

POOR DOCUMENT

THE WEEKLY HERALD

CHARLES H. LOGAN, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
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A COLLEGE EDUCATION.

In a few days a number of young men will receive their degrees at the University, amid the congratulations of their friends. The occasion is always an interesting one. Vigorous young men, with well-trained minds, and of inestimable value in any community; and nothing but pleasure can come from the contemplation of a score of such taking leave of their school days and preparing for the active work of life. It is often asked, what becomes of all the college graduates? Every year a large number of them come from the colleges in different parts of the Dominion, young men who have accomplished great things in their class rooms, and for most of whom a brilliant career has been confidently foretold. Yet in a year or two they are lost sight of, and other men, who perhaps have scarcely had a twelve months' schooling, take the places which these graduates were expected to fill. Without admitting that this statement is entirely correct, we are nevertheless compelled to admit that there is a good deal of truth in it. The world does not yet put a very high value on a college diploma, unless it be backed up by indefatigable industry. Young men just out of college are very apt to think that the world is waiting for them. This is a mistake. The world waits for no man. They are also apt to imagine that their learning and mental training will be a passport to any position. This is also a mistake. What the world asks is not what a man knows but what he can do. Learning is good, mental training, if it be of the right sort, is better; but industry is the best of all, and indeed is the only quality which will command fame and fortune. The college graduate should remember that all the advantage which he possesses consists in good preparation for work. With the same amount of labor, and under equally favorable chances, he ought to accomplish more than a person who has not enjoyed high educational advantages; but if he goes into the race of life with an idea that his degree gives him any head start over his competitors, and that he can safely loiter a little on the way, he will make a serious error, the fruits of which years of toil and disappointment may not overcome. A college course is simply a preparation for active work, and when the degree is taken no real work has been accomplished. Before a man is thirty his friends have forgotten that he has a right to put B. A. after his name, and in nine cases out of ten he has lost sight of the fact himself. He learns that the world gives diplomas of its own, and in awarding them does not ask whether the wisdom it recognizes was acquired in a college lecture room or in a workshop or store. But, some may say, is not a college education of advantage to a man? Our answer is that it ought to be, and generally is, but very often is not. Many young men are spoiled by false notions acquired at college, and become either vain in the mere possession of a fund of knowledge, or else unpractical dreamers. To one who will use it, the learning acquired in the ordinary course, necessary to enable the student to take a degree in arts, is invaluable; but, on the other hand, if it is not used, it is so much dead weight which the possessor would be better without.

THE CANADA TEMPERANCE ACT.

We learn that a petition is about to be circulated praying for a vote to be taken in this city for the rescinding of the order in Council bringing in force the Canada Temperance Act in this city. The movement we believe has originated from some persons who have lately been fined for selling liquor, and would seem to be a most conclusive answer to the proposition made by these same people that the Act cannot be enforced. It is because the law can be enforced, and they know it right well, that they are anxious to have the Order in Council rescinded. The Act only requires that one-fourth of the electors must sign the petition for repeal, and it is to be hoped that none will put their names upon it unless they are satisfied that it is desirable to have a return to the license system. We do not fear that the vote of the citizens will favor a repeal; but it is desirable to avoid the excitement of a contest. The temperance people should be on the alert, so as not to be caught napping. Many persons put their names to petitions without giving the matter very much thought and it is just possible that, almost before we are aware of it, an election may be upon us. The law has not had a fair test in this city, nor anywhere else for that matter. Appeals have kept its constitutionality in doubt, and in the working out of the details questions have arisen which have called for the intervention of the Supreme Court. But the constitutionality of the Act is settled. It has all been determined that no certiorari lies to remove convictions made by competent tribunals. Thus the way is made smooth for the enforcement of the law and a fair trial of it has become possible. If, after such a trial, it proves a failure let it be repealed; but let us try it first. The courts will see that the law is enforced if those whose duty it is, (and whose duty it is not?) see that offenders are brought to justice.

THE METHODIST CONFERENCE.

The gentlemen assembled in this city as the representative men of one of the largest churches in Canada (we believe the largest Protestant church), will continue their deliberations for about a week. We shall furnish our readers with daily reports of the proceedings of this body. A great deal of interest centres now-a-days in the proceedings of ecclesiastical gatherings. Despite what is often averred to the contrary the people generally are more concerned about religious matters than they have ever been in the history of the world. In days not long gone by the clergy of the different churches claimed, and were allowed to enjoy, almost the exclusive privilege of thought in matters affecting religion, the people receiving what fell from the lips of their ministers as though it came direct from the fountain of inspiration. There was much passive belief, if the expression is allowable, in those days, but we question if there was more genuine piety and true Christianity than there is to-day, when almost all men pretend to think for themselves and refuse to accept anything as true, merely because it is old. This freedom of thought is the outcome of Christianity itself; for it cannot be denied that individual freedom and individual responsibility are its fundamental principles. In proportion as the churches recognize this and conform their teachings to it, they will be successful, not only in extending their own influence, but in spreading the Kingdom of Him whose name is their watchword, and whose life is their great example. Men will not to-day be bound by cast iron creeds, no matter in what ecclesiastical foundry they have been constructed.

