

# POOR DOCUMENT

## THE WEEKLY HERALD

CHARLES H. LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor.  
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### PERSONALITIES IN POLITICS.

The campaign is over, and no one is sorry. Business will go back to where it was a few weeks ago, and everything will go along much the same as ever. It is a subject for congratulation that in both the Dominion and local campaigns personalities were avoided, with one or two signal, but unimportant exceptions. A Tory sheet in this city has endeavored, by a resort to the vilest terms, to injure the personal reputation of those whom it opposed, and an unscrupulous agent of Mr. Fraser published some contemptible circulars. Passing these by with the contempt they deserve, we can safely say that in the whole election no effort was made on either side to detract from the personal honor or integrity of the candidates or those supporting them. Yet the canvass was exceedingly keen. There has rarely been an election when the issues involved were discussed with more earnestness, and when the public record of the several candidates was handled more unsparingly. There is no need whatever for a resort to attacks upon private character and personal reputation in a political conflict. The business, social and family relations of public men ought to be as sacred from attack as their public acts should be open to criticism. There are a few small minds which cannot distinguish the difference between low blackguardism and independent criticism. They call dirty names, make mean insinuations, publish glaring falsehoods, and make themselves stink in public estimation, and imagine that kind of talking or writing is severe and legitimate. Happily, people of this kind are scarce and unimportant. We have a new Assembly, and there will be a strong Opposition, which will end in the defeat of the local Government at an early day; but if because one party is to oppose the other deadly personal enmity is to be the result, if a sharp and severe criticism of public acts was necessary to lead to low, vulgar, personal abuse, political life would be unbearable. If a few persons are determined to resort to this sort of thing, the best course for decent people to adopt is to let them alone.

### The New House.

Although the result of the local elections is not just what we anticipated, there is very little doubt that the Government were defeated, and that when the House meets they will be outvoted. In the new House there will be a good many new faces. From Madawaska we will have Mr. P. Lynott. He is a merchant of Irish parentage, a native of Quebec. He has been resident at Edmundston about ten years. He has considerable means, and is remarkably off handed and independent in character. From Victoria Mr. R. W. L. Tibbitts is returned. He is a son of James Tibbitts, ex M. P. P., and has lately been engrossing clerk in the Legislative Council. Carleton County returns its old members, and York sends Mr. E. L. Wetmore, a new man. He is a barrister and Queen's Council and is the son of Charles P. Wetmore, ex-Clerk of the House of Assembly. Sunbury sends Mr. Forley back again, and Mr. G. A. Sterling as an opponent. Mr. Sterling is a Mangerville farmer, has been a member of the Board of Agriculture and is a gentleman of more than average ability. From King's come the old members, and Albert and Gloucester also return their former representatives. In St. John there is a great turnover. Mr. Ellis of the *Globe* leads the poll in the city, and Mr. Leod the new Attorney General follows at a respectable distance. In the City and County we find Mr. Quinton taking Mr. Willis' place, with Mr. McLellan ahead of all competitors, with Mr. Ritchie a good second and Mr. Elder a respectable third. Charlotte comes to the front with three new men, although one of them, Mr. John McAdam, has been in the Legislature before. Westmorland sends Messrs. Huntington, Landry, Humphry and Dr. Black. The latter has never been in the Legislature before, but Mr. Humphrey was a member between the years 1874 and 1878. Northumberland returns Messrs. Adams, Park, Gillespie and Burchill. The second and last-named are new men. Mr. Park is a lawyer; Mr. Burchill is a merchant. From Restigouche we have Mr. Barberie and Mr. LeBellis—the latter is a new man.

### After the Battle.

We congratulate our friends of the *Globe* and *Telegraph* upon their election to the Legislature. In them the Province has secured the services of two gentlemen well fitted by education and experience to take a leading place in any political arena. We sympathize with Mr. Willis in his first defeat. No doubt he will find his retirement from the Legislature an advantage in a business point of view. Mr. Colter has every reason to be proud of the magnificent vote he received on Thursday, and Mr. Wetmore's position upon the poll is highly creditable to him. Mr. Wetmore will, no doubt, make a very useful member of the Legislature. Mr. Wilson made an excellent run. The fortunes of politics were, however, against him this time; but he came about as near succeeding as he very well could.

### THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

A great deal of fear is expressed in the business circles of Canada that a commercial crisis within a year or eighteen months is inevitable. The general report is that collections are very slow in being made, and many debts are coming back unpaid, which indicates that money is not nearly so plentiful now as it was a year ago. Some well informed persons go so far as to say that everything depends upon the next harvest, and that unless this is very good, the crash will come before the beginning of the new year. Evidently the tide of business prosperity is on the ebb, and although it may not reach as low a mark as it did at the time of the last depression, there is good cause for anxiety and for the taking of every possible precaution. Fortunately, or unfortunately, this section of the Dominion, in a measure independent of the influences which affect the others, is yet the main stay of the money market here, and so long as the prices keep reasonably well up at home, or our leading dealers are able to carry their operations without diminution, the fluctuation in business in this immediate location will not be very marked. The danger from which we have the most to fear is a depression which will seriously affect the demand for lumber in Europe. If that keeps good we need not, so far as we are concerned, anticipate any great evil to follow to the business of the neighborhood from any depression which occurs in the United States or the interior Provinces of Canada. These considerations show us how entirely independent we are in New Brunswick of the so-called National Policy. In many things we are as independent of the rest of Canada, as if it were a foreign country, and the course which has been pursued towards this Province by the Government is not calculated to draw the bonds, political or business, between the two sections any closer.

### THE LOCAL LEGISLATURES.

The defeat of the Local Government in Nova Scotia seems assured. Prince Edward's Island has also given a dismissal to the Tory local administration, and yesterday New Brunswick followed suit. A Liberal Government has been in power in Ontario ever since Confederation, so that, although the Dominion Parliament is Tory by a considerable majority, the local Legislatures in all the chief Provinces are strongly Liberal. We regard these things as signs of the change in public sentiment, to which we recently took occasion to refer, and which clearly points to the overthrow of the Tories. The tremendous influence and prestige with which the Tory leaders took charge of the general Government at Confederation, the fact that many prominent Liberals joined them, and have remained with them ever since, adopting the full creed of Toryism, have enabled the Tory party to maintain a strong position before the country. This they came near sacrificing forever by the Pacific scandal, but fortune favored them, and the depression coincident with the Liberal rule was turned by them to such good account that they have secured the control of two Parliaments. Popular opinion, while it was not free from the interference of the central Government, remained independent of it in local matters, and the result has been that one by one the Provinces have in the local Legislatures, driven the Tories to the wall and established in power Executives in sympathy with the Liberal party. The significance of this cannot be mistaken. The tendency of popular opinion is towards Liberalism, and when other issues and influences are left out of the contest a sweeping verdict for the Liberal party may be reckoned upon as a certainty.

### The Strength of the Parties.

The returns which have come in from all parts of the Dominion show that, when the elections in Manitoba and British Columbia are over, the Government will have a majority in Parliament of about sixty against eighty-eight in the last House. Ontario is very evenly divided. Giving the Tories all doubtful seats they have fifty seats to forty held by the Opposition. A great many elections will be that when Parliament meets the Liberals will have a majority from Ontario. It is stated that bribery and corruption were practiced in Ontario on a most extensive scale, and we are not without evidence that money was very freely supplied to the Tories in New Brunswick. The election of Mr. Wood in Westmorland is to be protested for corrupt practices, and it is also hinted that similar proceedings will be taken against Sir Leonard Tilley. It appears that on the whole the Liberals have gained in the late conflict, and it is safe to predict that every year they will cut down the margin between them and a majority, and there is a reasonable probability that before the present Parliament expires the balance between the two parties will be pretty nearly even. The Liberals have no reason to feel discouraged over the result of Tuesday's conflict. The odds against them were tremendous and that they have gained fully thirty seats is a sure indication that the day of their full triumph is not far removed.

Extensive new finds of silver ore are reported from Thunder Bay.

