The Herald.

EXTRA.

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THE HERALD

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ov16 M. AFINN

FROM SATURDAY'S EDITION.

WHY MR. BURPEE SHOULD NOT BE SUPPORTED

If there were no other reason for rejecting Mr. Burpee, this alone would be sufficient, namely, that it is high time the country got rid of the Burpee family compact.

Two or three of a family in Parliament, if they have ability or public enterprise, might be tolerated; but a half-dozen of them for a small Province are too many.

Isaac Burpee wishes to represent St. John.

Charles Burpee, his uncle, wishes to represent Sunbury.

John Pickard, his brother-in-law, wishes to represent York.

Stephen Appleby, his nephew, wishes to represent Carleton County.

They have two other relatives in the Senate already, viz., Senator Wark who is Isaac Burpee's brother-in-law, and Senator Ferguson who is also related by marriage.

Out of sixteen seats in the Commons for our Province four are to go to members of this one family, if they can manage it; that is to say ONE FOURTH OF THE WHOLE!

Of the ten members of the Senate, two already belong to the compact, or ONE FIFTH of the whole!

The value of the public services of the compact to the Province may be judged of from the fact that on Nomination Day the chief of the clan did not dare to go to the Hustings and defend his own acts and the acts of the Government! May we not ask, under the circumstances, why the electors should be called upon to surrender their rights into the keeping of a compact whose chief power lies in the practice of low cunning.

But there are other good reasons for opposing Mr. Burpee and and his clique. They, with the addition of John Ferris of Queen's, and John Wallace of Albert, were the men who composed the Ring that went to Mr. Mackenzie when the new Government was being formed and demanded that Mr. Anglin should not be taken in. They knew Mr. Mackenzie would take Smith in, and they wanted the only other seat in the Government from New Brunswick for Mr. Isaac Burpee. They put John Ferris forward as their spokesman and Mackenzie surrendered!! This was the first act of the compact under the new rule, and they have managed affairs to suit themselves ever since.

The electors of St. John will not soon forget the fight there was over the office of Inspector of Gas. An honorable party man like Mr. Thomas Campbell, who has stuck to his colors manfully election after election, was shoved aside to make room for a Burpee "new grit," who at the very last election publicly expressed to a delegation of the opponents of the Government, his sympathy with their cause and wished them god speed! Campbell was sacrificed in the interest of Mr. Burpee, and an eleventh hour man was put in his place. This will not be denied.

When an opportunity offered to elevate Judge Waters from the County Court to the bench of the Supreme Court, did the Government act justly to one of the ablest and hardest worked of the Judges of New Brunswick? They did not. They coolly passed him by and put a lawyer over his head!

When, again, they were planning to make Chief Justice Allan Governor, did they decide to give the vacancy thus created on the bench to Judge Waters? They did not. On the contrary, they offered the Judgeship to Mr. George E. King in order to get rid of Mr. King's opposition in the present election! Thus opposition arranged not only to pass over they had a second time but to go Judge Waters outside of their ranks and give a Judgeship to an earnest political opponent!

These are facts which cannot be gainsaid, and Mr. Isaac Burpee was the leading spirit throughout the whole affair.

The whole of the patronage of the Government for the last five years has been manipulated to suit the interests of the compact. No other interest has received the smallest consideration. Loyal Party service has had no weight with these people. What, to them, were the ties of Party or the claims of life-long Party fidelity? They simply looked at everything from a "Burpee" standpoint and made tools of friends or foes as best suited their selfish purposes.

THOSE QUESTIONS

As Mr. Burpee has failed to answer the questions which we asked last week, we think the reasonable inference is that he could not satisfactorily do so; that the charges those questions implied were truthful and consequently had better be left unanswered. In view, then, of this fact we ask the honorable and intelligent electors of St. John, if this man who showed himself so utterly void of principle, as to be willing to barter his convictions, if his presumptuous ambition was not satisfied, is such a one as they ought to send to Ottawa as their representative If this man who represented to Mr. Mackenzie that the majority of the people of this province were such unreasonable bigots, that no matter how much inclined they otherwise would be to support him, they would oppose his government or any government of which Mr. Anglin was a member, solely because that gentleman had the misfortune to be a Roman Catholic, is a true representative of this county. If this man who basely betrayed the gentlemen who, relying on his promises of support, consented to become a candidate for this county in 1874, is one calculated to reflect credit on this constituency, or in any case to act honestly or honorably towards his fellow man? If this man who, in the appointment of Mr. Rowen to the position which Mr. Campbell had every right to receive, displayed his readiness to sacrifice party and principle whenever they conflicted with his personal interests, is an honest and desirable political leader? If the man who, forgetting the obligations attaching to the honorable position which he so unworthily fills, applies most insulting epithets to a large number of his constituents for the purpose of pandering to the ignorant prejudices of a few, and to obtain what honorable men would consider undesirable support, is one who is likely to impress the thinking people of our city and county with the wisdom, polity, or purity of a government that honors such a man or allows him to be considered its standard bearer in this province? We think not.