The strength of Methodism lies in the fact that it permits of freedom of thought in everything except the cardinal principles, without which there can be no such thing as religion. It has before it a field of labor as boundless as the world itself. Humanity is more concerned to-day about the great question, "What shall I do to be saved?" than it has ever been since the Publican offered the prayer nearly two thousand years ago. It is not seeking for a sentimental salvation or an emotional regeneration. It is seeking for a salvation from the consequences of the violation of the laws of God, as exhibited in social relations violated, the rights of men disregarded, the tyranny of statecraft and the oppression of priestcraft. It is seeking to know what the future of mankind is to be and how men can be the best assured of happiness. It is seeking for a regeneration of mankind from selfishness, evil speaking, uncharitableness, narrow-mindedness, bigotry and intolerance. The world abhors crime as much as the churches do. It has perhaps a different standard of morality from that which the churches set up. It judges of men more by what they do than what they profess. Perhaps in this it comes nearer the Divine Master than its professed teachers imagine.

WHY HE WAS DEFEATED.

Mr. Fraser, in his speech on Declaration day, attributed his defeat to the Liberal press and Mr. Gibson. Without admitting that these causes account altogether for Mr. Pickard's enormous majority, we desire to express our appreciation of this acknowledgment of the influence possessed by that portion of the press with which the *Herald* is identified. Mr. Fraser is rather hard upon the three Tory sheets which have championed him and "the wealth and intelligence of the County" which his friends claimed were at his back. He admits that he and his newspapers were unable to answer the arguments advanced by the Liberal press. He conducted his canvass fairly enough himself and endeavored to meet argument with argument. The papers supporting him took a different course. They abused Mr. Pickard, one of them filled every issue with personal abuse of the editor of the *Herald*, and they closed their campaign by a circular from the *Farmer* office attacking Mr. Gibson in as mean and contemptible a way as can be imagined. Mr. Fraser did not mention it, but there was a third cause for his defeat, and that was the miserable, abusive way in which his organs conducted themselves during the campaign. They must have felt proud when their candidate repudiated their utterances, called their circulars disreputable and condemned even the manifesto, signed by the Chairman and Secretary of his own committee.

Now that Mr. Fraser has learned why he was defeated he will know how to shape his course for the future. He must endeavor to secure the approval of the Liberal press and the gentlemen whom he named. This he might do by becoming a good Liberal and cutting loose from the clique which has humiliated him. We do not promise him that even in such an event the Liberal press will support him, and we have no authority to speak for anybody else; but by placing himself in the ranks of the Liberal party he can have the pleasure of assisting in the triumphant return of a Liberal candidate in York, whenever the Governor General sees fit to ask the electors to choose a new Parliament.

—And now the *Farmer* repudiates those circulars. They must, like 'posy, have grown by inches.

FRENCH DOMINATION.

Canada is now ruled by the French. Those who opposed Confederation used to foretell this; but Mr. Tilley of those days repudiated the idea with contempt and said that we in the Maritime Provinces would hold the balance of power. But like most of his other prophecies this has proved only empty words. The French rule the Dominion. In proof of this let any one examine the returns at the late election. Quebec gives the Government fifty-three and from New Brunswick five representatives out of their election to the French vote, making in all fifty-eight votes or the whole majority of the Government. We are not desirous of raising any sectional cry; but it is well worth the consideration of the whole people if they intend to remain under the rule of this solid phalanx of Tories, whose political ideas are entirely foreign to the cardinal principles of popular government. The rule of Toryism, backed up by the French vote, means the disregard of provincial rights. It means the concentration of power at Ottawa, and the perpetuation of the harvest of corruptionists. No one will deny that the French population of Canada have equal rights with their fellow citizens; but as they have combined in order that they may possess an overwhelming control, it becomes the duty of those of our people who have learned to value representative institutions, who favor the free expression of public opinion, the maintenance of provincial rights, and the individual independence of the electorate, to take steps to counteract the domination of Quebec in the councils of the Dominion.

