POOR DOCUMENT

THE WEEKLY HERALD

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FREDERICTON, N. B., JULY 13, 1882.

## OTTAWA SUPREMACY.

"The supremacy of the Central Government can alone protect Canada against absorption by a foreign power, or internal strife." This is from the Toronto *Mail*. We have yet to learn that the integrity of Canada is threatened by any foreign power, or, if it was, in what way it can be guarded by a disregard of the constitutional rights of the Provinces. In all things in which the Confederation Act makes the Central Government supreme it is supreme, and about its supremacy no one has ever pretended to raise a question. It is only when the extreme toryism of the premier leads him to attack those rights which, by the original compact, are reserved to the Local Legislatures, that all Liberal and progressive men cry out against the encroachment. It is an historical axiom that only those who know how to preserve their citizenship from home tyranny are able to defend themselves from foreign aggression; and the strongest guarantee which can be given that the people of Canada will maintain their rights against strangers is their determination to preserve them unimpaired by domestic tyranny. But while we are not threatened with absorption by a foreign power, we are suffering from the domination of an element which is foreign to the best traditions and aspirations of the country, and it is to preserve its hold upon the reins of power that this same element now seeks to raise a false alarm about foreign interference. It hopes to perpetuate its own tyranny by exciting the apprehensions of the public. This is the old Tory notion. "After us the deluge." The times will be out of joint, the foundations of the state be shattered, if the divine right of Toryism is impaired. The people of Canada will hardly be deluded by such fossilized pretensions.

As to danger from "internal strife," we venture to say that nothing will precipitate internal strife more quickly than this so-called "Ottawa supremacy." The policy of Sir John Macdonald has almost, and may yet, bring about an armed collision with Ontario. The people of that Province owe it to themselves and to their fellow Canadians to stand firmly, and, if need be, prepare to resist aggression with force. Sooner or later it must be settled who is to rule Canada—the whole people or the Quebec Tories. Appearances indicate that upon Ontario the task of deciding this is likely to fall. In the Great West Ottawa Supremacy has already sown the seeds of discord. We mistake the lessons which Western civilization teaches, if the people who settle the prairies submit to the burdens laid upon them.

## MR. PICKARD'S MAJORITY.

We are sorry to deprive the *News* of any small degree of comfort it way derive from the thought that Mr. Pickard's large majority was a surprise to him and his friends; but we cannot allow the statement to pass uncontradicted. Mr. Pickard's election by a large majority was never doubted by his friends. Their calculations were made with care. Take for example the city vote. Even as late as the night before the election Mr. Fraser's committee claimed a majority of one hundred and fifty in the city. On the other hand, from the reports of the Ward Committees, Mr. Pickard's General Committee were satisfied that their candidate would have a small majority, and the HERALD, on the morning of the election, on the faith of these reports, said that Mr. Pickard would have a majority in the city. The country majority was never put at less than three hundred, and on the day before the election Mr. Pickard himself stated to many of his friends that unless something unexpected occurred he would have nearly a thousand of a majority. This was the conclusion which he had formed after visiting every section of the country. The *News* makes the same error as some of its contemporaries here did. It mistakes an earnest determination to make success certain for fear of defeat.

MR. W. E. PERLEY says that he did say that the new appointees to the Legislative Council are pledged to vote for its abolition. Then according to this, the Government, of which the saviour of Fredericton is the nominal head, stands pledged to the "policy of destruction" and "the dismantling of our fair city," as the *Capital* puts it. How cruel it was in Mr. Hanington to save Fredericton only to destroy it! We are glad to know that in his nefarious attempt he will be opposed by such powerful journals as the *Capital*, the *Reporter* and the *Farmer*, and so redoubtable a politician as Mr. Wetmore. We see on the horizon a cloud no bigger than a man's hand, but which may indicate the formation of a new party. We have the Government with its three pledged supporters, the Opposition with its twenty-three, and Mr. Wetmore who will oppose both Government and Opposition on this Legislative Council question. How many of the members, who cannot yet be "placed," he can succeed in attracting to his standard the future alone can disclose. As matters now stand, the Opposition and the Government are in unison in the "policy of destruction" and the "dismantling of Fredericton."

