

# POOR DOCUMENT

## THE WEEKLY HERALD

CHARLES H. LOGAN, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.  
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## The Liberal Candidate FOR HOUSE OF COMMONS: John Pickard.

### LIBERAL HEADQUARTERS.

The Headquarters of the LIBERAL COMMITTEE is at Mr. Myhrall's Office, next to the Queen Hotel. The Room will be open all day and every evening, and friends of Mr. Pickard either from the town or country INVITED TO CALL.

### THE LOCAL ELECTIONS.

The trick of the local government in bringing the elections for the Assembly on two days after the Dominion elections in the hope that they would thereby be enabled to divert attention from the real issues involved in the local contest will not prove successful. Such an extraordinary shuffle as that which made Mr. Hanington premier would have been ridiculed out of existence, if it had been made at a time when the attention of people was directed to local affairs; but being made at a time when every mind was centered on the course taken by the Ottawa Government, it has been allowed to pass with some expressions of amused astonishment. The electors, however, ought not to forget that there are important issues involved in the local contest. The premier himself has given us one of them, namely, shall the province be governed by Westmorland? Another issue, of greater importance, is, shall a Government be continued in power which has distinguished itself for its truculency and subservience to the Ottawa Tories? or shall we have an Executive at the head of affairs which can forget the fact that the General Government has fat offices at its disposal, long enough to assert the rights of the Province? It is very significant that from the reconstructed Government such men as Mr. Elder, Mr. McLellan, Mr. Lynott, and others, have withdrawn their support. Those supporters of the administration in the late House who stood best before the country will, if they are returned, oppose the party led by Mr. Hanington.

The questions of local reform, to which the Opposition stand committed, are of great importance and come home to the directors in a direct and unmistakable way. The maintenance of an efficient school system, the repair of roads and bridges, and the construction of highways into new settlements, make large and constantly increasing demands upon the revenue. These can only be met by the exercise of a rigid economy and the lopping off of all useless or unnecessary expenditures. A great deal has been said in reference to the platform of the Opposition, which has been declared to be destructive because it seeks to do away with certain public expenditures. Among these is the maintaining of an official residence for the Governor. We have been told by Government organs that no Frederickton elector could vote for a man who proposed such an idea; but such a proposition, besides being in the highest degree sectional, has really nothing to commend it. The Opposition do not propose that the Lieutenant Governor shall come to live in Fredericton; they merely propose that he, and not the people at large, shall keep up the Government House. It seems to them that it is sufficient if the Province gives to its Governor who receives a salary of \$9,000 a year, a house furnished and ready for his occupation, without being called on to pay any portion of his household bills. The Government organs think otherwise, and custom has long established the usage in its favor; but now a change has been proposed by one party those who contend that the present arrangement should be continued should show some reason for it.

Another change to which the Opposition stand committed is the abolition of the Legislative Council. The country at large has very little confidence in the second chamber, which has not since Confederation done much to show that it had any usefulness. The Government at one time professed also to be pledged to this change, but has receded from its position without, however, assigning any reason for it.

The Opposition stands pledged to stop the sacrifice of the Crown Lands and to adopt a policy which will enable the Province to derive the greatest possible benefit from them, instead of giving them away to speculators at little more than nominal prices, as has been the case under the management of the present Surveyor General.

Other important questions are involved in the local contest, and there is very little doubt that the majority of the constituencies will return men who will favor the principles advocated by the Opposition and will oppose the present Government. Under these circumstances it is important that the electors in every county should give the local contest the fullest consideration possible in view of the greater conflict which is agitating them.

