



Large Reduction from Former Prices. We are clearing the balance of straw hats for Men and Boys of last season.

Weekly Herald. SATURDAY MORNING, SEPT. 16. The demand for copies of Saturday's edition of the Herald being so greatly in excess of the supply, we are acting on the suggestion of many of our friends, and considering it to be our duty to assist so far as we can in securing the election of gentlemen pledged to carry out the measures which we believe are best calculated to promote the general interests of our country, have consented to republish today and to-morrow articles which appeared in Saturday's issue, together with some original matter containing valuable information on the political questions of the day.

EDITORIAL NOTES. Electors of St. John, by whom you are to be taught political morality. It is by men whose utter want of principle as politicians or editors is enough to make any honest man blush.

Would it not be more manly and more honorable for the Government of to-day to come before the people of the country with some kind of a policy of their own, with some plans for the future government of the Dominion which the people could approve or condemn, and not try to sneak into power over the dead body of an exploded scandal?

There are newspapers in St. John which owe their very existence to the favors received from the Hon. S. L. Tilley and his friends that, in their shameless haste to display their ingratitude and servility, are exceeding all bounds of decency and attacking the honor and honesty of the man whose character both Mr. Mackenzie and Mr. Cartwright publicly stated was above reproach.

"I tell you, sir, that Isaac Burpee has to redeem one Thousand Pledges before he can be elected again for the County of St. John." Such were the words of a prominent voter here yesterday, and it is true. The treatment of worthy, decent men by this gentleman has been surely shameful, but on the 17th the account will be squared, and with the next representation in the Government and Premier of this Dominion, there will be no unfulfilled promises.

Now is your chance to repay Isaac Burpee for the injury he did you by preventing you from having a representative in the Government of the Dominion. Now is your time to resent the man who has been so unjustly smothered, and who was referring to the Rowan Campbell appointment. Relying, no doubt, on the correctness of the statement, he has presumed to treat you with contempt, but if you are true to yourselves you will teach that man that your power is not to be despised.

In many portions of Ireland the outlook is gloomy for the farmers, who express themselves in complaints and fears. The potatoes are threatened with that old enemy, the potato disease, and from the reports from all parts of the country it attacks seem widespread. The cold rains of the first weeks of summer, added to the heavy storms of August, have brought on the rot, and it is believed that the entire crop will be lost.

A subscription list has been opened at the Maritime Bank to receive donations in aid of the yellow fever sufferers in the South. The following gentlemen will also receive subscriptions: His Lordship Bishop Sweeney, His Worship the Mayor, Senator Dever, Senator Lewis, Thomas Gilbert, Esq., T. W. Daniel, Esq., Dr. W. Bayard, John W. Nicholson, R. T. Clineh, Esq.

The Maritime Bank will forward all subscriptions to any part of the suffering districts free of charge, and the Western Union Telegraph Company have kindly consented to transmit these donations by wire. Any of the cities, towns, &c., in the Province may send their collections to the Maritime Bank, and they will be forwarded in the same manner. A daily acknowledgment of the amount received will be published in the paper.

Perhaps, like ourselves, the workmen of St. John, who are not fortunate enough to be in possession of some fat government office, have noticed the great attitude manifested by the government organs for these salaried officials. How persistent they keep dimming in their ears the ruinous effects of protection. How anxious they are to point out the adoption of this policy will increase their cost of living while their salary will remain stationary. Workmen of St. John make a note of this. The policy which will enable you to stay in the land of your birth or adoption, which will assist you in providing bread for your children, is not to be tolerated because some official might curtail the salaries of these paupered officials.

They tell us protection will increase the cost of our flour and coal—what a shallow lie this is. A country that exports over one hundred thousand barrels of flour yearly, that has sufficient coal within her boundaries to last thousands of years, is not one in which intelligent people would expect to hear such an absurd assertion. But let us admit for argument's sake this statement is correct. We ask the parties who are endeavoring to make capital of it, what does it matter to our people whether flour is \$2.00 or \$7.00 per barrel if you cannot furnish them with the means to purchase it? If then with the means to purchase it, we will be wiped out of existence by the wealthy manufacturers of our powerful neighbors, throw our workmen out of employment, compel them to seek other lands more careful of their interest, and whose legislators are wiser and more patriotic, what will it avail you to have cheap flour and cheap coal when those who were to purchase them are gone forever!