We trust the Catholic people who go to the polls on Tuesday next, will remember the insult they and their religion received from this Sunbury importation and his servile followers. We trust they will also remember the cowardly weakness manifested by this much lauded Mr. Mackenzie, who is supposed to be uninfluenced by any improper considerations in allowing himself to be dictated to by this unprincipled, political adventurer, as to who should or should not be the New Brunswick representatives in his cabinet. We hope our Pretestant friends will resist the gross insult cast upon them by this man; that they will show him that their bigotry consists in being opposed to all political frauds and humbugs, of which he is the only true representative. And that they will do what they can to consign him to the obscurity from which some unaccountable freak of nature could alone have brought him.

HON. S. L. TILLEY

This is indeed a household name, and a revered one in New Brunswick; an admired name in the Maritime Provinces; and one much respected by both political parties throughout the Dominion of Canada. A name loved at home and honored abroad. We know of few names closely connected with the history of the Province, dearer to our people than is the name of our late Governor, Samuel Leonard Tilley. It will be remembered that Mr. Tilley is not of yesterday's growth of politicians. He is not like some now seeking election in this constituency, who, by a clique, have been thrust forward to take a lead in political matters with poor success. He commenced long years ago a young man and, one by one, degree by degree, won his laurels, by his unceasing perseverance, his indomitable energy, his strict honesty, his moral worth. Many, many, years ago he was actively engaged in business on King street, in this city. So far back as 1850, Mr. Tilley, then a young man, at a critical time in our provincial history, entered political life and has since then almost continuously been before the public as our representative. Mr. Tilley entered the political arena when aristocracy in this province was at its height, and when a few wealthy individuals held full sway in the Government of the country. The people then had no rights which the few care to regard. The fight against Downing street dictation, the battle for initiation of money grants, the struggle for Responsible Government was then being fought. It was then the family compact against the people.

In such men as W. J. Ritchie, now our able Judge Ritchie, and S. L. Tilley, the people found able advocates, earnest workers and warm friends. In those years we find Mr. Tilley and Mr. Anglin working hand and hand, would that we could find them so again. Mr. Tilley, Mr. Ritchie and Mr. Anglin were then working together to break up the family compact and they did it. They were known as Reformers and such they were of a true type. They were called Liberals and such they were in reality, not such Liberals as we hear of nowadays who are Grit-Liberals—a hybrid breed. Cast a glance at the acts of Mr. Tilley and we find him closely indentified with every measure of Reform; with every progressive movement in this province for the past quarter of a century.

Few men so long in political life present so clean a record. No man can point to any act of Mr. Tilley's to prove his intolerance. None can truly call him a bigot. He was ever the same, consistent, faithful; always the workingman's friend; never the cause of strife. Such being his lengthy record it is no wonder we find rich and poor, men of all classes and creeds, young men and old heads, those who worked for him years ago as well as those who have grown tired of working against him, joining hands in this contest, rallying to his aid, determined that he, who has worked so well, so nobly, and so honorably in the past, and who is still able to work and talk, too, in the future, shall by their voice go to Ottawa as our representative to look after our interests, to explain as he can our wants, and in a word to represent this thriving city as it should be represented at Ottawa, a live, active, intelligent experienced gentleman. St. John has always stood to Mr. Tilley. We hope and believe Mr. Tilley will, during the next five years in the Commons, do all he can for St. John.

CUT THIS OUT.

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Name,

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FROM YESTERDAY'S EDITION.

MODERN LIBERALS.

When Mr. Deveber 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 old Liberal times, the man was looked up to who had capacity for leading others, brains to devise measures, and a bility to carry out and defend them; but now, according to Mr. Deveber, it is the man who has wealth who is the fittest to make laws for us. We used to hear that "rank was but the guinea's stamp, the man's the man for a' that," but now the guinea's stamp only, according to Mr. Deveber, is to bear sway. Well, we do not think the working men of this city will agree with the aristocratic airs of Mr. Deveber, who only at election times can come down from his exalted position, and who having means inherited from a rich father, thus aims to set himself up above those who have to toil and slave for their daily bread. Too long this doctrine has been held by the men of whom Mr. Deveber and Mr. Weldon were, in olden times, the Tories of exclusion, but now, taking on the names of Liberals and Reformers, although the horns and hoofs can be plainly seen, we cannot but despise the mean attempt thus to borrow the plumes of others, and who even in doing so avow they hold the old doctrines of exclusive Toryism, which made rank and wealth the only roads to political influence and power.