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The *St. John Globe* says that in the newly-elected House of Assembly twenty-three members are undoubtedly in Opposition. We have reason to accept this statement as correct. If party lines were drawn as the leaders of the local Government seemed at one time to desire, that is upon the same issues as those involved in Dominion politics, the majority against the Government would be even greater. There are twenty-five Liberals in the new House. The public expect that the Government will resort to all manner of expedients to maintain itself in power, and a reform is frequently made to the shuffle in 1878, as indicating what may be expected now. There are several reasons why the disgraceful compromise of four years ago cannot be repeated. In the first place Mr. Fraser reconstructed his Government after the elections; Mr. Hanington patched his up before them. In the second place the late premier had the loyal support of the majority of the press, big game and intelligence. The world abhors crime as much as the churches do. It has perhaps a different standard of morality from that which the churches set up. It judges of men more by what they do than what they profess. Perhaps in this it comes nearer the Divine Master than its professed teachers imagine.

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DISGRACEFUL CONDUCT.

It has been publicly stated that immediately after the Dominion election, Sheriff Mitchell of Sunbury came to Fredericton as soon as he could, drew the \$300 deposited for W. D. Perley in the Dominion election, hastened back with it, handed the money to W. D. Perley's agent, who sent it to Northfield, to be used in the local election. If this is true, the Sheriff should be dismissed instantly.

The *Maritime Farmer* calls Mr. Fraser's speech on declaration day "the most spirited he ever delivered." We beg to say for the benefit of those who never heard Mr. Fraser before, that such a statement is ridiculous nonsense, and that Mr. Fraser is not in the habit of making as unfortunate an exhibition of himself as he did on Tuesday.

Mr. W. E. PERLEY wishes us to say that the report which we published yesterday about \$300 being drawn from the bank by the Sheriff and sent to Northfield is not true. We cannot say that the statement is not true; but we publish Mr. Perley's request, and the public can form their own conclusions.

We sympathize with our St. Mary's neighbors in their calamity; but feel assured that they will soon recover from it.

NOTES AND NOTIONS.

—The *Sun* says that the votes cast in St. John on the Liberal side were votes against the Pacific Syndicate. So we thought; but we did not expect the *Sun* to acknowledge it.

—Western Ontario, the south-west and most progressive part of Canada, went Liberal at the election by a majority of nine.

The United States war vessels on the China station are so rotten that the Naval Department is afraid to order them home for fear they would sink on the way.

—It will be interesting to note what comes of the Local Government of Ontario will take, if St. John persists in despoiling that province of its territory.

—The Toronto *World* thinks this will be the greatest question at the local elections next summer and that the Tory policy will be condemned by an almost unanimous vote.

—The New York *Sun* has a severe criticism on Garfield, whom it accuses of treachery and gross hypocrisy.

—Will the hypercritical *World* point out the error "in English" in the paragraph quoted from the *Herald*. We live to learn. Perhaps our contemporary will at the same time explain how the "man's leg" got in the wreck on the Newfoundland Railway.

—The *St. John* editors are quarrelling over the question of whether any of us deserve hanging. This is an elevated theme, and no doubt meets with the approval of the whole community.

—A failure of the crop in Great Britain is said to be probable. The demand for breadstuffs which this will occasion will be attributed by the Tories to the N.P. The enormous amount of —, we mean misrepresentation, indulged in by the advocates of this policy was enough to have blighted the crops, even three thousand miles away.

—There is a comet prowling around and it would be visible in the day time if it were bright enough. This is not according to the programme.

—The *Advocate* is "devoutly" thankful over the result of the Dominion elections. In common with its Tory brethren it will probably express its devout thankfulness and exclaim, "let us pray!"

—The Government journals affect to be shocked because Mr. Blair has conferred with his political friends since the elections. He did not do so, he would be a poor leader of a party. We do not know what Mr. Blair went to the North Shore for; but if his errand was expressly to see the gentlemen who have worked with him in Opposition, he has only done exactly what he ought to do.

—The same papers cannot find words contemptuous enough for Mr. Blair. When the next Government is formed they will be in such a hurry to eat their words, that they will be choked in the effort.

—Mr. Hanington's style as a leader will be different from his predecessors," says the *Farmer*. It will. About this there is no doubt. Mr. Fraser's rule was of mild words, honeyed promises and timely tears. We have reached a regime of bullying; but it will be very short.

—Mr. Blair has been the victim of self-confidence," says a Government sheet. Mr. Hanington will be the victim of want of confidence.

—If Mr. White presses his election petition in Sunbury, he will pay off W. E. Perley for leaving him in the lurch at the late election, for, if Mr. Sterling is unseated the latter will be also, and it is said, this is what Mr. White is aiming at.