## THE SCOTT ACT.

We do not know what success is attending the Anti-Scott Act agitation in this city, but this we do know that it would be a mistake to have the matter voted upon at present. Although strongly in favor of temperance legislation, and satisfied that the Canada Temperance Act rightly enforced will be productive of much good, the HERALD would not advocate the continuance of any law which fails to produce any good result. Therefore if, after a fair trial, this Act proves a failure, we would join hands with those who advocate the rescinding of the Order-in-Council bringing it in force in Fredericton. But it has not had a fair trial, and even under all the disadvantages which those who are charged with its enforcement have labored, it is far from having proved a failure. The records of the Police Court during the first few months the law was in operation, and before its constitutionality was questioned, and during the last few weeks since the validity of the law has been affirmed, will show a great falling off in arrests for drunkenness. Liquor is still sold, and we presume some men would take the risk of selling if the penalty were hanging, but the sale is not nearly so extensive as it was under the license law, and there are not more violations of the Canada Temperance Act reported than there were of the license law. If you bring the license system into operation you will not shut up the low groggeries. You will simply cause respectable drinking places to become common. The low "shebeens," as they are called, will still flourish, and nearly as extensively as they do now. It may not be very much advantage to the present generation of men to have open bars prohibited; but it must be of benefit to the young people who are growing up. Men will ruin themselves with rum; boys will be led astray by those who ought to set them a better example. This no law can prevent. The extent of the evil can only be lessened, and we think that, even as it has been administered, the Canada Temperance Act has lessened it somewhat. Properly enforced, as it can be now, it will produce much good.

## POLITICAL CONVENTIONS.

The Toronto *Telegram* favors the idea of holding political conventions just before general elections, for the purpose of defining the platform of each party. This course is acted upon in the United States and seems to meet with general approval. It is worthy of consideration whether it would not work well in Canada. At present one or two prominent individuals, by their public declarations, are supposed to shape the policy of their party, although some of their views may not be acceptable to the great body of their supporters. In consequence both parties go to the polls without any very well defined lines of separation. An idea is sometimes propounded in Canada that an Opposition is not bound to have a policy; but this surely is an error. That the Opposition is not to be supposed to have filed away ready for use a number of perfected measures ready to be made into laws the moment there is a change in administration will of course be admitted; but upon all the chief questions of public policy its position ought to be certain and unmistakable. The holding of a convention by the Opposition would necessitate similar action on the part of the Government, although the reasons why the latter should lay down a specific platform are not as cogent as those which make such a course a desirable one to be pursued by the Opposition. A Government must always be judged largely by what it has done, an Opposition by what it promises to do. The policy of a Government is crystallized in Acts of Parliament, and is known to all men. There are difficulties in the way of working out the Convention plan and it is open to some objections; but it would not be difficult to devise something better than the very loose way in which party platforms are made at present.

## One View of It.

The New York *World* thus discusses the effects of the late Parliamentary elections:

The immediate result of the Dominion elections will be the continuance in power of the Conservatives for four or five years longer. The *World* ventures to make four predictions in this connection: Sir John A Macdonald will shortly retire from active life in Canada; the United States will gain a very large immigration, notably from the English speaking population of Quebec; the annexation movement will be revived, and our Canadian friends will have a pinch before the general election which will leave more sufferers than did the crash of '75.

These predictions will be found, we fancy, to be not very far astray, excepting that in reference to the annexation movement. There never was an annexation "movement" in Canada, although there are a great many people who favor annexation. If we substantiate for this prediction "the independence movement will gain strength," we should be disposed to think the prophesy would fully come to pass.

THE *Reporter* cannot see where "the justice comes in" in the counting out of Mr. Rodgers in Albert. Our contemporary is the first Government paper to acknowledge that an injustice has been done the people of Albert.

## ENGLAND AND EGYPT.

The policy pursued by the British Government in reference to Egypt has been prudent, firm and dignified. There has been an entire absence of anything like bluster, or of a disposition to proceed unnecessarily to extreme measures. We are so far removed from the scene of the disturbance, and it is so very difficult to learn what are the real causes of it, that we are unable to do anything more than merely chronicle the course of events. Arabi Bey claims to represent the aspirations of the Egyptians for independent self-government; but it is alleged on the other hand, that there is really no such thing as intelligent public opinion in Egypt. The people are said to be divided into two classes, those who have property and those who have not. These will unite in favor of any leader who happens to be in the ascendant, the former being actuated by a desire to preserve what they have, the latter prompted by the hope of getting what they have not.

