

THE HERALD.

FREDERICTON, MAY 12, 1890.

THE SUN AND ITS METHODS.

It would be difficult to find anything more contemptible than the conduct which the Sun has seen fit to adopt towards Hon. Messrs. Blair and Pugsley. Perhaps it is a mistake to pay the attention to what it says. No doubt it is from a political point of view, but in the interests of decent journalism a protest ought to be entered. Of course the Sun has long since ceased to be classed with decent journals. It has found congenial companionship in the sewer tribe, wherever other parts of the province are unsharply not without their representatives, and it is useless to hope for a change for the better. The washed hog will always return to its wallowing in the mire. The attitude of the Sun towards the gentlemen named cannot be explained by any hope that it will accomplish political gain. It is simply an exhibition of a natural love of scandal, of narrow, miserable jealousy. The Sun's friends charged the gentlemen named with acts of gross corruption; the charges were refuted by sworn testimony, yet it persists in speaking of them as though they had been proved—as though the sworn witnesses were guilty of the worst perjury. If he true that a man's writings are an index of the sort of soul he has, then whoever is the responsible head of the Sun establishment must have a soul of the meanest type. It would never have entered the mind of a decent man to suggest the vile slanders in which the Sun revels, or to hint that the refusal of the accusations against the attorney general was only accomplished by means ten-fold more base than the offence itself. This exhibited foulness on the part of the Sun is only a reflection of what is within itself; we may judge from what the Sun itself would do, if opportunity were offered. In its insinuations that corrupt dealing and corrupt perjury have been resorted to by the government—a suggestion made without the least scintilla of evidence to support it—it shows that it regards such things as the ordinary, if not the legitimate methods of carrying on political transactions. In what school it has learned this lesson, we shall not take the trouble to enquire; it is sufficient to know that it was not in the ranks of the local government supporters. One would suppose that a journal, seeking an entrance into respectable houses, would hail with delight the triumphant refutation of the foulest charges ever made against a public man in New Brunswick. One would suppose that a desire to keep up at least the appearance of decency would lead it to pretend to be pleased when the statement that the local premier was a corrupt man and had prostituted his high office, had been shown to be groundless. But not so. It is much disappointed as a carrion crow would be to find what it supposed was a reeking carcass filled with sweet and wholesome life, and it has gone off with melancholy cries, every one of which is fetid with the rottenness within itself.

THE CONTEST IN ONTARIO.

The local contest in Ontario is being carried on with great keenness. It is, of course, not possible to form any very trustworthy estimate of the probable result at this distance and with no better means of obtaining information than the party papers, which naturally put forward the strongest claims for their respective sides. The strong point in Mr. Mowat's favor is a long record of excellent administration; but any one familiar with politics knows that in a long lease of power a government is likely to alienate some friends, without, perhaps, the compensating advantage of gaining over some of the enemy. No party leader can always suit all his followers, and dissension is apt to creep in. On the other hand, so closely identified with the conservative party at Ottawa is the Ontario opposition, that it has been kept solid, notwithstanding reverse after reverse in the local elections. Then a new political factor has come into existence, and it is not very easy to settle in one's mind who is going to be hurt by it. The equal rights movement had its origin in a protest against the conduct of the conservatives at Ottawa in respect to the Jesuits; but by a strange irony of fate, it seems not unlikely that the liberals of Ontario may feel the first effect of it. The Roman Catholics of Ontario favor, as a general thing, the provincial government, and it is thought that a real or fancied ground of belief that they are about to demand more consideration than they are entitled to in educational matters may lead the equal rights party to cast in their lot with the opposition. It has been suggested that the equal rights movement is really not more than a conservative side show, designed to oust the Ontario government, and that when this has been accomplished the party will fall to pieces. It does not seem likely that this can be so, for many of those who are prominent in the movement are of too high a standing to lend themselves to such a poor business; nevertheless that it will be worked in that direction is not ill worth, if the conservative wire-pullers can manage, is beyond a doubt. There are those who think that it would not be an unwise thing for the liberal party in Canada for Mr. Mowat to be defeated. They say that if the conservatives carry the local elections, public opinion should be realized the danger of allowing them to be in power both at Toronto and Ottawa, and that when the Dominion elections come on, Ontario will send a liberal majority to parliament. This may be so, perhaps; but Ontario has too big a province to be used as a political battlefield. The use of a more homely simile, is too big a sprat to throw in the hope of catching a mackerel. It is pretty good politics to hold fast what you have, and the liberal, who can draw any satisfaction from the defeat of his party in Ontario will have more faith than common sense. But they are not beaten yet, and Oliver Mowat seems to have been born under a lucky star.

