

# POOR DOCUMENT

## THE WEEKLY HERALD

CHARLES H. LOGAN, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.  
FREDERICTON, SEPTEMBER 14, 1892.

### A DISGRACEFUL RECORD.

The Sun has undertaken to tell the electors of Kings whom they should elect and whom they should not elect, and has undertaken to anathematize every person who does not promise an unwavering support to the government of which Daniel Flanagan is premier, Robert Young the presiding genius, and Michael Adams the Surveyor General. The impudent attitude which the Sun takes in view of its record, so amazing, that if we had not the evidence before us in black and white of its political tergiversations, we would almost refuse to believe that any journal, which had shown itself so devoid of principle, could have the unparalleled effrontery to lecture the electors of any county upon their duty in any emergency.

On the 25th of March, 1890, the Sun said of the St. John members in the Government that "they should resign, because their usefulness in the Government is at an end—because they exist there only by a courtesy, being powerless to mould or control or modify the policy of the Government, because every dictate of self-respect requires their resignation." Again it said, "It can make little difference to St. John who fills the seats now held by St. John for all the time the Government will last." On June 9th, of the same year, referring to the Grand Southern Railway, it said, "As far as the facts are known they (the Government) have committed a most high-handed, reckless and despotic act"; and again it said, "We may as well abolish the Legislature and place the Government and the railway conspirators in uncontrolled possession of the Provincial treasury." No name was then too harsh to apply to the Government and the men who supported it. They were "rings," "combinations," "a detestable body," "conspirators"—its whole vocabulary of abuse was expended upon the administration and all connected with it. We say that common decency requires that a journal, which has expressed these views about the Government—which charged them with "imbecility" and "corruption," should cease to prate to any constituency about its political duties. Of what can the assurances of such a journal in regard to the standing or integrity of a government be? Or what man is there, who knows that the Sun within a period of six months after it had denounced the government in unmeasured terms turned its coat, without the shadow of a visible excuse, and besmeared with praise the men whom it delighted to vilify—we ask what man is there who will not say that nothing which such a journal can publish is worthy of the slightest consideration? The press of New Brunswick and the people should treat so characterless a paper in the manner it deserves. Since it now sees fit to pour its abuse upon every man who does not pledge himself to the government, it becomes a public duty for us to point out, as we have done, that the Sun is simply a sewer from which all the manner of filth is poured upon those upon whom its stream is turned. Two years ago the stream was directed against Mr. Fraser and his colleagues; this year it is turned upon Mr. Blair and those in opposition. Had Messrs. Morton and Flewelling been in the field two years ago, they would have been pictured as everything that is vile and unprincipled. Next month or next year it may be their turn to be attacked. No one can tell.

It is time that political immorality and indecency of politics were branded with an indelible mark. It is time these hired assassins of politics were shown up for what they are. The respectable press has been too lenient with the Sun, and papers of that stamp. Public opinion is not so debased that it will suffer itself to be led by such guides, if once their character is shown up in its full loathsomeness. Why should a public man or a public journal be required to answer the utterances of such sheets? If a man in private life vilifies every one whom it is made his interest to attack, his opinions would be treated with contempt, and he himself would be stamped as a blackguard and a nuisance. Why should any other rule be adopted in dealing with newspapers? Let the people be once informed as to the character of the Sun, and its utterances will excite in every man's mind only the most profound contempt.

A QUESTION OR TWO.—Will the Sun, which is so skilled at giving accounts of "conferences," real and imaginary, tell us whether or not it is true that the appointment of Mr. Morton to the Solicitor-Generalship was determined upon at Judge Wedderburn's house at a "conference" at which the Judge himself and another learned Judge and John James Fraser, and one or two other members of the political firm of Landry & Co., of Dorchester Corner were present? Will the aforesaid luminary which had only nine editorials yesterday on the Kings elections, take room to tell us if it thinks the government displayed any "unprincipled activity" when they offered the speakership to a member from a certain county and asked his colleagues if they would agree to support this consideration thereof?