To-day Arabi Bey seems to represent to the one class security and to the other possible pillage, so he receives the united support of the people. To-morrow it may be Dervisch Pasha or the Khedive. If this is a correct exposition of the internal state of Egypt, then Arabi Bey is deserving of no more consideration than would be accorded to any other ambitious man who would subvert the existing order of things for the advancement of his own ends. If he really represented the national idea in Egypt and sought to establish a strong and progressive government, he would be entitled to receive the sympathy of all self-governing people; but foreign, and especially British, interests in Egypt are too great to permit Europe to stand quietly by while he works out his revolutionary schemes.

## POLITICAL PARTIES.

There is a great deal of force in the following article which we take from the St. Croix *Courier*. We are not convinced that it is necessary to divide the Assembly by the same lines as Parliament is divided; but probably, sooner or later, such a course will have to be adopted. There are, we believe, twenty-five Liberals in the Legislature, only one of whom occupies a seat in the Government. It will, therefore, readily appear that if party lines were drawn, as the *Courier* speaks of, the Government could not possibly stand:—

There appears to be an effort on the part of the St. John papers to run the Local Government on Dominion party lines. We have always been opposed to such a movement; but the Grit papers in St. John claim that the result of the local election there was a great Grit victory, and the election here revealed attempts on the part of our opposition friends to vote a straight Liberal ticket.

If no more definite issue than that presented in the County can be obtained, and if the wire pullers of each Dominion party endeavors to make a general one, in so far as it can be done without the knowledge of supporters of the opposite party, the sooner it is understood that electors must vote on the principles they hold as Conservatives or Liberals, without particular reference to men or to any mere local matter outside of ordinary matters of legislation, the better. It appears to us that a strong constituency, such as St. John, cannot run a Conservative and Liberal ticket for the Assembly without the other Counties following suit, and, while not approving of the principle, still, if the time must come when local elections will be run on Dominion party lines, then we say most emphatically, let it come quickly.

A SIGNIFICANT FACT.—The success of the Liberal candidates in Manitoba is a very significent circumstance. If the land and railway policy of the Dominion Government is such as should commend itself to the people, one would suppose that in the prairie Province, where the full effects of this policy are felt in actual experience, there would scarcely be a difference of opinion, but the whole electorate would unite in returning candidates pledged to support the administration. Instead of this out of five contested seats the Liberals secured three, and that too after it had already been established that the Tories were to be continued in power, and after the personal exertions of the Premier and at least two other Ministers. The Government has been condemned in a Province where it ought, if there is any truth in what the Tories have claimed for their policy, to be stronger than anywhere else.

NIPPED IN THE BUD.—The Rev. Mr. Evans on Wednesday brought under the notice of the Conference the report to which currency was given by the HERALD, that a Professor of Sackville had taken the stump at the late Dominion election. Mr. Evans pointed out that this was a very objectionable course for a person connected with a denominational institution to pursue. His remarks seemed to meet with general approval; but upon an assurance being given to the Conference that the Professor in question would not give similar cause for complaint in future, the matter was allowed to drop. We are glad to see this sort of thing nipped in the bud.

—Mr. Elder, M. P. P. and Senator Boyd are paying each other doubtful compliments in the press. The former has much the best of the discussion, and is only doing right to protect himself when assailed; but it is a pity that such things cannot be avoided altogether.

## IMPERIAL LEGISLATION FOR IRELAND.

Now that urgency has been voted and the obstructionists suspended, the Repression Bill will no doubt be immediately passed in the Commons. It is to be regretted that the Ministry and Parliament should have been forced to have recourse to strong measures in order to secure its passage. It is perhaps still more unfortunate that it should have been found necessary to pass a measure so stringent that there is danger lest its enforcement should go far to counteract the policy of justice and liberality of which it is to be the prelude. But in each case the lesser of two evils had to be chosen. Under Parnell's leadership, the little band of irreconcilables threatened to delay matters to such an extent as would imperil the Arrears Bill and all other pressing legislation for the session. This was not to be thought of. The Ministry, the Commons, and the country were almost unanimous on the point that a strong measure for the prevention of outrage and intimidation must precede all remedial legislation. As the proved friends of Ireland, Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues were the right men to pass and enforce such a measure. Nor is it at all unlikely that Mr. Parnell himself, and the shrewder of his followers, will be glad to have the matter disposed of. We can well understand that they may have felt themselves bound in consistency and loyalty to resist the passage of the bill to the uttermost, and at the same time may be glad to have the way cleared for the Arrears Bill.