### The Canada Temperance Act.

A despatch from Montreal announces that the Canada Temperance Act has been sustained. It is highly satisfactory to know that this much vexed question has been set at rest; and a decision arrived at as to which Legislature possesses the power of dealing with the traffic in intoxicating liquor. This decision casts a duty upon all temperance men which they cannot shrink. It is contrary to law to sell liquor, unless in certain exceptional circumstances, in many Counties of this Province. The local Legislature has strengthened the hands of those who desire to see this law enforced, and it will be a disgrace to the community if a compliance with its provisions is not strictly maintained. In Fredericton a great responsibility is thrown upon the Police Magistrate and the police force. This we have no doubt they will endeavor to discharge according to the best of their ability, and we bespeak for them the sympathy and hearty co-operation of all lovers of order and good government. If all who desire to see the law enforced lend their assistance, as far as they are able, to secure its observance the illegal sale of liquor will no longer be a reproach to this community.

### MR. PICKARD'S ELECTION.

The Reporter attributes the success of Mr. Pickard in York to the "Grit papers which have been flooding the country for the past four years." Surely our contemporary is in error as to time. During the last four years, excepting during the time the *Herald* published in York, was given up almost entirely to the Tory press. Our little friend the *Gleaner* kept up some hard hitting, but, surely our great Tory weeklies do not admit that it was more than a match for them. There is no doubt, however, that the wonderful victory of Mr. Pickard was largely due to the fact that the people had been made to understand that the policy of the administration was injurious to them. The Tories endeavor to excuse their rout by saying that the Liberal had a number of gentlemen of great influence on their side. We have no hesitation in acknowledging that one of the chief causes of the success of our party last Tuesday was that among the Liberals are to be numbered most of the strongest men, in point of business or political influence, to be found in the Province. That is to say, the Liberals won because they were the stronger party. We shall always be content to have this reason for success.

### TROUBLE AHEAD.

A great deal of public interest in Manitoba centres in the railway facilities of that Province. The present arrangements are wretchedly inadequate, the Canada Pacific being altogether unable to carry the enormous quantity of freight which is being forwarded to Winnipeg. The original folly of granting a monopoly of construction to the Syndicate is becoming more apparent every day, and as yet the development of the trade of the West has only fairly begun. The South-eastern Company, whose charter was recently disallowed by Sir John Macdonald, have again come before the Manitoba Legislature, asking for an Act of incorporation. Very much depends upon the manner in which this application is treated. If it is again refused a very bitter feeling will be aroused. The men who are settling the western prairies are not of a class which will submit to the iron rule of any monopoly and lively times may be anticipated if they do not get fair play in the matter of railway accommodation. The completion of the road from Winnipeg to Lake Superior will relieve the strain upon the railway to St. Paul, but it will by no means meet the necessities of a region like the North-West.

### AN OUTSIDE OPINION.

The following extract from the *New York Herald*, although incorrect as to the increase of the majority of the Government, is worth perusal as showing an opinion of the leading journal in the leading protectionist nation: "In the election which has just taken place in Canada Sir John Macdonald and his party now in power have won a notable victory. They have increased their majorities, and among the list of the vanquished are some of the most distinguished leaders of the Opposition. The chief issues in the canvass were, first, the protection or, as it is called, the National Policy; and second, the railroad subsidy business. In erecting the wall of a high tariff the Canadians are endeavoring to build up what older and more experienced peoples are striving to tear down. In giving many millions of acres to corporations or northern neighbors are treading in a course the blunder of which we are in our case endeavoring to undo. In the case of nations, as of individuals, history and experience teaches their lessons in vain. Canada is fastening around her the great corporation fetters which nearly every other country is endeavoring to shake off."

THE NEXT ISSUE (7)—The *Toronto World* says that the issue in the next election will be "nationality or no nationality," and that the time for pronouncing upon it is nearer than most people imagine. We do not know how correct a prophet our contemporary is in point of time; but that the independence of Canada will be a live question before very long there can hardly be a doubt. It is rather soon, however, to take sides upon it.