### THE ISSUE IN KINGS.

Messrs. Morton and Flewelling ask the electors of Kings to send them to the Assembly, the former as Solicitor General, the latter as a supporter of the government. Their card is very brief, and the public are as yet in the dark so far as concerns any reason why these gentlemen's request should be acceded to. When Mr. Morton offered as a private member, the fact that he was a quiet pleading lawyer who devoted a good deal of time to his farm and had not sufficient self-confidence to undertake the trial of a most trivial cause, was no reason why he should not be chosen as a representative, especially as he was believed to be of an independent turn of mind and somewhat beyond the temptations of office. When later on it came to be understood that he intended to cast his vote in favor of a reform in local politics, and to secure the defeat of the most corrupt and incapable administration this Province has ever seen, the electors of Kings, no doubt, felt that they had chosen wisely. We venture to say that not one of them imagined that they had elected a man who would abandon his principles for office at the first opportunity, and ally himself with a clique with whom he professed to have nothing in sympathy. He stands before the electors in a very different position from that which he occupied on the 22nd day of June last. He is bound to give the public the reasons for his change of base. The first question which always arises when a gentleman enters a Government is a personal one. When one takes an office the question comes up at once. Can he fill it? We are told that although the late Mr. Crawford was not physically able to do nearly all the work of his office, his partner helped him. But Mr. Morton has no partners, and so, practically, he might as well not have any Solicitor General. Somebody else will have to do the work, just as some one else will have to do the Attorney General's work. But if Mr. Morton were ever so well qualified for the position, what is there in the record of the Government which has made it deserving of the confidence of the Kings County? Are the electors of that county prepared to say that there is no political salvation for New Brunswick out of Westmoreland, and to support an administration whose records are disgraced by acts of misrule and corruption in the past, and is notorious for its present imbecility? Are they prepared to strengthen the hands of a combination which in its quest for office at the hands of the Dominion Government is prepared to sacrifice every interest of the Province? Can Mr. Flewelling pretend to justify the conduct of the Fraser administration during the four years it abused its position of trust? He should tell the people what he thinks of men who in 1879 declared they would abolish the Legislative Council, but used the vacancancies in it to buy support for four years, and at the last filled up every seat, thus making the institution they were pledged to abolish a permanent one. He should tell the people what he thinks of a government which has Michael Adams for Surveyor General, and in which the genius of Robert Young is paramount. He should justify, and if he does he will be the first to do it, the creation of a soft bill for Judge Wedderburn. There are many other matters to which we might refer but space forbids at present.

### WATER WORKS.

It is a matter for congratulation that the City Council has notified the action of the Water Works Committee, and that Frederickton will have within a few months an efficient artificial water supply. We cannot speak too highly of the indefatigable industry exhibited by Messrs. Macpherson, Burchill and Wilson, who have given so much of their time to the work, and we think that the public generally will agree that they have discharged their onerous duties in a satisfactory manner. It is especially gratifying to know that so much of the work has been given to Frederickton people, Jas. S. Neil furnishing the pipes and special castings, Whitman Haines the guard crib and crib well, Arthur Limerick the pump well, and McFarlane, Thompson & Anderson the iron conduit.

The committee hope to have the water laid in two of the streets, at least, by the new year. Mr. Neil expects to be able to deliver the pipe here by the second week in October. He cabled yesterday to the Glasgow house, who furnish the pipes and castings, and expects to have 150 tons here by the date named, and a similar amount every fortnight afterwards till all are delivered.

KING'S COUNTY.—Dr. Taylor, of Hampton, will contest King's County in opposition to the Government candidates. The Sun is so vexed at this that we imagine it regards his election as certain. Dr. Taylor has been Warden of the County, and his election is admitted to be altogether likely, even by Mr. Morton's friends.

The most absurd thing we have seen in connection with the Kings County election is the Sun's effort to make it appear that the Opposition are favorable to annexation. Such nonsense could only emanate from one source, and that a source from which the public has long since ceased to expect anything else.