MODERN LIBERALS. When Mr. Develer offered himself to the electors of St. John, he boasted of his position and means, and that these should secure for him his election, rather than the election of Mr. Tilley, who had not as he alleged so much of these. In all Liberal times, the man was looked up to who had capacity for leading others, brains to devise measures, and a ability to carry out and defend them; but now, according to Mr. Develer, it is the man who has wealth who is the fittest to make laws for us. We used to hear that "rank was for the guinea's stamp, the man's stamp for a' that," but now the guinea's stamp only, according to Mr. Develer, is to be valued. We do not think the workmen of this city will agree with the aristocratic views of Mr. Develer, who only at election times can come down from his exalted position, and who, having means to support himself, has no need to toil and slave for their daily bread. Too long this doctrine has been held by the men of whom Mr. Develer and Mr. Weldon were, in golden times, the Tories of exclusion, but now, taking on the name of Liberals and reformers, at times of the horns and huffs, can be plainly seen we cannot but despise the mean attempts to borrow the plumes of aristocracy, and who even in doing so avow they hold the old doctrine of exclusive Toryism, which made rank and wealth the only basis to political influence and power.

The old-time Liberal doctrine was that which Mr. Develer now boasts, that the man who had a man was born in a man's rank, and the highest offices in the land were open to those who carried them by their ability and high energy. What would have been thought of the gallant Frank brigade, which in so many great struggles won victory for their country, and glory for themselves, if, instead of going forth to meet the enemy, they slunk away into a corner, or sent off to another land to get help, while they did nothing. Such was the course of Messrs. Develer, Burpee and Weldon last Tuesday. When the brave men who came forth then and in ringing words from the Court House steps challenged their opponents, and exposed the immensity, inequality and corruption of the Government at Ottawa, looked for some one to reply, where were these who ask your suffrages, sneaking away to private houses and pouring into the ears of people who had thought to decide, but who understood their game, stories about their taxes, coal taxes, salt taxes, which have not in them one element of truth, and which is only done to arouse fears, and on the strength of these obtain votes. The honorable mode is to come face to face with your opponent, the dishonorable is that which in the dark ground and whispers where they will not open eyes. Mr. Develer and Mr. Burpee belong to the latter class.

We have in the Opposition candidates manly outspoken men, who fear not the face of any one, and least of all the face of outsiders, like the missionaries from Ottawa who came here, and whose chief object seemed to be to blacken the character and belittle the influence of our men on our own soil. Our people will not forget this base invasion, and will resent it in a practical way on the 17th Sept.

JOHN WALLACE. Put away his little whine, that at Ottawa he blew. He has left Mackenzie's Ministers, He has left the Burpee crew. Hang up, hang up, the little breeches, That in Parliament he wore. He has said goodbye to Ottawa, He has said goodbye to Ottawa. He will never wear them more, They will hang with Sir Albert.

HYPOCRISY AND LAW BREAKING. We have seen the press which champions the Government putting forward, in palliation of its candidates' pliancy in the huntings on the 10th, the pretence that speaking to the electors on Nomination Day is against the "spirit" of the law. To say nothing of the violation of the law which calls for secrecy of the ballot (involved in the practice of publishing long lists of nominators, we refer to a number of actual violations, not only of the "spirit," but of the letter of the law, which have been committed by the administration during a few years past.

The law respecting the mode of constructing public works requires explicitly that before the commencement of any work plans and specifications shall be made and placed on file in the department.

In letting the Georgian Bay Branch Railway to Foster, a contract involving \$1,500,000, this law was utterly and grossly violated; no plans, specifications, surveys, &c., were submitted.

In letting the works for the Fort Frontenac Lock, this law was again violated, no plans, surveys or specifications were made prior to commencing the work.

WHAT FREE TRADE DID FOR IRELAND. We invite the particular attention of our readers to the following extract from the justly celebrated work by Sir John B. Byles, Judge of the Common Pleas, and admitted by one of the ablest members of the English bar, entitled "Sophisms of Free Trade," and the statistics furnished that gentleman by that prominent Irishman, Isaac Butt, Esq., Q. C.:

Before the Union Irish protecting duties existed on many English manufactures. Among others there was a duty on English woollens; a duty on English calicoes and muslins as high as to be nearly prohibitory; and a duty on English silk. There were duties on English cotton yarn, cotton twist, and cotton manufactures of all kinds. The Act of Union continued the duties on woollens and several other articles until 1825. It continued the high duties on cotton until 1825. The duties on cotton yarn and cotton twist were continued until 1828, and were then to be gradually reduced to nothing in 1840. The linen trade was enlarged by a parliamentary grant withdrawn in 1820.

Now see the effects, first, of protection, and secondly, of its withdrawal, or, rather, a specimen of the effects:— It has been stated by Dublin tradesmen acquainted with the facts, that in 1800 they had 91 master woollen manufacturers, supplying 4918 hands. In 1840, the master manufacturers were 12, the hands 602. Master wool combers, in 1800, were 30—the hands 230. In 1840, masters 6—hands 36.

Blanket manufacturers in Kilkenny.—In 1800, masters 56—hands 3000. In 1822, masters 42—hands 225. In 1840, masters 12—hands 250.