That the powers entrusted to the Government by the Repression Bill are extremely, we might say dangerously, large cannot be denied. Desperate diseases require desperate remedies. This and the Arrears Bill are both entirely exceptional measures, and cannot be correctly judged by ordinary standards. Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues are grappling with one of the most difficult questions ever presented to British statesmen. It is to their infinite credit that they are looking it fairly in the face, and are determined to atone for the harshness and injustice of their predecessors through long centuries so far as right and generous action can now make atonement. This must be borne in mind in judging the Repression Bill. It is but a painful preliminary to a wise and liberal course of treatment, a preliminary rendered necessary by the state of public feeling throughout the Empire, as well as by the baneful influence of Fenian agents and emissaries in Ireland.

It cannot be doubted that Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Trevelyan will administer the Act in a cautious and kindly spirit. Its passage will no doubt be a terror to evil-doers, and will, it is hoped, lead to a speedy evacuation of Ireland by many of its worst enemies. This itself will be an incalculable boon to the country, and it is to be hoped that all the better classes of Irishmen will see that the Bill is directed not against them, but against those who are working them only evil, and that continually.

No doubt the Arrears Bill will now be passed rapidly forward. It is to be hoped that Mr. Parnell and his followers will on their re-admission act the part of true patriots by aiding honestly to perfect the measure and to promote its passage. When it has once become law it will undoubtedly take its place in history as one of the most liberal acts of legislation ever placed on the statute book of any nation. If so passed with its best features intact, it is scarcely too much to say that it will be the fault of the Irish themselves if it does not work them great and permanent good.—*Toronto Globe.*

## MR. COSTIGAN'S MANIFESTO.

As a political manifesto the following was sent by Hon. Mr. Costigan to Charlotte County "takes the cake":

State to the Priests and all the Catholic People that I trust they will lend all their aid to return Stevenson in support of a Government that has done and will do the fullest justice to them, and support a National Lolicy that is a blessing to us all. You have my fullest authority to represent me in Charlotte County, which I hope like the rest of the Province and Dominion, will do a duty and support a Policy that has raised us from poverty to prosperity. Surely the Political Party that voted One Hundred Thousand Dollars to relieve the distress in Ireland, that carried Resolutions of sympathy with Ireland triumphantly throughout Parliament, and that now comes before this country with two Representatives of our people, has a strong claim on the cordial support of the Irishmen all over Canada. Ask our Irish friends in my name to support us, that I may be so strengthened as to be of use to them.

JOHN COSTIGAN.

It is difficult to find words to properly chaaacterize this astonishing appeal. Mr. Costigan has insulted his fellow-Catholics.

—The Minister of Bears was somewhat annoyed at being called "iconoclastic." Having consulted the dictionary he became dormant again.

—For a Government with a superfluous majority, Messrs. Hanington & Co. are the most doleful looking lot we have seen in a twelvemonth.

—The Ottawa *Free Press* is very severe upon Mr. Fraser.

—The Liberals carried a majority of the contested seats in Manitoba.

## NOTES AND NOTIONS.

—The *Globe* says Mr. Young is the brains, Mr. Landry the bones and Mr. Hanington the spleen of the Government. A large spleen means a bad temper and, judging of Mr. Hanington by his own estimate, we must conclude, if the *Globe's* diagnosis is correct, that this is the worst tempered Government which ever existed.

—A new expedition to the North Pole is to be undertaken. It is to be attacked from ten different points. It is singular that the disastrous failures which have attended expeditions of this nature do not prevent new ones. In the new effort ten nations will participate.

—Some of the Tory sheets rejoice because Mr. Rogers has been counted out in Albert. He had a clear majority of the votes and his seat is taken from him only because of a mistake make by the returning officer in initialling the ballots. The decision will be appealed.

—It is intimated that the Westmorland local election will be protested.