### York Election.

Without desiring to detract anything from the credit due to Messrs. Colter and Wetmore for the large vote polled by them, we claim that it was largely due to the fact that there was not an organized Opposition. Several hundred heads bore the names of the four successful candidates, very many whose sympathies were entirely with the Opposition voting that way. Mr. Thompson fell quite a long way behind Mr. Blair, being in his turn closely pressed by Mr. Wilson. This was due to the determination of the Government candidates to leave Mr. Blair without a pronounced supporter. The Opposition was not nearly so well organized in York as it might have been, or as it could have been had there been a full ticket. It may be fairly urged in favor of the course adopted by Messrs. Blair and Thompson that none of the candidates in the field would declare themselves as squarely in opposition. However, we have carried all we expected to in York, that is two seats, and in the Dominion election the Tories were utterly vanquished.

### PROF. FOSTER'S ELECTION.

A correspondent of the *Transcript* says that money and rum were freely used to secure the election of Prof. Foster in King's County, and it has been stated in other journals that his election is to be protested for illegal practices. We hope that the story will prove unfounded, for we would scarcely like to see a great Temperance Champion unseated for using rum at an election.

### WANTS TO GET BACK.

We are informed that a certain ex-M. L. C., who resigned his seat in order that he might be a candidate for higher Legislative honors, has written to the Dictator, asking if he can't get back again, and the Dictator says he thinks he can manage it. We fancy, however, that this little game won't work exactly, and that the defeated candidate will be left to enjoy the virtues of resignation.

### THE NEW HOUSE.

A careful examination of the new House of Assembly shows that of the forty-one members, 15 may be classed as Government supporters, 20 Opposition and 6 doubtful. We have every reason to believe that when the views of all the members are known, the Government will be in a minority of three to five.

### NOTES AND NOTIONS.

—The St. John *New* rejoices that cooler days are to come. Somebody had better put the *New* man on ice.  
—The new cry of the Irish leaders is for the nationalization of the land. To buy the landlords out would only cost some \$800,000,000, but what is that to the patriotic soul of the ordinary agitator.  
—The *New York Herald*, from a general review of the Canadian situation, concludes that the people are being deceived for the benefit of corruptors.  
—The Chinese continue to come to British Columbia in large numbers.  
—If Oudemond and the Syndicate are allowed to have their way the cry will soon be "Canada for the Chinese and Tankees, and no Canadians need apply."  
—Although the rails are laid from Thunder Bay to Winnipeg, it is said that the road is in such a wretched condition that travel upon it is unsafe, and that it will not be handed over by the contractor for a year yet.  
—Every now and then some one estimates how much the rich men in the United States are worth. The last calculation puts Vanderbilt at \$300,000,000, Russell Sayre at \$75,000,000, Jay Gould at \$50,000,000 and James Keene at \$30,000,000. Then there is Huntington & Co. in the West whose wealth is quoted occasionally at figures varying from \$5,000,000 to \$150,000,000. The probability is that every one of these figures is a long way astray.  
—The Moncton papers are blackguarding each other almost as badly as the *Capital* vilifies the *Herald*.  
—What a mean whelp a man is who endeavors to injure another man's character.  
—The *Transcript* announces, editorially, that proceedings will be at once instituted to unseat Mr. Wood and to disqualify him.  
—There is no doubt that bribery was resorted to on a wholesale scale by the agents of the Dominion Government, and while we always feel like accepting the result of an election, even when our party may have been defeated by unfair means, we nevertheless, think that if the state of things existed in Westmorland, which the *Transcript* describes, it is the duty of those aggrieved to see that the law is enforced.  
—The Upper Province papers put the Government majority in Parliament at fifty, with prospects of a reduction.  
—The *Toronto World* says that the Tory party is not long lived. "It hangs today on one old man's life," says our contemporary. *The World* is the paper which our Tory friends love to quote.  
—The notorious Bontbee was defeated at the late Parliamentary election. He was the leading agitator against the Canada Temperance Act, and is altogether a disreputable person. The House of Commons is well rid of him.  
—A Yankee lawyer made \$2,000,000 out of one law suit. He discovered that

the word "wood" was omitted from one of the clauses of the United States tariff. He made a bargain with some hostess who had paid duties to get their money back on being paid one-fifth of what he recovered. He brought his suit and got judgment for \$10,000,000.