The old time Liberal doctrine was that which Mr. Deveber now scouts, that no matter whether a man was born in a manger or in a king's chamber, he was what he made himself, and the highest offices in the gift of the people were open to those who earned them by their ability and energy, their good works and high thoughts. What would have been thought of the gallant Irish 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. Deveber, 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 insincerity, incapacity 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 whom they thought to deceive, but who understood their game, stories about flour 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 goes round and whispers where they will not speak out, Mr. Deveber 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 own 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.

A NICE STATE OF THINGS?

Isn't it a nice state of things?

Burpee is put in power by the electors of St. John,

Everything he is as a public man he owes to *them*.

Yet he orders HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS of dollars worth of material from the STATES which can be manufactured HERE; he sends the money of our own people to employ workingmen in the States; and men here in St. John who pay for these American goods and labor, and who put Burpee in power, go about our streets looking for work!

Now, *isn't* it a nice state of things?

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 Dunlap's Hall, which holds about four hundred persons. Messrs. Chapman, Landry and Hanington speak in Moncton also this evening, in the Skating Rink, which will hold 2,000 to 2,500 people!

The *Telegraph* will say to-morrow that Smith had a "crowded house," and Messrs. Landry, Chapman and Hanington "had nobody to hear them." Now, watch!

HYPOCRICY AND LAW BREAKING

We have seen the press which champions the Government putting forward, in palliation of its candidates' pusilanimity at the hustings 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 "spirit" of the election 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 fyle 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 Francis Lock, this law was again violated; no plans, surveys or specifications were made prior to commencing the work.

In this last named work, another statute was set at naught. The law relating to the construction of the Pacific Railway and works in connection therewith, requires that *all* work be done by tender and contract. There is no exception, this requirement of the law is absolete. Yet the Government set this provision of the statute at naught, and caused the undertaking to be done by days' work. It suited the administration to give a place and emoluments to Mr. Sutherland, and to provide for this broken down Reform candidate; this expenditure of a quarter of a million dollars, every dollar of which expenditure was a violation of the law, was put in his hands.

The instances in which a direct, open and palpable violation of law have occurred in connection with the giving of public contracts to members of the House of Commons are too well known to need comment.

The purchase of five thousand tons of steel rails from Messrs. Cooper, Fairman & Co., at £10 10s. per ton, in Liverpool in January 1875, and the payment to the same firm of freight on the same rails to Vancouver Island at a profit to the firm of $12,000 on the freight alone, both transactions being done without tender or contract is another flagrant violation of an express law; not merely of the "spirit" of the law but of the letter.

When we mention that steel rails can now be bought in England at £5 2s. 6d per ton, and when we mention the further fact that the rails bought in 1875 are *unused to this day*, it will be apparent how disastrous to the country was this rail transaction with the firm in which Charles Mackenzie, a brother of the Premier was a partner. These and other open and direct violations of the actual letter of the law of the land were known—well known, to the virtuous editors who, looking around for some plank to buoy up their spirits for the discreditable figure their candidates cut on Nomination Day—thought of this fine theme, "violation of the spirit of the law."

Messieurs Editors, you have seen your friends set at naught the laws of our land, you have seen Mr. Mackenzie treat as waste paper the solemn requirements of the statute made for his guidance, and you have raised no protest. Are you proud of the figure you cut in dilating upon the "spirit" of the election law?

$250,000 SUNK!

To see where the Government of Canada spent a quarter a million of dollars of the money of the tax-payers of Canada, when working men were actually starving in Quebec, Montreal and other Cities, and merchants and manufacturers were going into bankruptcy, read the following from the Montreal *Gazette*:—

We have THE EXTRAORDINARY FACT OF A LOCK BEING COMMENCED AWAY OUT IN THE WILDERNESS, TO OVER-COME A FALL OF 23 FEET, WHILE, TO REACH IT, WILL STILL INVOLVE THE PASSAGE OF NINE PORTAGES AND A FALL OF 400 FEET.

TO SHOW THE ABSURDITY OF THIS LOCK AS PART OF THE PACIFIC RAILWAY, IT IS ONLY NECESSARY TO SAY THAT IT IS A HUNDRED MILES FROM THE NEAREST POINT OF THE CANADIAN PACIFIC.

And the men who defend such iniquities as these—dare to talk about "Pacific Scandal."

'CANADA FOR THE AMERICANS'

A. A. Stockton says, publicly, that the cry of "Canada for the Canadians" represents a false theory. Does it? Suppose Mr. Stockton were to mount a platform in the United States and cry "the United States for Canadians?" How long would it be before he would find himself pitched headforemost out of the nearest window?