### MR. FRASER'S POSITION.

Mr. Fraser has published an election card in his two city organs. It is a document of sufficient length to contain a good deal of matter; but in point of fact there is very little in it to explain the unprecedented course which he has taken. His organs are likewise discreetly silent and leave the position which Mr. Fraser now takes upon the great political questions which have divided parties, to be guessed at. On one subject only does Mr. Fraser speak with any definiteness, that is when he says that the great issue in the contest is "whether the policy under which the affairs of our common country have so largely improved shall be maintained." He is not clear what particular policy he means, but a subsequent reference to manufactures and capital justifies the conclusion that he is speaking of the policy of protection as inaugurated by the Tories. He tells the electors that he believes when this is established as the policy of the Dominion more capital will be invested in manufactures than there is at present. This is simply an assertion for which neither Mr. Fraser nor his organs can adduce any proof; but if it were true it signifies simply that neither the capitalists in question nor the Government, have any faith in the success of this policy. If the system of piling up taxes on articles consumed by the poor is gaining in popularity, it would be more in favor of 1883 than it is now; and there would be more certainty of its being established as the settled policy of the Dominion if Parliament had been allowed to live out its days than there is now. This reason which Mr. Fraser gives for offering as a candidate is the same as was given by the Government for the dissolution of Parliament; and it may properly be met by the same answer, namely, that it establishes beyond a question that in the opinion of the Government itself it would not be safe to wait another year before asking the electors to pronounce upon the tariff.

Mr. Fraser's organs are not doing him justice. People all over the country are asking questions about him and they are not being answered. We will repeat some of them and invite our contemporaries to answer them. No. 1. Does Mr. Fraser condemn the Pacific Scandal now, or has he concluded that it is eminently fit and proper that a Government should accept hundreds of thousands of dollars from a person to whom an immense contract is to be given, and use the money in the wholesale purchase of votes? Mr. Fraser condemned this transaction when it occurred, does he pretend to justify it now? Are the men who were then corrupt and unworthy to be trusted, upright and honorable now? His tri-weekly organ might wrestle with this question; which is a particularly suitable one for it to deal with because until last summer it condemned the men who took Sir Hugh's money.

No. 2. Does Mr. Fraser approve of the tax upon iron, which lays every farmer in the country under an unnecessary burden in the price of his implements of husbandry; does he sanction a tariff which bears most heavily upon lumbering? This is a question which his weekly organ might attempt to deal with because it was always in mind the interests of the farmers, and none are more interested in the successful prosecution of lumbering than they are.

No. 3. Does Mr. Fraser approve of the course of the Government in giving \$3,000,000 in cash and 3,000,000 acres of land, worth at least \$12,000,000 to a foreign Syndicate, over and above what a reliable company composed chiefly of Canadians, was willing to construct the Pacific Railway for? Both of the organs might try and justify this enormous waste of money. It will puzzle their united ingenuity to do it.

No. 4. What is Mr. Fraser's opinion of a Government which gives a pet contractor \$209,000 of hard cash for nothing at all?

No. 5. Does Mr. Fraser approve of Germanizing?

No. 6. What does he think of the interference with Provincial rights which has characterized the last year of the Macdonald regime?

No. 7. Does Mr. Fraser approve of taxing the necessities of life and oppressing the poor in the interests of wealthy manufacturers? Does he think that 55 per cent. dividend is not a little too much for its profits upon the needs of the poorer classes?

No. 8. Does Mr. Fraser approve of monopolies? Is he willing that one company should control the whole internal commerce of the Dominion?

No. 9. Does Mr. Fraser approve of the granting of enormous tracts of country in the North West to rich Europeans, that they may introduce the unhappy system of landlordism into Canada?

No. 10. Does he favor the plans by which the Tories propose to rule Ontario by the French bluest?

Then the electors are more personal in some of their queries. They want to know if Mr. Fraser has become the apologist of Tory corruption and misrule, what the date of his conversion was? They would like to know also how if Mr. Pickard is the sort of a man that the Tory organs insinuate he is, he, Mr. Fraser, came to be his warm friend and supporter in so many previous conflicts. All the enquiries are natural. They

ought to be answered, because there is a great deal of sense in the remark made by a former staunch friend of Mr. Fraser's at a recent meeting in the country, "If he sees fit to turn his coat that is no reason why I should turn mine." The people have a right to know the reasons for the change; yet his organs are as silent as the tomb. They content themselves with prophesying success, and glorifying their candidate as a man without guile. We will have to try and answer the above questions if they do not.