### STOCK RAISING.

The farmers of New Brunswick agree that stock raising can be profitably conducted here. The reports of Prof. Sheldon and others are very favorable to the prosecution of this industry in this Province. The cost of transportation to a sea port is very much less here than it can possibly be in any other part of America which is suited for stock raising. There will within a short time be regular steam communication between St. John and Liverpool. The market in Great Britain for sheep and cattle is, taking one month with another, active, and there is an almost unlimited demand for sheep in the United States. Wool is always in demand at good prices. We have therefore all the requisites of profitable stock raising. It is worth while some of our people to go into the business on a large scale. Near Frederickton every year a great deal of stock is sold. Our suggestions are as follows: that a company be organized with a capital of, say, \$300,000, and several farms combining upland with meadow be purchased, or if this be thought not desirable, be leased for a term of years, in which instance not so much capital would be required. The farm should be large enough and the stock sufficiently numerous to enable the shipment of two hundred head of cattle and at least twice as many sheep every month. Carrying the business on upon such a scale as this would be found more profitable than a smaller enterprise, and that such a farm in this neighborhood would give a tremendous impetus to agriculture needs no proof. The undertaking is feasible and there is plenty of money laying idle which could be devoted to it. The following from a recent issue of the Telegraph will show one line of business which might be successfully carried on by such a company.

The increased facilities and rapid transit afforded by the St. John & Maine Railway has had a stimulating effect on the export trade in dead meat, there having been already shipped to Boston, by that route, 600 carcasses of mutton and lamb, and 400 more will be shipped to-day. The meat is all slaughtered in the city, which ensures its being entirely fresh at the time of shipment and being conveyed in refrigerator cars, reaches Boston in excellent condition. The best quality of meat only is shipped, for which from 8 to 9 cents per pound is realized by the shippers.

If the farm were situated near the mouth of the Keswick, the N. B. Railway Co. would furnish the means for regular shipment to the United States, if a locality on this side of the river were chosen the Frederickton Railway would give all the necessary facilities.

### THE MIRAMICHI VALLEY ROAD.

Our North Shore contemporaries treat the Miramichi Railway project in a friendly and hopeful tone. We are disposed to think that they, and some others, are making too much of the fact that as yet no prominent capitalist has taken hold of the scheme. It is of course very greatly to be wished that some one would take hold of the project who could carry it on successfully on his own financial strength, and there is not the slightest doubt that the gentleman, whose name has recently been associated with it by one of our city papers is abundantly able to push the road through when ever he sees fit. But it is not wise to call continually upon Hercules, and it is never wiser to begin a project in that way. If those who wish to see the Valley Road built, desire to enlist the assistance of any gentleman of large capital, they ought to make it worth his taking hold of it. The business world presents plenty of opportunities for the investment of money. If we wish to divert any of it to the building of this railway, we must present such a case as will show the men who control the money that the investment will be reasonably good.

We have already shown how the interest on the probable cost of the road could be guaranteed for at least ten years. Probably a little effort would secure an extension of this guarantee to fifteen years, and assistance from the counties interested, in the shape of a further guarantee for two years, and if this could be procured, or if the Counties and the Government together, would guarantee interest on the bonds at five per cent. for fifteen years, the government to assume the responsibility for the first thirteen years, we do not think any difficulty would be experienced in floating the bonds in any market. Fifteen years interest guaranteed would make any bonds marketable, especially as the interest on its cost before the expiration of that time, in which event the company would in fairness be entitled to the unpaid portion of the guarantee, or it might be allowed to remain as a contingency guarantee. The project we believe can be successfully carried through, and the assistance of strong capitalists can be secured if a speedy and determined effort is made.

A stable affray took place about three miles from Picton, Ontario, on Saturday. Mr. Silly P. Warden left Picton on Saturday evening under the influence of liquor, and after reaching his home went to a neighbor's named Herbert Williams, and got into a quarrel, which resulted in the stabbing of Williams. Warden was arrested and lodged in jail on Sunday morning. Williams will recover. Both parties are wealthy and belong to highly respectable families.

### THE CARE OF DRUNKEN MEN.

The melancholy death of Donahoe in the lock-up, on Wednesday night, created a very painful impression. The evidence at the inquest shows that the police were not to blame in any way, and that they did all that men could do under the circumstances for the unfortunate man; nevertheless, it is impossible not to feel regret that, under existing arrangements, a similar death may overtake any man who is put into the lock-up in a state of intoxication. It is, of course, better that a man, who is lying drunk in the gutter should be placed under cover, and if, as was the case with Donahoe, he is placed in a comfortable position, and visited at short intervals of time, his position is very much less dangerous than it would be, exposed on the street, and not very much worse than it would be in his own home. Yet the city authorities, taken to take care of drunken men who are found in the streets, and we think that public opinion will bear out the taking of such care as that a man shall not die, when a drink of water, or the raising of his head will save him. In Donahoe's case, death seems to have come quietly, so that even a watcher near at hand would not have observed its approach.