—Now that Guiteau has been hanged, and his brain analyzed, and all the disgusting things he ever said or wrote published, it is to be hoped that he will be forgotten totally and absolutely. A perpetual injunction ought to be issued to prevent any one from publishing his life.

—A very much higher authority on United States politics than either the *World* or the HERALD is authority for saying that the office holders of the United States can control the Presidential election.

—The *Christian Visitor* published a list dividing the Local Legislature as follows: Government, 28; Opposition, 10; Independent, 3. Evidently some un-Christian visitor has been stuffing our contemporary.

—A rumor is circulated that Sir John Macdonald means to introduce a bill extending the term of Parliament to seven years. We fancy that the Imperial Parliament would have something to say about that.

—The *Transcript* says "It is stated that at least one member of the Government, as now constituted, has signified his intention of leaving his colleagues to their fate."

—Why is it that everybody speaks of the "Egyptian muddle?" On rare occasions a daring paragrapher writes "Egyptian embroglio," but "muddle" holds the fort by a large majority. The only reason we can suggest for partiality to this word is that some of those who write about this subject really know nothing of it.

—A noble act—the *Capital's* rebuke of the HERALD for its remarks on Dr. Douglas. Does the *Capital* know what Dr. Douglas did?

## A Mania for Incendiarism.

Several incendiary fires have recently occurred in this city, and in each instance boys have been suspected of being the originators. On Friday evening an event occurred, which seems to throw some light upon the matter. About half-past eight o'clock a man named Williams, employed by Mr. William Aiken, observed a bright light in the hay loft of the barn annexed to his employer's premises, on the corner of Brunswick and Northumberland streets. He at once went to look for the cause, and found a young lad heaping hay and straw upon a fire which he had just kindled. He extinguished the fire, but did not take charge of the boy, who, however, was subsequently found and taken to his father's place of business, where he was questioned by his parents and the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department. He could give no reason for what he did, except that a young lad named Winn had told him to set the barn on fire. He was then taken home. This is not the only incendiarism with which this lad has been charged. In fact he seems to have a mania for setting buildings on fire. On Friday afternoon he went into Henry Mackey's store, on King street, and, having bought some candy, asked for, and was given, some matches. He went immediately to R. B. Segee's shoemaker's shop, and seeing Mr. Segee at the door, asked him what he generally did when the fire bell rang. Segee said he generally went down to the engine house. The lad then went into the barn behind Segee's premises, and came out shortly after. Segee, going in the back premises soon after, found that the lad had started a fire in the water closet, which, however, had gone out, after burning a small portion of the woodwork.

MR. W. H. Vanwart says that he saw this boy running out of the Brayley House yard just before the fire was discovered which destroyed the barn there last week, and Mr. George Todd attributes the fire which destroyed his premises on Brunswick street to this lad.

The boy's name is Sheldon McNally, and he is the second son of Mr. James G. McNally, of this city. He is at times a bright, intelligent lad; but is subject to fits, and is believed scarcely to be responsible for his conduct.

The Chief Engineer has made a complaint against him; and Mr. McNally has undertaken to have his son present for examination. The lad is only twelve years of age.

"DISSENTERS."—A city paper in a late issue spoke of the Church of England in Canada taking steps to prevent its members going "into dissent," and the Metropolitan recently used a similar expressibn when speaking of the Mission Chapel in St. John. The expression is not a proper one. There are no dissenters in Canada, for the very good reason that there is no church establishment. All denominations stand upon the same footing here, and the use of terms which imply an inferior *status* for any one of them ought to be strictly avoided.

## Water Supply.

As the question of Water Supply is now the most prominent matter engaging the attention of our citizens, we present a number of facts bearing upon the Holly, or direct pumping, system. The facts are taken from the report of the Engineer of the Town of Watertown, Massachusetts.