### COMPARISONS.

The Tories are fond of comparisons, that is, of one or two, which they parade on every possible occasion. Their chief glory is the surplus revenue which they never grow tired of comparing with the financial exerts under the Macdonald regime, conveniently forgetting the fact that Sir Charles Tupper in 1878 condemned a surplus as a thing no Government had a right to have. But Sir Charles was wrong. A surplus which is the result of prudence and economy is a thing which a Government has a right to be proud of; but it ought, according to the English system of finance, to be followed by an immediate reduction of taxation. A surplus which is created by heaping on unnecessary taxes is an outrage, yet the Tories boast of it. The surpluses of the last few years have been produced by the simple expedients of adding over fifty per cent. to the people's taxes. So that although the expenditure was increased about thirty per cent. a surplus was inevitable. But the Tory journals and the Tory speakers boast as though some one expected them to steal the twenty per cent. over and above what they managed to expend by a most reckless and prodigal administration. It is no doubt a matter for surprise and congratulation that under a Tory government which gave away in land and money \$12,000,000 to the Pacific Syndicate, which made Ouderdonk a present of \$209,000 and committed other financial outrages of this description too numerous to specify, there should be anything left of the revenue no matter how large it may be; but that the people ought to rejoice because so much money has been unnecessarily wrung from them is asking a little too much.

The comparison between the Macdonald and Macdonald administration is this: that during the former not a dollar of unnecessary taxes was laid upon the people, while during the latter over seventeen millions more have been levied than have been expended, and we venture to say almost an equal amount expended which might have been saved; while in addition the people have had to pay many millions to the rich capitalists in whose interest these taxes are imposed. Who pays these taxes? In the days when the Liberals were in power the principle adopted was to place the great portion of the burden upon luxuries and articles used by the rich; in the Tory years the greater burden has been placed upon the necessities of life and comparatively poor. Why was this done? It was because the capitalists, who wished to make unscrupulous profits, wanted the masses for their customers feeling that they were the least likely to discover the imposition and the least able to help themselves. By the poor we do not mean those who are in destitute circumstances, but the laboring classes, mechanics, the great body of farmers and all men everywhere of limited means. These form the great body of every constituency, and upon them the full weight of this oppressive tariff falls. If protection is such an excellent thing why are not those luxuries taxed heavily which my lord of the cotton mill or the baron of the sugar refinery uses? This would never do from a Tory standpoint. And a benevolent Finance Minister who only requires the rich man to pay 20 per cent. upon his fine shirting while the poor man pays 40 per cent. on what he buys for himself, meets the cry of the people for reduced taxation by taking the duty off game cocks and pure bred spaniels.

When the laboring man finds the cotton dealer which he would buy to clothe his living increased, how happy he must have felt to know that the people's Sir Leonard, the only great and heaven-born financier, had listened to the cry which went up from the dog fancier and graciously consented to admit his puppies free of duty, so long as they were pure bred. The policy of the Liberals is not to increase taxes for the purpose of enabling rich men to get richer; but to equalize the burden of taxation so that every class in the community may bear its legitimate share.

**VOTE FOR THE LIBERAL CANDIDATES AND FAIR PLAY TO ALL CLASSES.**

**Testimony from the Enemy.**

The *Capital* describes the course of the sugar monopolists in New York as men who "have piled up their millions by first crushing out the weaker competitors in small communities and then doubling their profits as soon as the field was clear for themselves." This is very much the way the monopolists work everywhere, as we know from the fact that the Liberals are laboring so hard to prevent them from gaining a permanent foothold in Canada. Will the *Capital* point out the distinction between a New York monopolist and a Canadian one, and tell us how, since it condemns the former, it can support the latter?

### A Catechism for Beginners.

What is a Liberal-Conservative? A Liberal-Conservative is a Tory thinly veiled. If you scratch him you will find the Tory.