—The *London World* says, "If the physicians will permit, Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise, it is understood, is anxious once more to try and brave the rigors of a Canadian winter." We thought that we had heard the last of this kind of stuff. It is absurd to saddle the climate of Canada with the fact that the Princess prefers England. Our climate is five hundred per cent better than that of the old country.

### CANADIAN NEWS.

Pope, Minister of Agriculture, not having offered for re-election, will resign, and McLellan will take his place. The Premier, it is said, will take the position of President of the Council. His successor in the department of the Interior has not been named.

Great preparations are being made in St. John for the presentation of Jules Verne's great drama, "Michael Strogoff."

The ladies of Westfield hold a fancy sale and tea on Dominion day.

The Wimbledon team leaves Quebec today for England. Major Tilton is in command.

The Presbyterian General Assembly closed its session on Thursday.

That portion of the Canada Pacific from Prince Arthur's Landing to Winnipeg is said to have been built at needless and shocking destruction of timber. The timber belt has been burned away for miles at a sacrifice of millions of feet of excellent timber.

Private advices received from Winnipeg state that political excitement is at high tide in that place; in fact the people are almost on the eve of rebelling, on account of the Canada Pacific Railway monopoly. Sir John Macdonald's Government have guaranteed the road against competition, and it is utterly incapable of doing the work. Hundreds of tons of freight have been for months on the road, and people are prevented from even remote relief by the law insisting on the building of an opposition railway. Great inconvenience and loss of money are the consequence.

The Toronto Methodist Conference has decided to permit a minister's stay in a circuit to be extended to five years under favorable circumstances.

Complaints are made that the refuse from mills is filling up the Miramichi.

Mrs. M. Kenny, of Tabusintac, gave birth to a child last Thursday and to two more on the following Saturday. It is not yet known if all the returns are in.

Mr. Snowball, ex M. P., has had the privilege of paying \$10 for assault and battery.

Winnipeggers are looking for a new boom.

The *Acadian Recorder* of Tuesday evening had not a word of reference to the election.

The first steamer of the Brazil Line has arrived at Montreal.

The Princess Louise has gone trout fishing near Quebec.

The Hansard, of 1882, contains 1800 pages.

The South-Eastern Railway Company have made a fresh application to the Manitoba Legislature for a charter.

The Pacific Railway Co. took possession of the Western Section of the Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa and Occidental Railway on election day. We fear they took possession of the whole of Canada on the same day.

Three little children at Grey, Ontario, got into their father's oat bin and the lid closing on them they were suffocated. When the lid was opened the bin he found the little ones dead.

Regular trains are now run on the Manitoba South-western Railway.

The King's County Teachers' Institute meets at Hampton Station on July 6th and 7th.

Portage la Prairie has had a genuine sensation in the way of a suicide of an unfortunate girl.

A mountain of yellow ochre has been found near the Lake Superior terminus of the C. P. Railway.

The Albert Railway bonds, which were put on the English market by the Maritime Bank, are meeting with a rapid sale.

In thirty-three of the seats given to the Government at the late elections, the majorities are less than 150.

The Belleville school trustees granted the pupils a half holiday to hear Sir John Orate, but refused to let them go to hear Blake.

Sir John Macdonald, it is said, has decided to sit for Lennox, and a rumor says that Sir Alex. Galt will run for the vacant seat in Carleton, Ont.

A recount of the vote in Brockville, Ont., will give the seat to Comstock, a Liberal, it is said. Wood who was returned as elected had only a majority of five.

Hon. W. B. Beveridge, M. L. O., has gone West. He contemplates making a permanent residence there, but has not yet decided just when he will leave.

In the case of the Bank of New Brunswick vs. McLellan, assigned to DeVetber, judgment has been given by the Privy Council in favor of the defendant. The amount involved is \$46,000, which will go to the benefit of the creditors in general, instead of being absorbed by the Bank.