Mr. RYKER is suffering the penalty of having transgressed the last commandment: Thou shalt not be found out. If there is any man who is so fresh as to believe that Ryker is the only or even the chief of the Ottawa sinners, he should be put on a salt diet at once. That Ryker could have perpetrated the swindle "unknowns" to those high in authority is too absurd for credence. The McGreedy business at Quebec has a very bad complexion. True it is largely at present a family quarrel, and it is thought that suits for libel and so on; but that thousands of dollars were paid for contracts with the Dominion government cannot be denied. They were not paid to the government, or so far as appears, to any member of it, even indirectly; but the public ought to know why it should be necessary for a contractor under the crown to pay any body anything for his contract. The developments will be extremely interesting.

ONLY very little has been done as yet towards farming. Present indications are favorable for grass; but it is much too soon to express a decided opinion even upon this point.

GO SLOWLY, FRIENDS.

A despatch to the Globe says that at the dinner to Judge Landry at St. Louis the watchword was "Acadia for the Acadians." We would prefer to think that our contemporary's correspondent enjoyed his dinner too well to be able to correctly report the occasion, rather than to think that such an idea found expression at a banquet in New Brunswick. Acadia is not for the Acadians, as such; but they are welcome to the highest positions in the conduct of its affairs to which their abilities and standing as citizens can enable them to attain. The people of New Brunswick do not propose to have a smaller Quebec set up in their province, and if a few hot-headed people make the mistake of supposing that a distinction between nationalities will be for one moment tolerated in this province, they had better go very slow about saying so, or the hands on the clock may begin to turn backward. The Acadians will do well to keep themselves clear of entanglement with the parties which are contending for supremacy in Quebec, and continue to be what they have heretofore been, New Brunswickers, in a local sense, and Canadians, in the wider sense. We have no room for an Acadian party. There is no reason for such a party to come into existence. The descendants of the Acadians have no ground for complaint. They have been treated on precisely the same basis as the descendants of the English, Scotch and Irish settlers of the country; and the idea of nationality, the division being made along national lines, has only to be asserted to call forth a protest of a most vigorous nature.

READ what General Butler says about the farm mortgages in the United States, as published on the first page of THE HERALD. The condition of things present is very serious and may require strong legislative action. To the man who can wait for his money, the farm lands of the United States are value over and over again for the mortgages; but the mortgages will not wait. They do not want the money. What they want is the land; for real estate in a country, where the population is doubling every thirty years is the best of all possessions, as an investment. The prospect of a landed aristocracy and a tenant peasantry will not be very agreeable to the thinking portion of the people of the United States; but more improbable things have come about.

A CORRESPONDENT, who takes a great interest in everything likely to advance the interests of the province, sends us a letter with a copy of the acts relating to dairying, which we publish in another column, recommending the facts presented to the most careful consideration of HERALD READERS. NORTH BRITAIN, the "special dispatches" and repeated editorial assertions of the Globe, neither Mr. Blair nor Mr. Pugsley had directly or indirectly the least communication with Mr. Leary on the occasion of their recent visit to New York.

At the present prices of beef, oats, hay and in fact almost any kind of first-class farm produce, farmers ought to feel like taking hold of their business with doubled energy.