We do not think the police are at all to blame for the course they took, but it is clear to everyone that to-morrow an intoxicated man may be locked up in the cells, and may choke to death before morning. The point we want to make is this: the proper place for a man who is so under the influence of liquor, as to be in danger of sudden death, is home with his friends, where he can receive proper watching and nursing. By our city laws, the Police are instructed not to take such men home, but to place them in the lock-up. They are also charged to visit all intoxicated persons at least once an hour, if they can possibly do so. This is all that can reasonably be asked of a small police force like ours; but is it enough? Seeing that the city has accepted the responsibility of taking care of men in such a condition, has enough been done to see that no evil consequences result? We regret to say in the light of the facts shown in this case, that this question cannot be truthfully answered in the affirmative. Yet we wish most distinctly to be understood as not desiring to cast the slightest imputation upon the conduct of the police in the present instance.

### WHAT NEXT?

We are to have water works. Now what next? The city is pretty deeply in debt, taxes are heavy, and there is no present prospect of their becoming any lighter. What are the people going to do about it? Some say, "Cut down expenses." Good; but how? And even if expenses were cut down to the lowest possible figure, still taxes will be high. We have shown that the number of taxpayers and the amount of taxable property has decreased. It clearly becomes the duty of every one to endeavor to devise means for increasing both of these. There is only one way in which this can be done, and that is by increasing the number of people employed here. As we have before pointed out, the persons chiefly interested in this are the owners of real estate. Upon them then the burden of taxation must ultimately fall, and they should spare no effort to see that steps are taken not only to keep our people here but to induce others to settle here. We think the fact that water works have been decided upon has created considerable interest in this matter on the part of the people generally. One hears more talk about what might be done. It has not yet taken the shape of a discussion of what shall be done, but we hope it will reach that stage at an early day.

A CORRECTION.—In an article in yesterday's HERALD, the following sentence appeared: "It is thus made evident to the most superficial observer that the idea that there should be a government in a relict of bygone days, a fossilized notion which ought to be laid away with such fallacies as that a Crown officer ought to be able to try causes."

A MIMAS FENIC at Indian Cove, Fisher's Grant, N. S., came off on Tuesday. The weather was fine, and a large number of aborigines with a sprinkling of pale faces were present. The grounds were neatly closed and gaily decorated with flags. Dancing platforms were prepared where the dusky braves and their blushing partners tripped the light fantastic to the strident music of the fiddle. Perhaps the most interesting part of the performance took place inside a large tent, where a number of Mimases dressed in the style of 1582 entertained the spectators with wild dances and other performances illustrative of Indian life and manners at that early period.

It is calculated that the United States Post Office will turn into the treasury this year a surplus of \$4,000,000. This result is attributed to the expense of the Star Route frauds.

### York County Teachers Institute

The first session of the annual meeting of York County Teachers Institute was opened at 9.30 a.m. Thursday, in the assembly hall of the Normal school Fredericton, the President, Eldon Mullin Esq A B in the chair.

According to the announcement on the programme the President delivered an address. Mr. Mullin on rising said that there is not such a wide spread influence exerted by teachers as should be desired. There was a good deal that might be done by teachers themselves. One thing, however, that they wanted was to enlist the popular sympathy in their work. He did not believe in fine spun theories in regards to teaching; but they must expect more complicated methods and measures in the future hereafter. He thought that the teacher should be allowed as much scope as possible, yet there must necessarily be a limit. In the course of instruction the greatest latitude possible was allowed. It had been his privilege to visit many schools, in "out-of-the-way" districts, and he had found there the same work done as that done in the city schools where they had so many advantages. He felt that it rested largely with the teachers themselves, to enlist the popular sympathy and appreciation of their work.

Mr. Mullin's address, which was received with great attention, contained much that was instructive not only to all teachers, but to every one who has an interest in the popular education. It was next moved by Mr. Crosscup of Fredericton, that the enrollment fee be fixed at 50 cents. The motion was carried, and the enrollment of members commenced. The president having reminded the Institute that the County Institutes of Sunbury and Carleton were then in session, suggested that telegrams conveying the greeting of this Institute should be sent to those Institutes. This suggestion was acted upon by the meeting and a motion in accordance thereto was passed.