Pembina, West Lynn, St. Vincent and Emmerson are four towns situated on the international boundary. Pembina is in Dakota and St. Vincent in Minnesota, West Lynn and Emmerson in Manitoba. The towns adjoin each other, have a united population of five thousand and are growing fast.

It is said that the Dundas Cotton Mills will shut down in about two weeks for a period of three months, ostensibly to clean the machinery. During this time the operatives will be thrown upon their own resources. The mills are now filling September orders, and it is probable the term of enforced idleness will be extended to five months.

### Slavery Days Recalled.

A NEGRO IN LOUISVILLE SOLD INTO SERVITUDE FOR ONE YEAR.

Memories of the ante-bellum days were recalled in a vivid manner to-day, in this city, says a Louisville, Ky., despatch of the 14, by the sale into slavery for one year of John Hanson. John is, as the advertisement posted on the Court House door states, "an able bodied man of color, about 40 years of age, sound in every respect, with the exception of rheumatic trouble in the lower limbs." Hanson was brought before a justice's court a few days ago and convicted of vagrancy. The justice sent the case to the circuit court, where, under the provisions of a law passed in 1795, he was sentenced to be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for one year. The authority for the sentence is found in section 4 of the vagrancy laws of Kentucky, which reads as follows: "Persons indicted for vagrancy shall be tried by a jury, and if found guilty, shall be sold into servitude for a period not exceeding one year."

As Hanson's case was the first of the kind in the city since the war, the announcement of his sale brought a large crowd together, in spite of a threatening storm, to witness the novel sight. A large number of negroes were present, and their comments on the sale were very amusing. One old darkey with frosty hair remarked: "Look out, white folks, look out; you start dis heah business agin and there'll be another 'bellion, suah." Another said: "Why dat nigger's no count; I wouldn't give five cents for him; I'd consider a nigger free from away on him."

At 12 o'clock the Sheriff made his appearance with the vagrant in tow. The latter was mounted on a chair and sheepishly surveyed the crowd about him. Several men approached him, felt of his legs and arms, and asked him how much he could do, and finally the bidding commenced. Fifty cents was the first offer, and for a while the bidding was lively, going up a nickel at a time until \$1.15 was reached. Then there was a pause, and it looked as if the poor negro would be knocked down at this figure, when a city scavenger offered \$2, and no one bidding against him secured his man. The negro said nothing to the hoots of the crowd, but meekly followed his master off. By the laws of the State the purchaser has the same power over his purchase as a master over a slave had before the war. The Judge who sentenced Hanson says he is going to serve every vagrant who comes before him in the future in the same manner.

### The American's Motto.

The following story is related of an immensely wealthy American in Europe, who had made his fortune suddenly, has suddenly found out that it was the correct thing to have a coat-of-arms on his carriage. So he ordered one. The celebrated advertising heraldic stationer was a bit of a wag in his way, and took the old fellow's measure at a glance. "What you want is a crest and a motto, sir," said he politely. "I guess so." He was requested to call next day and he was a mailed arm holding a dagger—"something uncommon," the heraldry man said—and the motto, *Semper nobis omnibus benignus*, which means, he explained, translating freely, "Always noble and kind to everybody." The old man was delighted. "Now, the latest style of printing mottoes is initializing the words after the fashion of the old Roman motto, *Senatus populus que Romanus*, which the ancients abbreviated into S. P. Q. R. Of course you'd like yours done in that way, sir?" "Most assuredly," replied the living gold mine, and he forthwith ordered rings of note-paper and envelopes to match, stamped instantaneously in gold and silver and every known hue. Well, he and his wife used the stationery a month or so, writing to everyone they could think of, when one morning while studying with more scrutiny than usual the beauty of the decoration it suddenly dawned upon him that the caption of the sheet to which he had been daily and hourly affixing his valuable signature was nothing more nor less than S. N. O. B.

Recent encounters between the Bosnian insurgents and detachments of the Austrian troops have resulted disastrously for the latter.