BOOMING A TOWN.

Some Suggestions Which may be Worth Considering. A year or so ago the people of Portland, Oregon, became very much excited over the fact that while the seaports upon Puget Sound were all on the boom their city was standing still. Instead of sitting down and lamenting the fact and blaming the government they got together and organized an association pledging themselves to expend \$12,000 a month for a year in advertising Portland and its vicinity. It was quite a contract to undertake, but it has been faithfully carried out and they have long ago begun to get their money back again. Fredericton might well take a leaf out of the book of

OF course an expenditure of \$124,000 a year is beyond the capacity of this place; but not so great an outlay as this would be necessary to give a decided impetus to things. What is needed principally is that the place shall be made more widely known. In England and elsewhere are scores of persons who would find in this city and its vicinity all they can reasonably expect in a new home. The change from the settled life of an English community to this locality would not be so radical as one to the prairies. Moreover the rose color of farming on the prairies is gradually disappearing and the world of emigrants, that is those of the better class, is beginning to know the disadvantages as well as the advantage of life in the new countries along the base of the Rocky mountains. The experience this community has had in recent years of English farmers is highly satisfactory. When James J. Fellows was here last month he said that there were hundreds of persons of what would be considered here of considerable means, but who were constantly on the lookout for places to which they could remove. Many of these could be induced to come to New Brunswick if the real characteristics of the place were presented to them. We have an instance at hand of what a little advertising will do. Mr. Boyce has already been in communication with many persons in regard to a prospect of a few feet from the ground, in a huge furnace of flames, were helpless human creatures behind iron bars screaming in tortures of agony for help. The very bars on which they rested for a sign of Heaven and liberty were every moment hotter and hotter. In the rear was fire, fire on both sides and fire above and enveloping all were huge

CLLOUDS OF BLACK SMOKE spread as a mortuary pall. "For the sake of Heaven save us," "My God, my God," "Save us, save us," "Dien, save us," were the heartrending cries which rent the air. But what could be done? All that could be done was being done. There was but one thing for the poor people to do and that was to die. The entrance to the upper wards was now cut off by the flames. The stairs were gone, and there were no ladders to reach the windows. One by one the poor creatures fled from view and fell into the furnace. How many were thus relieved in this horrible fashion from their untold sufferings? Perhaps it will never be known. While on this flat these poor wretches were thus passing to Eternity others on a mission of mercy were falling into the embrace of death on the upper story, where young sister Gravel was lying on her bed in wait for her rescue, and were carrying her out when they were overcome by the smoke and asphyxiated. They were all four sweet little women, who had GIVEN UP THEIR LIVES to attend to their more unfortunate sisters. The scene which was enacted as an attempt was being made to rescue the unfortunate women from the flames can be but poorly described. An instance is reported in which a violent and furious patient was thrice rescued from the room which the flames had already invaded. The third

THE LONGUE POINTE HORROR.

Burning of the Great Montreal Lunatic Asylum.

AWFUL SCENES, AND TERRIBLE LOSS OF LIFE—MANY A GALS REFUSING TO BE SAVED.

Longue Pointe Asylum (St. Jean de Dieu) was completely destroyed by fire on Tuesday. This asylum was situated about five miles from Montreal, down the river, in the village of Longue Pointe. It stood about 200 yards from the main road, in the middle of its own grounds. It was a large and handsome brick building, and contained this morning about 1,300 inmates, besides 67 sisters and 100 nurses. It was built in 1867, after the destruction of the old asylum, and was let to the province, under who, under contract with the government, were the guardians of the insane. The main building consisted of a centre and two wings.