It was moved and seconded that Mr. E. Mullin be re-elected as president of the Institute during the ensuing year. On motion, the nomination closed and Mr. Mullin was elected.

The following members were next elected to fill the remaining offices: Miss F. J. Ross, Vice-President; Mr. J. Meagher, Secy; Treasurers, Mr. J. Meagher, Mr. Palmer. The number of members enrolled was 39.

The Institute adjourned to 2.30 p.m. The second session was opened at 2.30 p.m., the President in the chair. After the roll was called by the Secretary, it was moved and seconded that Mr. Crosscup and W. P. Day be elected to the office of Secretary. Motion was adopted. The Secy. then read the minutes of preceding session after which the President introduced Mr. Crosscup, who read a most interesting and highly instructive paper on the teaching of minerals. The following are some of the points referred to by the speaker: First, the teacher must gain some specific knowledge of minerals before he can impart any to his pupils. It was not necessary that he should become a mineralogist, indeed it would be better to have a little knowledge in respect to this subject than to have a great deal. It is well known that in order to instruct pupils or our lower standards in the subjects of useful knowledge laid down in the curriculum of instruction, a teacher must have such knowledge as he can readily gain to do all that is required.

Mr. Crosscup then proceeded to deal with the plan he thought advisable to be pursued in the teaching of minerals. This he did in a very able manner. A very valuable suggestion made by him (the speaker) was that the teachers might collect specimens for use in teaching their classes. He then went on to speak of the various kinds of common minerals, showing how they were classified. Some specimens were exhibited, such as quartz and other rocks, and various ores. Mr. Crosscup described somewhat minutely the composition of quartz, a rock which he said is now considered as forming the great solid interior frame of the earth. It was contained in the well known rock granite, and in many of the common stones of the fields. He described quartz pretty fully. It contained the three well known minerals, mica, feldspar, and quartz. Mr. Crosscup was listened to with evident interest by the Institute.

Discussion followed in which the President and Messrs. Parkin and Meagher took part. A plan for collecting cabinets of minerals was suggested by Mr. Mullin, and the same was ably advocated by Mr. Parkin. At the close of this discussion, the members took the opportunity of inspecting the specimens of minerals displayed. The President then introduced Miss Duffy, who read a paper on "Health" giving many valuable suggestions. It was considered one of the best essays on the subject ever read at that Institute. The reading of this paper was followed by a lengthy discussion, after which the meeting adjourned till 8 p.m.

The third session was opened at 8 p.m., in the Assembly Hall of the Normal School, the President, Mr. E. Mullin, School Inspector, in the chair. After reading of minutes and roll call, the President, in a few appropriate remarks, introduced the speaker for the evening, Mr. Jeremiah Meagher, teacher of the Regent street school, Fredericton, who read an interesting paper on "Teaching, its Lights and Shades." The mastery manner in which Mr. Meagher treated his subject gave evidence of the thoughtful consideration he had given it. The various phases of a teacher's experience in connection with his calling were portrayed, so accurately and clearly, that whatever had been the experience of the teachers present, whether of "light" or of "shade," while "climbing the ladder of life," it must have been brought then before their minds more vividly than ever. There was truth in the statement, that "though the labors of teachers are not appreciated as they ought, yet there is something to cheer them on," still the darkest spot in the teacher's prospects had not been removed. No provision was made against declining health and old age. A sense of this was most assuredly the teacher's energies. It was felt that something ought to be done to wipe out this stain from the escutcheon of the Province. He knew of many teachers who had died in the alms house; many more must follow, and what about the fate of scores we never hear of. Mr. Meagher's

address, which lasted about an hour, was followed by discussion, in which the President and Mr. Parkin took part. The latter gentleman's remarks were most important. He felt sure that something will be done towards securing, in plain language, that which will compensate for loss of a dignified position in society, on account of pecuniary wants; as well as for loss of health arising from the arduous nature of the teacher's work. Some system by which teachers, when incapacitated by old age or infirmity, might retire from his labors with an adequate pension, must and will be inaugurated.

After some further remarks by the President, the Institute adjourned to 9.30 a.m. Friday. Fifty members had enrolled themselves.

FRIDAY MORNING.