A correspondent of the *Times* at Portsmouth says it is well known to military authorities that an expeditionary force for Egypt has been organized. It is reported that arrangements have been made for the embarkation of troops at Cyprus and Aden without delay to guard the Suez Canal.

DECLARATION DAY.

About three hundred people assembled in the Court House Tuesday afternoon, at 2:30 the Sheriff proceeded to declare the result of the elections, which were as follows:

POLLING PLACE.	Fraser.	Pickard.
Fredericton, No. 1.....	399	271
St. Mary's, No. 1.....	57	88
Stanley, No. 1.....	184	147
Douglas, No. 1.....	101	97
Bright, No. 1.....	89	79
Queensbury, No. 1.....	110	89
Southampton, No. 1.....	175	159
Do No. 2.....	85	76
Canterbury, No. 1.....	65	74
Do No. 2.....	203	183
North Lake, No. 1.....	46	27
Dumfries, No. 1.....	42	42
Do No. 2.....	42	42
Prince William, No. 1.....	142	138
Kingstear, No. 1.....	145	138
New Maryland, No. 1.....	145	138
Manor Station, No. 1.....	2	35
Do No. 2.....	2	35
Total.....	2555	1987

POLLING PLACE.	Fraser.	Pickard.
Fredericton, No. 1.....	44	39
King's Ward.....	41	39
Queen's ".....	67	53
Carlisle ".....	73	72
St. Ann's ".....	31	35
Non-residents.....	22	16
St. Mary's, No. 1.....	126	92
Do No. 2.....	200	184
Stanley, No. 1.....	64	57
Do No. 2.....	152	137
Douglas, No. 1.....	99	43
Bright, No. 1.....	113	71
Do No. 2.....	71	36
Queensbury, No. 1.....	102	83
Do No. 2.....	83	73
Southampton, No. 1.....	131	116
Do No. 2.....	44	48
Canterbury, No. 1.....	58	11
Do No. 2.....	151	118
North Lake, No. 1.....	32	33
Dumfries, No. 1.....	46	29
Do No. 2.....	17	5
Prince William, No. 1.....	38	26
Do No. 2.....	84	32
Kingstear, No. 1.....	124	121
New Maryland, No. 1.....	37	32
Manners-Sutton, No. 1.....	45	104
Do No. 2.....	34	16
Non-residents.....	22	16
Total.....	2359	1442

then spoke. He said that he occupied a different position from that which had been prophesied by the political tramps of the city of Fredericton. Wherever he had gone through the County he had met with a reception that he might well be proud of. He did not feel able to speak, because he had just got off a sick bed; but he felt that he ought to make an effort to thank the people who had stood so manfully by him, and repudiated the slanders of the men who had issued the circulars which had been scattered through the County. These were the men whom he called political tramps. He might call them Government suckers, who were on the point of losing the test they had held on to for so long. These men call themselves Liberal-Conservatives. It would be refreshing to know where they came from. As for himself, he belonged to the old Liberals of York, and he owed his position to the fact that these Liberals had rallied to his support.

Eighteen years ago he had been returned as the local Member, and fourteen years ago he was returned by acclamation. He pledged himself then to deal with measures, not men. He had made no new promises, and the people had returned him by a handsome majority over the strongest man the Government could bring out, a man who had been his personal and political friend for fifteen years.

He discussed the reasons for Mr. Fisher's retirement, claiming that it was brought about by Sir Leonard Tilley who wanted York to return a man they could mould and fashion to their own purposes. They have not such a man in John Pickard. The canvass made against him was that York wanted a man who could battle for his rights. And yet their political god, Tilley, said that New Brunswick had already got more than her share. He asked wherein he had failed in his duty and referring to the Post office said that he could justly claim the credit of getting it for Fredericton. In his canvass he had never spoken disrespectfully of Mr. Fraser. He had told the people if they had lost confidence in him to vote for Fraser, and their answer had been to give him a majority of 915. He would go to Parliament a free man representing a free people, to deal with measures and not men. It had been said that the country had endorsed the Government and its policy, but he could see no reason why he should change the views he had always held and upon which he had been elected.