Are there any Tories in the Dominion Cabinet? All but one of the members of the Cabinet are Tories.

Who is the exception? Sir Leonard Tilley. He claims to be a Liberal-Conservative.

To whom is he Liberal? To his own and his wife's relations.

What is Ouderdonkery? Ouderdonkery is the giving of contracts to political friends at high prices over lower tenders.

Can you give an instance? Yes. The Port Moody contract, by which \$200,000 was given away to a personal friend of the Minister of Railways.

Was the Minister of Railways ever recalled by any other title? Yes. His present colleague, the Hon. Mr. McLellan, called him the High Priest of Corruption.

What is a surplus? Unnecessary taxation.

How much surplus has the Tory Government? They claim \$17,000,000.

Then they have taxed the people, in their four years of power, \$17,000,000 too much? Yes; and they propose, if they are returned to power, to increase taxes still more.

Did the Liberals ever have a surplus, and what did the Tories say of it? They had; and the Tories said they had no business to have one, but should reduce taxation.

Why do the Tories propose to increase taxes? Because the manufacturers, whom they have undertaken to pet and pamper, insist upon it.

What dividends do the best cotton mills now pay? From 50 to 60 per cent.

What is the average per centage of profits on all the industries of a country? Three per cent.

Then the cotton lords get from sixteen to twenty times as much as the average? They do, and they will get even more if the Tories are kept in power.

How much did Sir Leonard Tilley say in 1874 would pay all the expenses of Confederation? \$2.75 per head of the population.

How much will his Government expend this year? \$7 per head of the population.

What was the largest expenditure made by the Liberals in any one year? \$24,488,372.

They said it was too much; that \$22,500,000 was enough for all the needs of Canada.

How much do the Tories propose to expend this year? About \$30,000,000.

Then they propose to expend about one-third more than they said the Liberals were justified in expending? They do, and at the same time they propose to collect several millions more of taxes, for which they have no legitimate use.

Who get the benefit of the unnecessary taxes? The manufacturers of protected goods, who are enabled to charge their customers a price increased by the amount of the duties.

Then the people are taxed twice? Yes; once by the Government and once by the manufacturer.

What is the consequence of this? High prices, dear living and a constant exodus of the people.

**SIR JOHN'S TACTICS.**

Sir John Macdonald has taken to threatening the Ontario Government. By the law as it now stands the Ontario Legislature has control of liquor licenses in that Province, and under the leadership of Mr. Mowatt a most excellent license law has been passed, which have given so much satisfaction that the old Dunkin Act, or permissive bill, which was in force in many Counties, was practically abandoned, even before the enforcement of the Canada Temperance Act. Sir John, at Yorkville the other day, threatened that if he was sustained he would pass a law at Ottawa to take away this right from the Ontario Legislature. Such tactics as these are inexplicable except upon the supposition that the Premier recognizes that his hold upon Ontario is gone. The people everywhere are interested in this matter. They cannot permit that the central Government shall interfere with the management of those departments of legislation which come within the scope of the local Houses. We make no point of the fact that this is a bid for the vote of the large class of men in Ontario, who favor a less stringent license law than that at present in force. That is a matter more particularly for the consideration of that Province. What we are concerned with is the determination evinced by the Premier to stop at nothing in interfering with Provincial rights. It is Ontario's case to-day; it may be New Brunswick's to-morrow.

**TRANS-ARCTIC.**—A fine photograph transparency of Mr. Pickard was exhibited in the window above the Liberal Committee Room last evening and attracted much attention.

### TO BE REMEMBERED.

Every vote cast in favor of a Tory candidate is a vote in favor of increased taxation. Sir Leonard Tilley himself stated in Parliament that any change in the tariff would be in the direction of greater protection. Consequently every vote in favor of a Tory candidate is a vote to increase the profits of a few wealthy manufacturers.

It is a vote in favor of increasing the cost of living, of adding to the cost of production of every article raised upon the farm or made in the workshops of Canada.