The fourth session of the Institute met yesterday morning at 9.30 o'clock. The first that occupied the Institute was a paper by A. Kelly, on "Oral Lessons in Country Schools." The paper was of moderate length, and after the perusal was discussed at some length by the Institute.

The fifth and last session opened at 2.30 Miss Annie Gregory of the High school read a paper on Grammatical Analysis. The paper was a good one showing the ability of the writer to deal with the subject in reference to any point. Several questions were asked at the conclusion, and a short discussion followed.

It was decided to hold the next annual meeting of the Institute in Fredericton on the second Thursday in October.

Votes of thanks were passed to the Board of Education for the use of the room, to Inspector Mullin for his services as chairman, and to the persons who prepared papers to be read before the Institute.

### Miscellaneous Licenses.

The opinion of the citizens is very undecided on the subject of miscellaneous licenses. We do not know that many persons think there is anything wrong in the exacting of a fee from commercial travellers, particularly as these men have adopted the habit of retail-goods. Neither have we found among commercial travellers any very great disposition to complain of the amount of the tax upon them here. Upon the question whether persons who come to buy or sell country produce should first take out a license, we find great differences of opinion. At present we understand that whatever power the city possesses to tax such persons is not exercised, and there is no likelihood that it will be called into use. We find, however, a considerable number of people, who, without saying that a tax should be imposed upon this class of traders coming from abroad to do business here, make much objection to permitting them to have the freedom of the city. The objections are after this sort: The person who buys butter, eggs, &c., by retail objects that it is next to impossible to get country people in the market to sell in small quantities, they say that "forestalling" is practically in full blast in spite of all the legislation which has been enacted to prevent it. Granting that this is so it is difficult to see how it can be prevented by imposing a tax on buyers. Unless farmers will sell in small quantities, all the laws in the land will not help the person whose means limit them to small purchases. A complaint is also made by some persons who buy goods in the market to sell again in stores, that they ought not to be interfered with by buyers from other places who pay neither rent nor taxes in the city, and spend their profits elsewhere. This seems reasonable, but inasmuch as you cannot prevent it by exacting a licence fee, without at the same time driving sellers of produce away from the city, it is difficult to see what good would be accomplished by insisting upon the enforcement of the law in respect to them. It is also said that residents who buy produce in bulk, to sell again, ought not to have to compete with those who buy large quantities of produce here, and retail it out, or at any rate, that the latter should pay something for the privilege of doing business here. It is impossible to meet all these objections in any law whatever. The city papers should be well asked that all St. John papers should be taxed on their sales in the city, as for any person to ask protection from outside competition. We could give just as good papers here as are published anywhere in Canada, almost, if we had a monopoly of the sales; but it would be a great mistake to give any such exclusive privilege, although there would be money in it to him and no serious disadvantage to the city. We are satisfied that the better opinion among the business men of the city is favorable to the most absolute freedom for the sale and purchase of all articles of country produce. Occasionally a dealer may feel piqued at being undersold by a stranger, or having produce run up by men from abroad, but after all he would not care to have it otherwise. He could give just as good papers here as are published anywhere in Canada, almost, if we had a monopoly of the sales; but it would be a great mistake to give any such exclusive privilege, although there would be money in it to him and no serious disadvantage to the city. We are satisfied that the better opinion among the business men of the city is favorable to the most absolute freedom for the sale and purchase of all articles of country produce.

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What we desire to make as plain as possible to our country readers is that Frederickton to-day is a free market, offering as great advantages to persons having goods to sell as are offered by any other place in the Province.

RAILWAY WORKS.—Woodstock is moving in the matter of the Railway Works as the following will show: "A requisition to the Mayor, numerously signed by leading business men of the town, asking that steps may be taken to get an expression of public opinion in reference to the securing of the railway works here, was presented to His Worship on Saturday last." "The Sentinel takes this view of the matter: 'We reiterate that the placing of these works here involve very important financial and physical advantages to the town and also to the country. Take the expenditures in connection with the building operations and the mechanic and unskilled labor employed; then say, at a low calculation, that the operating of the works will give employment to and bring here from outside 75 mechanics with their families; adding 75 taxpayers, and 150 or 300 individuals to our population to be fed and clothed and housed, and we have a tangible data upon which to base the conclusion, that the advantages to accrue should not be sacrificed by any want of appreciation or want of promptness in action on the part of our authorities and citizens.'