The scene, graphically described by those who saw the flames, was a terrible one, in fighting and in saving the patients, many in spite of themselves, is vivid in the extreme. It was just a quarter to twelve o'clock and the sisters in charge of the various wards in the female department were preparing for the customary noon-day meal Little did they believe that their meal would not be partaken by any one of them, and that the stroke of twelve would have had a horrible death. To the left of the centre of the building as one enters the grounds is situated the female department, to the right is the male department. On the third flat of the second wing to the right are the private wards for pay patients and near by was the beautiful chapel of St. Jean. In the rear part of the private wards, in which some cases contained comfortable and even luxurious rooms, according to the standing of the unfortunate occupants, is a bath room. It was in this bath room that the fire originated. How was it started? There was no fire for anything nor was there any necessity for it. The place was heated by hot water or steam, and lighted by electricity. The statement was freely made on the ground that the fire was to be attributed to the electrical current. The mechanical superintendent, however, knows this theory on the head by saying that there was no electrical light in the bath room. Then, but one conjecture remains and that is, that the fire was the work of an incendiary.

The fire could not have been set by a sane person, all the things are devoted to the institution. Then the spark which raged St. Jean de Dieu to the ground was set by an insane person. This is the version accepted by sister Therese. When the fire had been burning for some time smoke began issuing through the openings surrounding the closed doors. A sister noticed it and raised the cry of "Fire," "A fire!" The cry rang through the corridors and was re-echoed over and over again. The two brothers O'Rourke, who are charged with doing general repairs and who are the only men on the ground, were in the female wards, were at hand. The hose which were near by was raised and a stream of water turned on. "It was useless," said one of them, "the water seemed to have no effect whatever, in fact it seemed to feed the flames more than anything else. Still I kept at it until I saw that it was beyond my control." By this time the alarm had been given throughout the building. The telephone was brought into action and Maisonneuve firemen ran by appealed to. Then the city fire brigade was communicated with. A few moments later two steam engines, drawn by four horses each, were dashing at break-neck speed to cover the four miles distance to Longue Pointe. All was now in action. The great fight with the fire element had commenced. Seeing that the fire could not be controlled, orders were given throughout the institution to have the buildings cleared. This was not an easy task, in fact it was an herculean task in which many have lost their lives. The unfortunates were driven like sheep through the corridors and down stairways after stairways. Some of the women were barefooted. Others had nothing on but a common calico dress. All were bare-headed. Some laughed, unaccustomed at the new departure.

"WE ARE GOING HOME," they shouted. They were of all ages, from the poor little girl hardly able to walk to the woman who was once the mother of a happy family. In the ordinary wards the task of removing patients was quietly enough accomplished, but there remained three wards, alas, where the work of death was to have full scope. This was the infirmary, the infirm and the furious ward. It was here that the flames were to destroy the poor creatures, the unfortunate of unfortunates, under the very eyes of many who were willing but unable to give a helping hand. Several in the furious ward were got out, but it is computed that 40 at least perished in the infirm ward. Many of the inmates here would have had to have been carried out, but unfortunately time did not allow of this. The flames had enveloped the whole wing before the inhabitants had hardly realized that the fire had commenced. And now a scene of indescribable horror presented itself to those who were fleeing from the flames. There, at about sixty feet from the ground, in a huge furnace of flames, were helpless human creatures behind iron bars screaming in tortures of agony for help. The very bars on which they rested for a sign of Heaven and liberty were every moment hotter and hotter. In the rear was fire, fire on both sides and fire above and enveloping all were huge

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time she caught the sister by the throat and nearly strangled her to death. The sister had to flee for her life, and there is no doubt but that the insane woman perished. How the alarm of the fire reached the male department is told by Charles Kierkosky, formerly advocate of Montreal and for some time past an inmate of the institution. "I was quietly playing a game of dominoes," he said, "when suddenly a patient came running along the corridor shouting 'Fire! Fire!' I paid no attention to him. We have to give a margin to the actions of these people. A few moments later several others raised the same cry and then I saw that the thing was in earnest. I rushed to the corridor door, but found it closed. I had a black thorn stick with me and I broke the door open, and then all in that ward escaped." It may be stated here that though this patient is positive in his assertion sister Therese declares that none of the doors were locked in the daytime. It is positively asserted now that