Calico looms in Balbriggan, in 1799, in full work, 2600. In 1841, 226. In 1840, 1000, 1000. In 1841, not one.

Brail weavers - - - 1000 40 Worsted weavers - - - 300 28 Wool combers - - - 700 110 Cotton weavers - - - 600 none Cotton spinners, bleachers, calico printers—thousands employed until 1820. The linen trade protected and fostered till 1840, was not in those days confined to the North of Ireland. In Clontarf, in the county of Cork, £180,000 worth of goods were exported in 1825. In Mayo, £111,000 was expended in purchasing the same species of goods, the value of two millions and a half sterling was expended in Ireland in the purchase of coarse, unbleached homes made goods.

Consolation. It must be a great consolation to Mr. McManus of Memramook, George Pelletier of Sackville, the McSweeney of Moncton, and others, who were named by A. J. Hickman for raising "the religious cry" in the local press, to find his cry in the local press, and the two perambulating the country together. The Knight depending for his election on Hickman is surely a great moral spectacle!

MR. CARTWRIGHT AND HIS GOVERNMENT FAVOR DIRECT TAXATION. The following is from Mr. Cartwright's Budget Speech, see Hansard 1878, p. 437: "Well sir, I would say at once that, if we possessed in Canada any tax equivalent to the INCOME TAX now in use in England I WOULD NOT HESITATE to advise the HOUSE to have recourse to that means of increasing the revenue."

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taxation growing out of the extravagant and incapable administration of public affairs during the past five years will be seen at once by a glance at the following accurate statement of the old government, as contrasted with five years under the present.

Table with columns for Surplus and Deficit for various years (1873-1878) and Aggregate Surplus. Values range from \$201,900 to \$1,638,900.

A VALIANT KNIGHT. The Chapman men of Moncton invited Sir Albert J. Smith, K. C. M. G.—a Knight of unbounded stomach—to meet Mr. Chapman and Mr. Landry at their meeting in Moncton to-night. The valiant knight declined. He will only attend his own little meeting—that is, himself and Hickman. He speaks in Dunsell and Hickman's hall about four hundred persons. Messrs. Chapman, Landry and Hamilton speak in Moncton also this evening, in the Skating Rink, which will hold 2,000 to 2,500 people!

CELESTIAL STARS. THE ELECTIONS, etc.—Much wonder has been felt by the people that Mr. Fisher had not resigned and shelter himself from that shower of the most polished, most elegant, most finished writers of the province, Mr. Richardson. And again the people are in the state of alarm, for no one (save himself) can tell—we may all be living in apparent security—when the issue of writing will put it into John's head to write another letter. We can not tell when this literary earthquake will burst at one point and envelop the Fisher family and their friends perhaps in general ruin.

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English laborer as unskilled to a country where the farms averaged only 30 acres, and the tenants must, therefore, feel a sense of insecurity. The Land Act, he said, had given them greater security on some estates, but not on all any, and where to such an extent as to lead to the improvement. He indicated the advantages of the small farm system, the development and preservation of family affection, and referred to the estimate made by Dr. Hancock, that in the 21 years from 1852 to 1873 the remittances from America to relatives at home amounted to £14,000,000. Those remittances had enabled some of the tenants to buy their holdings under the Irish Church Act. The wages of ordinary laborers were still very low. He had known 100 a day, without food or any supplementary advantages to be given, and an employer told him he had more applicants than he wanted at a day. He attributed the want of employment in a great degree to the uncertain tenure of land, but thought that the scheme recommended in 1856 by Mr. Bright was the only economical solution of the land question.

In a Doomed Village. CHILDREN ABANDONED TO THE NURSERY, HOUSES DESERTED, AND STORES CLOSED. A letter written from Memphis on the 10th ult. gives a vivid description of the condition of Grenada. The writer says that twelve houses to the right and seven to the left of his home were deserted, and for hours together not a person was seen stirring. He speaks in Dunsell and Hickman's hall about four hundred persons. Messrs. Chapman, Landry and Hamilton speak in Moncton also this evening, in the Skating Rink, which will hold 2,000 to 2,500 people!

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BY TELEGRAPH.

WESTMORLAND. Sir A. J. Smith doomed to Defeat! (By Special Telegraph.) MONCTON, Sept. 14.—Chapman's Committee men, who are strong in number and very active, have their work well forward and are in first-class spirits. They expect to lead in Salisbury, Moncton, Dorchester, Shediac and Botsford. Meetings have been held all over the county in the Opposition interest, and with the best effect. The Knight's reasonable friends admit that they have little or no hope. The Opposition will win by a large majority. Moncton Parish alone will give a majority of two hundred.