It is a vote in favor of gigantic monopolies, of extravagance and increase of debt.

Those who vote for a Tory say thereby that they approve of such a wretched jobbery as the Port Moody \$200,000 swindle; that they sanction the wholesale corruption of the Pacific Scandal; that they endorse nepotism, and government by rings and cliques.

A vote for a Liberal means a vote for reduced taxation. It means a vote for the reduction of the expenses of Government. It means a vote for fair play for every man, and not special favors to a few.

A vote for a Tory means to take your children's bread from their mouths to swell the enormous profits of the cotton lords. FIFTY PER CENT. is what these men now make, and the Tory chiefs promise them still further protection. Canada wants protection; but it is protection of the poor from the hard grasp of the rich; it is the protection of the consumer of manufactured goods from the avarice of capitalists. A farmer may work ever so hard, and if he can clear five per cent. per annum he has done well. The cotton lord can recline in his palatial home at his ease while his spindles can earn him fifty per cent. on his investment, a profit wrung from the poor. These are the men, and others who like them are growing enormously wealthy at the expense of the people, who are urging the Government on to give them more protection. It is their money, and that of pet contractors which will be lavished in this election to secure the return of Tories. The question with them is, shall our profits be so great that our capital will double itself every two years or shall we be content as other men are with fair and legitimate profits. But it is the people who have to answer this, and they will say that it is enough that a manufacturer should have a fair profit, and they will hurl from power the administration which has pledged itself to add, in the interests of these rich men, to the already grinding taxes of the poor.

**VOTE FOR LIBERAL CANDIDATES, REDUCED TAXATION, FAIR PLAY AND HONEST GOVERNMENT.**

### TORY BOASTINGS.

The St. John Tory dailies and the *Capital* and *Farmer* of this city keep telling the people that Mr. Fraser is sure of his election. What earthly object they can have in making such an absurd statement passes ordinary comprehension. No man holds York County in the hollow of his hand, and it is an insult to this constituency to say that it can be converted into a Tory stronghold at the breath of half a dozen Frederickton Tories. The people will resent this presumption of "the clique," who spread abroad all over Canada that they own this country body and soul. There are over four thousand honest votes to be cast in this country; and over four thousand honest men who will cast them. A large majority of these are staunch Liberals and firm supporters of Mr. Pickard. They greet him wherever he goes with the warmest welcome. They throng his meetings and pledge him unanimous support. When "the clique" pretend that these demonstrations of support are meaningless, when they say that this electorate is dishonest in its promises, when they boast in public that they are sure, and exhibit in private the despicable means by which they hope to make their boastings prove true, they are reckoning without their hosts; they are insulting a body of men who never yet brooked the tyranny of self-constituted masters. York County is York County still; and on the twentieth it will cast such a vote as we believe will be the death-knell of the Tory clique who now shamelessly pretend to be able to control it as they choose. Trusting to the pledges of support which Mr. Pickard has received, but confiding still more on the justice of the cause he advocates, we look for a glorious victory on the twentieth. We have the right on our side; and the people have not yet become the private property of Mr. Fraser or the clique which is urging him on, but will listen to argument and vote for the right.

**THAT \$400.**

The *Capital* professes to have detected Mr. Pickard in the act of keeping \$400 from Robert Sutherland, Jr., which had been granted by somebody, it does not say whom. We wish the *Capital* to be more explicit, to state in plain words what it means. We do this with the fullest confidence that it will fail to show anything which will reflect in the slightest degree upon Mr. Pickard's integrity. We have that gentleman's permission to extend the above invitation. We have already backed the *Capital* down on every other assertion it has made derogatory to Mr. Pickard's career as a representative and we propose to make it eat its own words in this matter.