From Binghampton, New York, the Superintendent of Water works, writes as follows: "Our water works were established in 1858, and have been in constant and successful operation since, and are known as the Holly Water Works. * * We are running to-day (1874) the same engine pumps and machinery put in by this company, and we are now supplying over three thousand water takers from over twenty-two miles of water mains. Included in this number, as one water taker, is the entire fire department of the city, having for its use over one hundred and fifty fire hydrants, some of which are over two miles from the pumping house." He also says they supply six railway companies and various factories, some of which employ hundreds of men. "Having had charge of the water works since the engines started in October 1858, I can truthfully say there never has been the slightest failure of any portion of the work furnished by the Holly Company, and it is working to-day with the same ease and smoothness, and is in as good order as when first put in motion, and to this date has performed over sixteen years constant service, of ten hours per day, with less than fifty dollars expense in the engine, pumps and machinery. * * * From my experience as Superintendent of the Holly system of water works here and from witnessing the same in other places, I am fully satisfied that it is the cheapest in first cost, most economical in maintaining, and more reliable than any other system of public water works now in use or known. * * * With our mode we maintain simply domestic pressure and put up to fire pressure when told to do so by our alarm telegraph, extending to all our hose depots. The water is always forced promptly and in abundance. Our steam and hand engines are never called into use, and our loss by fire has been of little account since our works were established."

The report from Bangor is to the same effect, but speaks even more highly of this system, which has been improved extensively since the Binghampton works were set up. An account is given of a test of the Bangor works, made at the instance of the Newburyport Commissioners, and the verdict of the Commission is "the Holly system is the system." The town of Taunton, Mass., sent circulars to a number of towns and cities asking for information as to this system. From the replies we learn much of value. Columbus, Ohio, has a supply of 9,000,000 gallons a day, distributed through 33¾ miles of pipes by this system. In reply to the question, "Has the Holly system proved entirely satisfactory and would you recommend it for a city of twenty thousand inhabitants?" twenty six replies were received all of which are favorable except two. In one of these the reply is that "Our works are too light for our city," the other says that "An engineer would do himself an injustice to recommend any system without a personal knowledge of the locality where it was proposed to introduce it;" but the other replies are as follows, Allegan, Mich., "It has, and would recommend it to any city;" Auburn, N. Y., "Entirely satisfactory. Our city would not change for any other system;" Columbus, Ohio, "Yes, without any reservation;" Memphis, Tennesee, "Yes, one hundred thousand;" Saginaw, Mich., "It has more than met our expectations;" and so on.

In sixty cities and towns having Holly water works the authorities have sold or offered for sale their steam and hand fire-engines, because they have no further use for them, except in some cases where a part are retained to protect the buildings not within reach of the hydrants. From Auburn, N. Y. we are told that they only have one hand engine on hand which "is stored in the second story of a building." From Rochester, N. Y., "Three steamers out of service. After some extension of mains will dispense with two others," and there are other reports to the same effect.

DISGRACEFUL JOURNALISM.—The *Capital* justifies its insulting remarks in reference to Mr. John Calhoun by saying that what it published was not given "as facts—merely as Bloomfield Ridge yarns." A more humiliatory confession than this no journal can make. It is disgraceful to the press of New Brunswick that a paper published in this Province believes it to be right to publish deliberate falsehoods about people and prides itself upon its superior "cuteness" in so doing. But it is not content with publishing falsehoods about Mr. Calhoun, it must further insult him.

In reference to the statement that Mr. Calhoun disavows the communication and his signature to it, we have simply to tell the editor of the *Capital* that he (the editor of the *Capital*) is a wilful and deliberate liar. We apologize to our readers for using this expression; but we desire to place on record the fact in the plainest and most unmistakable terms. Ordinarily we do not care what the *Capital* says; but when he throws out his accusations of forgery we wish to give him the plainest possible contradiction.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND SYNOD.—The thirteenth session of the Church of England Synod of the Diocese of Fredericton opened on the 5th inst. in St. John. His Lordship the Metropolitan, the Bishop Co-adjutor, sixty-one other clergymen and fifty-nine lay delegates were present. A long and interesting discussion occurred over the recognition of the Rev. Mr. Davenport of the Mission Church as a member of the Synod. A memorial was presented from the Parish of St. Paul, in which the Mission Church is situated, protesting against the establishment of the church and the licensing of Mr. Davenport. The matter was finally referred to a Committee.

Rev. Canon Medley was elected Secretary of the Synod.

A request was submitted from the House of Bishops asking the diocese to contribute £300 towards the salary of the Bishop of Algoma. It is proposed to raise an endowment fund of £5,000, of which £1,000 will be contributed by the S. P. G. of England, provided the balance be raised, in four years.