OTTAWA. Sept. 15.—The Secretary of State, Mr. Scott, made his only speech during the campaign last night. He charged the Conservative Government, led by Sir John A. Macdonald, with having squandered public money in Subsidies and Better Terms to New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, claiming that the Grit party, led by Mr. Mackenzie, had unassessably opposed the grants, but that now, under Grit rule, the Maritime Provinces must just take what the Government considered fair, and that was all they could get. Thinking he had gone too far, Mr. Scott's language may incite the electors of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, I will therefore not go further into that question. The audience was two-thirds Conservatives and Currier and Tasse will have an immense majority. All the Counties in Ontario from Kingston down will go against the Government.

HALIFAX. Sept. 15.—The prospects in Nova Scotia are brilliant for the Opposition. Halifax is given up as lost to the Government. Our information is that 10 seats will go for the Opposition. The defections from Jones in Halifax have had a great influence in the out counties. Tupper's election will be by at least 1000 majority. A rumor prevails that Jones wished to retire, but was prevented by friends.

STURGEON POINT REGATTA POSTPONED. PROSPECT OF A MATCH BETWEEN RILEY AND ROSS. STURGEON POINT, Sept. 14.—Owing to the boisterous weather and rain yesterday, it was deemed to postpone the regatta here till next Wednesday and Thursday. The commotion have all agreed to remain, and should the weather prove favorable a very large attendance is confidently expected. Riley seems to be rapidly growing in the estimation of American sporting men, and a match between him and Wallace Ross is among the probabilities of the future should the question of supererogatory not be definitely and satisfactorily settled here or at the forthcoming Toronto regatta. Hosmer will demand a start of 30 seconds in three miles which will not in all probability be conceded to him. Last night one of Courtney's backers stated publicly that he would match the great Union Springs sculler to row any man on this continent, bar Hanlan, a three mile race and let him row one minute from the score before Courtney starts. This a. m. he thought better of this, and concluded to bar Wallace Ross, Morris and Frenchy Johnson as well as Hanlan. He was willing to leave Sir Kiley heard of the proposal he said he would not care for such an offer as he had very grave doubts of his ability in a three mile race with Courtney, even if the latter gave him a start of one minute.

How a Farmer was Swindled. A treasure up a tree was seen in the watches of night by a pedlar who was sleeping in a farm-house in the Shenandoah Valley, Va. He told his dream to the farmer the next morning, and on three successive nights he had the same vision. Then he prevailed upon the farmer to accompany him to the forest, where he pointed out a large oak tree as the one he had seen in his dream. It was apparently sound at the base, but about twenty feet up a limb had been broken up. The farmer did not feel like humoring what he supposed to be a superstitious whim, but the old fellow had great confidence in his vision, and offered one half of the spoils if he would help him out down the tree. When the tree fell there was a rattle of coin near where the limb had been broken off, and a small hollow was found there. By a little chopping a silver cavity was found, and within was a mass of silver. Both seemed wild with delight, and on counting up found that the pile amounted to \$5,000. The pedlar expressed his unwillingness to carry around so much silver in his pocket and inquired where he would be likely to get a safe to store his share. The farmer having considerable money in the house, immediately transferred to the pedlar \$2,500 in paper money, and took charge of the paper-bank of silver. The pedlar disappeared, and when his partner attempted to pass some of the silver, he was counterfeited. He was the victim of a gang of coiners.

POLICE COURTS. (Before H. T. Gilbert, P. M.) Wm. Sullivan, drunk and disorderly on German street, acknowledged the corn and had to hand over \$5 or spend 2 months in the P. P. Ephraim Strongs got very drunk on Charlotte street. A \$4 fine was imposed on him. William Graves and George Webster, engaged in a game of billiards, on British street. For this privilege they were fined \$10 each or 20 days jail with hard labor. Unlawful assault and battery was preferred against Daniel Leary, by his wife, Annie. Daniel, it appears, turned her out in the street in Friday night's rain. Oulter Kermer and Barton remonstrated with him on his conduct, but instead of taking their advice and letting his wife enter the house, Daniel abused them and they returned and beat her. The other night Daniel threw a slate at her which broke on her head. He will not have an opportunity of causing trouble to his wife for two months at least, as he has been committed to jail for that period. When the term is finished it is to be hoped he will be a wiser man. (Before D. Topley, P. M.) George Brown, a shelter maker, was let go.

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THE Small Farmers in Ireland. At the recent meeting of the British Association in Dublin, the subjects discussed in the section of Economic Science related exclusively to the Irish Land Question. It was presented in the form of a paper, and the papers were chiefly predictions of views expressed in the Statistical Society and in public reports. Mr. M'urrough presented a paper on the condition of Small Farmers in Ireland and their Position with reference to the Land Question. He depicted the deplorable state of the small farmer as the condition of the small farmer to the condition of the small farmer.