NOT ONE SINGLE MENTAL PATIENT PERISHED, though now several of them are missing. Chief Benoit, and E. O. Champagne, the boiler inspector, seem to have had some thrilling adventures. They heard there were a number of women up stairs, and looking up they saw a lot of poor women clinging to the bars on the fourth story. They went round to the front and saw a sister going with a plank and opening the doors which were all locked. On the second floor however, where the smoke was very dense, they lost their guide, and found their way blocked, by the doors all locked the tops being iron bars and the lower part wood. They kicked not by the means of sawing the tops of the doors, and eventually reached the fourth story. Here they found the flames coming along licking the floor. Mr. Champagne says he pushed against a door and found something resisting him. He pushed the door open, a sister gazed at him and they found themselves in the midst of a gibbering crowd of women in canvas suits, "or," said Mr. Champagne, "they may have been straight jackets." They were huddling together like a flock of sheep," says Chief Benoit. Meanwhile the smoke had become overpowering, and the crawling flames were mingling close. These two heroic men pushed the poor creatures, but move they would not. At last Mr. Champagne, who is a powerful man, caught hold of one woman in his arms. She was a cripple, but never, he says, did he lose her. He grabbed hold of everything she could to arrest her progress. However, Mr. Champagne fought his way with his struggling burden and at last landed it safely outside, but it was too late for him to attempt further rescue. Chief Benoit's men were driving, pushing and forcing others out. He says he thinks he got out six, but he says a sight he will never forget. As he was on the fourth floor he saw a ward with twenty or more women huddled in a corner. The flames were between them and the door. He went in and got in but could not get out. The flames rushed up to the women and caught their dresses. They put up their hands to their faces and covered down. They must all have perished.

A CABMAN'S ADVENTURE. A cabman named Corbelle, who drove down Mr. Leary's road department, had an adventure he won't forget in a hurry. A sister was trying to remove a little woman, who was very violent, and she asked Corbelle to assist her. He took hold of her to put her in his cab, when to his horror he saw her pick up a dead cat. She was driving, pushing and forcing others out. He says he thinks he got out six, but he says a sight he will never forget. As he was on the fourth floor he saw a ward with twenty or more women huddled in a corner. The flames were between them and the door. He went in and got in but could not get out. The flames rushed up to the women and caught their dresses. They put up their hands to their faces and covered down. They must all have perished.

THE ARRANGEMENTS in case of fire were simply disgraceful, says Chief Benoit. There was only a 35 pound pressure on the lower flat, when there should be 175 pounds. There was no pressure at the top. When he got there the Hinkley fire engine was doing good work. The cistern held only 62,000 gallons, not the amount the Craig street pump discharge in a minute. In fact the tank was very soon exhausted after the Silby got to work, and the only water then to be obtained was by damming a little brook.

THE INSURANCE.

The building was insured for a sum of \$300,000 in the Royal Insurance Company. This sum was re-insured in the following companies: Atlas, \$15,000; British America, \$10,000; Connecticut, \$5,000; Caledonian, \$10,000; Citizens, \$10,000; City of London, \$50,000; Commercial Union, \$10,000; Fire Association, \$10,000; Guardian, \$20,000; Hartford, \$10,000; Imperial, \$10,000; Lancashire, \$10,000; Liverpool and London and Globe, \$20,000; London and Lancashire Co., \$10,000; London Assurance, \$5,000; North British and Mercantile, \$20,000; Northern, \$10,000; Phoenix, \$20,000; Queen's, \$10,000; Royal Canadian, \$10,000; Royal, \$50,000; Western, \$20,000. Total, \$300,000.

The Dairying Interest.

To the Editor of THE HERALD. As one taking an interest in the advancement of our province, which year by year is progressing through the able and progressive management of our government, I would ask you to publish the enclosed copy of acts passed at the last session of the legislature—one intitled an act to provide for the incorporation of cheese and butter manufacturing associations, and one intitled an act to encourage dairying.

