

This is how near the Ottawa Free Press came to it without hitting it.—Arthur Wolverson has been committed for bigamy at St. John, N. B.

Charles E. Furlong, recently acquitted of embezzling a Bank of N. E. check, has gone to the United States.

Mr. Walter Shanly is the Engineer-in-Chief for the Lawrence railway tunnel, under contract to a Syndicate of Montreal and New York men.

It is reported that Mrs. Langtry receives \$500 weekly at the Haymarket, London.

The Hon. B. Maxwell, son of the late Lord Herries, a Roman Catholic peer, lately married in London Miss Joseph of Philadelphia. Mr. Maxwell and his brother have large ranches in the West.

London papers say that Lady Hill-Trevor's jewelry was worth nearly \$300,000. It was taken, evidently, by some one acquainted with the house, and two servants have been arrested on suspicion.

When Mr. Goldwin Smith last returned from England, he announced that he should never return, but he is back again. He has comfortable private means. His father was a leading practitioner in medicine and surgery at Windsor, and helped to bring into the world most of the young ladies and gentlemen around the royal borough. The son went to Eton and to college, where he became a Fellow of University College, while Dean Stanley, also a Fellow, was tutor. A fastidious, dyspeptic, and fine classical scholar was Goldwin Smith's reputation in college.

A memorial chapel on the site of the Ring Theatre will do no harm, but fire-proof theatres in Vienna would be better.

There isn't a great craving for any more information about Gaitheer than we are now getting, but it would be interesting

to have the names of the gushers who wrote him letters and send him Christmas cards. They are the same sort of people as make Elder Waite's possible. Marshal Henry appears to regard Mrs. Scoville as a feminine crank, with a strong resemblance to her brother. If she can find amusement in the tirades of that phenomenal criminal, the marshal's opinion would seem to be justified.

THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

THE CONSTITUTION ADOPTED AND OFFICERS AND COUNCIL ELECTED.

At the preliminary meeting held on the 22nd inst. through the efforts of Mr. J. T. Balmer, of the Nova Scotia Historical Society, there were some valuable suggestions thrown out and many hearty promises of help made by persons perfectly competent to fulfill them.

Mr. Geo. E. Fenestry made a suggestion in regard to settling and making more generally known the true homestead of Benedict Arnold in Fredericton. He mentioned the fact, that near Government House there is an old burial ground where the Indian interred their dead two hundred years ago, and said he could put his hand on much information bearing on the boundary question.

Dr. T. H. Rand said there was in the Educational office a complete record of children old enough to go to school, with their names and ages, extending some years back, which would be found invaluable. He also told a rather amusing story of what a narrow escape the public documents and records of Nova Scotia had from being lost to that Province forever. They were actually sold by an official in whose charge they were to a firm in Boston as old paper at the rate of two cents a pound, and the fact was only discovered when the greater part of them were in a ship ready for transportation. They were taken back again, however, and the province saved from a great historical loss.

Mr. Fenestry enquired if any one present could give him any information in regard to the portrait of Lord Sheffield which hung in the Council Room. He had made some enquiries and no one seemed to know anything about it.

Mr. Beek said that Mr. J. W. Lawrence, of St. John, had written him to make some similar enquiries about the portrait, and he had diligently searched the records, but could find no mention of it other than that of an appropriation in 1808 for the payment of the balance due on the picture. He could discover no record as to when it had come into the hands of the Province, or how. The gentleman he is, and what an enjoyable snubbing he gave the Tories when he was here.

It was apparent that Lord Sheffield had been murdered there. The meeting here regarded the hon. gentleman with breathless interest and an appearance of intense mystery, and he went on to explain that the picture had been made a target of by some of the Governor's sons in their pistol practice, and the semblance of His Lordship was ridged with bullet holes. The picture was sent to Boston and the painting was of such a character that it could be transferred from the old canvas to a new one. This was done, the picture restored to its former completeness, and on its return here hung in the Legislative Council.

Mr. Balmer, in the course of his remarks, made reference to the desolation of the Nova Scotia Legislative Library by members taking out books and not returning them, which had been done away with under the amalgamation of the Legislative and Historical Libraries.

Mr. Beek, who is Secretary of the Legislative Library here, expressed himself as opposed to such an amalgamation as Mr. Balmer had mentioned. They had, he said, found the same difficulty here in regard to members taking out books, and related with certain dry humor the combination of circumstances under which books went out and never came back. As a case in point he told about a book which had been out for 21 years and 9 months and only came back the other day.

Mr. C. H. Lugin made some suggestions in regard to the history of the valley of the River St. John, which might be divided into three periods:—1. The Acadia occupation of the Valley; 2. The settlement of Sheffield and Marguerite; and 3. when Philip Livingston, Joseph Murray and Robert Ogley came here from New York, settled on the present site of Fredericton and divided it into blocks. These were events of much interest, and in connection with them might be taken also the history of the attempted foundation of the Town of Newton, on the present site of Gibson; the Loyalist occupation of the Valley; the settlement of Sheffield and Marguerite; and 3. when Philip Livingston, Joseph Murray and Robert Ogley came here from New York, settled on the present site of Fredericton and divided it into blocks. 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