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 woolens; a duty on English calicoes and muslins so high as to be nearly prohibitory; a duty on English silk. There were duties on English cotton yarn, cotton twist, and cotton manufactured goods.

The Act of Union continued the duties on woolens and several other articles for twenty years. It continued the high duties on calicoes and muslins till 1808. They were then to be gradually reduced till they should fall to ten per cent in 1816, and to nothing in 1821. The duties on cotton yarn and cotton twist were continued until 1808, and were then to be gradually reduced to nothing in 1816. The linen trade was encouraged by a parliamentary grant withdrawn in 1826.

Now see the effects, first, of protection, and, next, 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 woolen manufacturers, employing 4918 hands. In 1840, the master manufacturers were 12, the hands 002.

Master wool combers, in 1800, were 30—the hands 230. In 1834, masters 5—hands 66.

Carpet manufacturers—In 1800, masters 13—hands 720. In 1841, masters 1—hands 10

Blanket manufacturers in Kilkenny.—In 1800, masters 56—hands 3000. In 1822, masters 42—hands 925.

Broad silk loom weavers in Dublin, in 1800.—At work 2500. 1840, 250.

Calico looms in Balbriggan, in 1799, in full work, 2000. In 1841, 226.

Flannel looms in the County of Wicklow, in 1800, 1000. In 1841, not one.

In the City of Cork.

	1800	1834
Braid weavers	1000	40
Worsted weavers	2000	90
Hosiers	300	28
Wool combers	700	110
Cotton weavers	2000	210
Linen check weavers	600	none

Cotton spinners, bleachers, calico printers—thousands employed utterely extinct.

The linen trade protected and fostered til 1826, was not in those days confined to the North of Ireland. In Clonakilty, in the county of Cork, £1200 a week was expended on the purchase of coarse linen webs, so late as 1825. In Mayo, £111,000 was expended in purchasing the same species of web. In 1825, the sum of two millions and a half sterling was expended in Ireland in the purchase of coarse, unbleached homes made webs.

I am obliged for these specimens of the ruin of Irish industry to Mr. Butt, Q. C. at the Irish Bar, who informs me tast they could be very much extended.

Can any argument be more eloquent than these figures to show the utter absurdity of the policy of Free Trade in a country whose manufactories are but in their infancy. Canada to-day occupies the position towards the United States, that Ireland did towards England in those years and unless the people of Canada support the men who will protect her struggling industries against the manufacturers of the United States the same results must inevitably follow. Workmen of Canada and all of you to whatever political party you belong, who have a spark of patriotism or cherish the hope of one day seeing Canada take her position among the mighty powers of the Earth, we ask you to remember these facts when you go to the polls to-morrow to deposit your vote.

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 equivalant 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."

Very few persons are aware of this utterance of the Finance Minister of the Dominion of Canada.

In the speech from which it is taken Mr. Cartwright had been stating that he met the House with a deficit of $1,500,000; and he had nothing to propose to meet this serious shortage of revenue, the second deficit—that of the preceding year having been $1,900,000.

Does any one one suppose that, had an election not been pending, Mr. Cartwright would have held back from putting in operation that impost which he declares himself in favor of?

Do our people know what an income tax means?

It is the principle of DIRECT TAXATION.

It necessitates a prying into that which most of us naturally and laudably wishes to keep within the boundaries of our own knowledge.

The absence from Mr. Cartwright's speech of any other mode of bringing up revenue to expenditure shows that his mind dwells on this scheme of an income tax, and those who vote to sustain the present administration, ought to realize that, if this Government is sustained, the people will have this odious and objectionable tax imposed upon them.

How great is the necessity for extra 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 net money results of six years, under the old government, as contested with five years under the present.

FINANCES UNDER SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD.

Surplus	1867-8,	$201,900
"	1868-9,	341,000
"	1869-70,	1,166,500
"	1870-1,	3,712,600
"	1871-2,	3,125,300
"	1872-3,	1,638,900
Aggregate Surplus		10,186,900

Ten million dollars and upwards on the right side of the Ledger.

UNDER MR. MACKENZIE'S ADMINISTRATION.

1873-4,	Surplus	$869,000
1874-5,	"	935,700
1875-6,	Deficit	1,900,800
1876-7,	Deficit	1,460,000
1877-8.	probable Deficit.	1,500,000

If the people expect that under future years of the same management we have had in the past five years they will escape grevious additional burdens of extra taxation, they are destined to be rudely awakened from the too pleasant dream to a hard reality of DIRECT AND BURDENSOME TAXATION as foreshadowed by Mr. Cartwright.

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feb22