Mr. FRASER repudiated the circulars referred to by Mr. Pickard and expressed his regret that personalities ever should enter into politics. He denied that he had been brought out by Ottawa wire-pullers and backed by Ottawa money, saying that he came out in support of principles he had always held. He said he paid, as he always did, his own election bills. He denied that he had been offered a judgeship. He attacked Mr. Gregory very severely, and afterwards went on to show that he never had been in favor of the Liberal party. He attributed his defeat to the Liberal papers with which the County had been flooded, and to the cry of taxation which had been raised. He denied that he was a plastic man, and spoke of his record in the Local House. He had the honor of being the most handsomely beaten man in Canada and that was something. If any one had been worse

defeated he would like to shake hands with him. He claimed that he had fought out the contest fairly and had discussed the great questions involved upon their merits. He said that he had wished to retire from local politics in 1878, but felt that he ought not to go until he had cleared up all charges against the Government. This he had done, and in going out had stipulated for two things, one being that his colleague should get the Board of Works, and the other that Mr. Randolph should be put in the Legislative Council. He would not say that he had permanently retired from politics.

MR. GREGORY then spoke, denying most fully the charges made by Mr. Fraser against him and was corroborated by Mr. Pickard.

MR. COLTIE thanked the electors for his handsome vote, which he considered was an endorsement of his course in entering the Government. He promised that he would administer his office in a manner fitted to merit the approval of his constituents.

MR. WETMORE said he felt too well pleased to find fault with any one. He made a few pleasant remarks, chaffed the *Herald* a little, and concluded by thanking the electors for having given him so excellent a vote.

MR. THOMPSON said that he was elected, and it did not matter much to him where he was on the poll so long as he got enough votes. He claimed that the result of the elections would lead to the formation of a new Government. He proposed to discharge his duties as a representative that he would leave a good record behind him. He referred also to a statement made by Mr. Fraser that Mr. A. Thompson had found fault because he had not been offered a seat in the Council, defending him from Mr. Fraser's insinuations.

MR. WILSON made a good natured speech. He attributed his defeat chiefly to the fact that an opposition ticket had been got up, and his name had been placed upon it. He had spent no money and used no rum, and thought he had good reason to be proud of his 1,500 votes.

MR. ESTABROOK said the chief reason why he was defeated was that he did not get votes enough. He felt that he had conducted his canvass honestly, and said he would go back to his farm feeling that he had acted a manly part. He might be in the field again; but in the event of a protest pledged himself not to offer if the candidates were unseated.

MR. FISHER attributed his defeat to the shortness of his canvass, the fact that he was not very well known, and that he had no one to help him. He was defeated but not conquered.

MR. GREGORY again spoke, denying that an Opposition ticket had been formed. A vote of thanks was tendered to the Sheriff, who in his turn thanked the Deputy Returning Officers and their clerks for the excellent manner in which they had discharged their duty. Referring to the omission of names from the poll books, he said he was in no wise to blame.

NOTES. The number of votes polled at the Dominion election was 3,861. The number polled at the local was 3,675. At the general election for the Assembly in 1878 4,244 votes were polled. There are about 4,600 voters in the County.

Sunbury Declaration.

Declaration Day in Sunbury County called out a round of speeches and some lively talk. The successful candidates for the Local House made very short speeches. Mr. Burpee, M. P., spoke at some length, thanking the electors for their support, and promising that he would endeavor to secure a full acknowledgment of the rights of Sunbury County. Mr. Glaster spoke briefly, returning thanks for his handsome vote, and saying that he would be to the front if ever the country needed his services. W. W. Perley and J. S. White created quite a commotion. The former made a furious onslaught on his opponents. He said he had been defeated by money and had never spent a dollar himself, which notion seemed unanimously to tickle the audience, which knew about how much truth there was in it. He said he would never be a candidate again. Mr. White distinguished himself. He said the Glasters, Harrisons and Burpees had bought the people of Sunbury like sheep, and that he had never spent a cent of money. In this last proposition Mr. Taylor, one of his supporters, objected. Mr. White wanted Mr. Sterling to resign and run him a single-handed contest, but Mr. Sterling declined unless Mr. Perley would resign too, and then they would willingly fight the battle over again. There was a great flutter over W. D. Perley's letter about the \$5 Irishmen. He denied he had ever written any such letter and defied any one to prove it. Unfortunately for Mr. Perley this is just what the gentlemen who has the letter would like to have an opportunity of doing.

Mr. White gave notice of a protest; but he is only bluffing. He does not mean business, even although he has been promised the money necessary to carry it on. The threat of a protest against Mr. Perley alarms him.

OLD BOYS SOCIETY.—A meeting of the executive of the Old Boys' Society was held Monday evening, at Mr. Parkin's, the president's house. It was decided to give a prize of the value of \$30 in books this fall. R. Parkin, M.A., W. Bliss Carman, B.A., and Fred St. J. Bliss being appointed as a committee to select the books. The prize is offered to the person going from the grammar school who matriculates the highest in his class.