### INFORMATION WANTED.

A great deal of indignation is expressed by temperance people over the fact that a report has been in circulation for several days past, and has not been contradicted, to the effect that Mr. Fraser's Committee have converted a portion of the Reform Club rooms into a free bar. If this report has no foundation in fact the *HERALD* will be glad to contradict it, but if it is true then we have no hesitation in saying that the cause of temperance in Fredericton has received a very severe shock. It was only the other day that Christian ladies assembled in that building to offer prayer for the success of the efforts made in St. John to secure the adoption of the Canada Temperance Act; and we have witnessed many stirring meetings there in favor of the spread of the principles of total abstinence; but if, as is freely stated, a portion of the building is now occupied as a free bar room and liquor is given away to every elector who wishes it, then we have only to say that the sooner the Reform Club, which is supposed to have the control of the building, puts a stop to this abuse of it, or else goes out of existence itself, the better it will be for the good name of temperance organizations everywhere. We shall reserve any further comments until we learn whether or no the report, to which we refer is denied; and we desire to add that we have not resorted to this course until the matter has been so pressed upon us that we would fall on our duty as a public journal; if we did not call public attention to it. We have made as full enquiries as possible into the truth of the report, and believe it to be well founded; nevertheless we shall be glad to see in the *Capital* of to-day a full denial under the signature of some person whose statement will carry some weight with it.

**THAT FREE BAR.**

The *Capital* affects to treat the free bar in connection with Mr. Fraser's committee room as a joke, and it publishes a denial that any part of the Reform Club Rooms is used for that purpose. The denial is carefully worded, and does not go to the extent of the report to which we referred, that a portion of the building was used as a free bar. That in the rooms actually used by the Reform Club no liquor was admitted we know already, and the fact that Capt. Spher had charge of those rooms was a guarantee that none would be allowed there; but the report never had any reference to the rooms in the lower flat, but to those in the upper part of the building. That liquor was kept in those rooms for the purpose of treating electors, and that the entrance to them was through the Reform Club rooms, the *Capital* does not deny, and it cannot deny truthfully. Mr. Fraser may not be responsible for it. We did not say he was. But the fact remains the same that his committee obtained the use of the rooms from Sir Leonard Tilley and have kept an open bar therein. Let the *Capital* obtain the authority of Messrs. Close, Black and Spher to deny this if it can.

### BACKED DOWN.

The *Capital* backs down on the \$400 only thought Mr. Pickard ought to have enquired whether the money went to. The charge. It says it did not mean anything. It was not payable to Mr. Pickard, and it was time enough for him to look after it when the person for whom it was intended asked him for it. In the Auditor's Report of last year there is a charge of some \$4,000 paid to a man of Woodville for a site for the Post Office; but the money was never paid. In like manner if there is \$400 charged as paid to Mr. Sutherland which he did not get, the money is still in the treasury. The *Capital* did insinuate that Mr. Pickard got it, and it cannot escape being branded as a slanderer.

### N. P. LIBERALS.

We hear a good deal from the organs of the Conservative party about the Reformers who left the ranks of their own party to vote for the N. P. But we do not see that any of these Reformers have been invited to take a seat in Sir John Macdonald's cabinet. There is not an N. P. Liberal in the cabinet, although it had not been for the N. P. Liberals Sir John would have still been out in the cold. The cabinet's Tory from the door-knocker to the chimney-pot, and with the resignation of Mr. Aikens the last of the Liberals who joined hands with Sir John at the time of Confederation went out. The hope was freely expressed that Sir John would broaden the basis of his party and liberalize the tone and composition of his cabinet after the last election. But the hope was in vain, and instead of the cabinet becoming liberalized it is becoming more and more fossilized. Notwithstanding the fact that Sir John owes his return to power to N. P. Liberals, there is not a shred of Liberalism in the cabinet, nor can those who left the Liberal ranks point to a solitary member of the cabinet and say that he represents their views and opinions. If they return Sir John to power again they should insist that at least one member of the cabinet shall be an N. P. Liberal instead of all being dyed-in-the-wool Tories. —*Telegram.*

### SALMON SEASON.

SALMON SEASON.—The salmon season is at hand. A box of Minnahan salmon was shipped from that place last week.