What is there to prevent our farmers along the river and in Stanley, Magaguadavic, Manners-Sutton, Acton, Temperance Vale, and many other places from taking advantage of the act, and establishing butter factories and thus increase their profits and the quantity and quality of their products? All that is wanted is a little public energy and trust to make the thing a success. Why not New Brunswick succeed as well as Ontario. It is the present custom of our well-to-do farmers, who they put a hundred or two hundred dollars to push it into the savings bank at a yearly interest of three per cent, which benefits no one; in fact the principal had to be buried, whereas if they would put their earnings into a company, with the object of encouraging agricultural pursuits and increasing their profits, they would be doing some good, not only to themselves, but to the country in general.

Why do not some of the well-to-do farmers residing between, say, Crook's point, about nine miles above Fredericton and Springhill, on both sides of the river, start

cheese factory and try it for one year? Nearly all the farmers within above limits are in good circumstances and able men; and should they not pay, they are well able to stand the small loss they unavoidably might sustain by the failure of the enterprise. But I cannot for the life of me see how they could lose by the undertaking. They have plenty of good water all the year round; plenty of good cows; every facility to get to a central point for the establishment of a factory and no obstructions. What more is wanted? Then, again, take the back part of Prince William, Magaguadavic. Look what an immense outlying district there is to supply milk, and only four miles from a railway station. Then, again, turn your attention to Temperance Vale, a place or corner of the county of York, particularly noted for the marked recent improvements in the code of agriculture, with all its splendid water facilities.

Then take old Stanley, the primeval agricultural parish, with all its desirable facilities; what is to prevent this location from making their mark? I could go on from one section to another; but one section, I might say, in the county is as good as another, but I do not care to weary the interested reader with too full particulars. All I ask is for a just perusal of the acts of assembly and a fair consideration of the desirability of the opportunities given thereby.

AN ACT TO ENCOURAGE DAIRYING. BE it enacted by the lieutenant governor, legislative council and assembly as follows: I. The lieutenant governor in council is hereby empowered to stimulate and encourage the dairying industry in this Province either by employing one or more competent persons to give instruction and assistance in the establishment and working of associations organized for the manufacture of butter and cheese in creameries, butter and cheese factories, or by granting a bonus not exceeding two hundred dollars in any case to any association putting up or erecting a creamery, butter or cheese factory, the grant to be made upon such conditions as the lieutenant governor in council may impose. The gross amount to be appropriated for the purpose aforesaid during any year shall not exceed the sum of two thousand dollars.

AS ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE INCORPORATION OF CHEESE AND BUTTER MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATIONS.

BE it enacted by the lieutenant governor, legislative council and assembly, as follows: 1. At any time hereafter, any five or more persons who desire to associate themselves together for the purpose of manufacturing cheese or butter, or both may make, sign and acknowledge before a notary public, commissioner for taking affidavits to be or both read in the supreme court or Justice of the peace, in duplicate, and file in the office of the Registrar of deeds of the county in which the business is to be carried on, a certificate in writing, in the form mentioned in the schedule to this act, or to the same effect, together with the rules and regulations, signed by such persons respectively. 2. The Registrar of deeds shall be verified by the affidavit of the subscribing witness thereto, made before a notary public, Justice of the peace, or commissioner authorized to take affidavits, as aforesaid or before the registrar of deeds, and the certificate and rules shall be filed in the office of the Registrar of deeds of the county in which the business is to be carried on, together with the rules and regulations, and the Registrar of deeds shall be verified by the affidavit of the subscribing witness thereto, made before a notary public, Justice of the peace, or commissioner authorized to take affidavits, as aforesaid or before the registrar of deeds, and the certificate and rules shall be filed in the office of the Registrar of deeds of the county in which the business is to be carried on, together with the rules and regulations, and the Registrar of deeds shall be verified by the affidavit of the subscribing witness thereto, made before a notary public, Justice of the peace, or 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