

THE DAILY HERALD.

HARLES H. LUGGIN, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
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DRAWING THE LINES

The *Farmer* wants to draw the lines in local politics as they are drawn in Dominion issues. It proceeds to define the difference between the Tories and the Liberals in this fashion:

The Liberal Conservatives go for maintaining the constitution of the Confederation, and preserving connection with the Mother Country, and keeping up the N. P., or a modified system of protection to native industries. The Liberals on the contrary, go in for changes and innovations on the constitution, for abolishing the Senate, or making it elective; they would strain the bond that binds Canada to the Mother Country to snapping, by demanding the power of treaty making, which would if gained, be a long step towards complete independence, and by working for freedom of trade, and a commercial union with the United States, which would be a long step, again, to annexation.

Certain naturalists went to Cuvier with a definition of a crab. It was as follows, "A crab is a small red fish, which walks backwards." "Gentlemen," said Cuvier, "the crab is not a fish; it is not red; it does not walk backwards. With these exceptions your definition is correct." A similar observation might be made in reference to the *Farmer's* definition. The Liberal-Conservatives do not "go for maintaining the constitution of the Confederation." On the contrary, they are laboring to bring about the centralization of power at Ottawa; and the Premier does not hesitate to declare himself favorable to a legislative union. The maintenance of a connection with the Mother Country is not a question in Canadian politics. A few public men have advocated independence, the most prominent among them being Sir Alex. Galt, Tory Commissioner to Great Britain. "A modified system of protection" is not a plank in the Tory platform. This is the essence of the Liberal view of the tariff. On the other hand the Liberals have not declared themselves in favor of abolishing the Senate or making it elective, they are not endeavoring to snap connection with the Mother Country, they are not working for freedom of trade, unless by this the *Farmer* means freedom from monopolists, because they have declared free trade to be an impossibility in Canada, and they are not seeking to bring about a commercial union with the United States. With these exceptions the *Farmer's* definition is entirely accurate. After some remarks about the reasons why all Tories would seek to keep up the Legislative Council, in the course of which it shows its inability to distinguish between real dignity and sham ceremonial, the *Farmer* with marvellous wisdom, remarks, that if its ideas were adopted "the abolishing of the Legislative Council would not be a mere question of reducing the expenditure, but would mean that those who opposed it or those who urged it were on the side of or against conserving the constitution, maintaining connection with the Mother Country, and against, or for independence."

What utter nonsense this is. What earthly connection is there between the Legislative Council and the independence of Canada? But trying out our local politicians by this test we arrive at some strange results. When the question of the abolition of the Council was before the Legislature the gentlemen who were most prominent in favor of its retention were Messrs. Elder and Lynot, neither of whom were prepared at that time to support a measure looking to its abolition. Yet both of these gentlemen are Liberals. Indeed the *Farmer* cannot point out a Tory, or if it likes the term better, a Liberal Conservative, in the Legislature, who declared himself in favor of retaining the Council. The following Liberal-Conservatives voted for its abolition: Messrs. Fraser, Wedderburn, Marshall, Hanington, Landry, Perley, Willis, White, Woods, Butler, Adams, Turner and Dr. Lewis. If the *Farmer's* logic is good these gentlemen are in favor of independence, free trade and commercial treaties with the United States, and in short are Liberals; but they are not Liberals, therefore there must be some error in the *Farmer's* test. Surely this one instance must show our contemporary what an inextricable muddle things would get into if its ideas were acted upon. The proper division to make in the local Legislature is one upon subjects over which the Legislature has jurisdiction.

The Province of Quebec is making a new loan of \$1,500,000, and the other day it sold its Provincial Railway; but it has a Conservative Government, *Globe*.

A DEATH-BED REPENTANCE.

"The personnel of the staff of a journal is the last thing we desire to say anything about." The *Farmer* quotes this sentence from the *HERALD* and, with it for a text, proceeds to assail us for some observations in respect to the responsibility of the Secretary for Agriculture for the attack made upon Mr. Crockett. What the *HERALD* said was, that the attack in question was published with "the full knowledge and approval of the Secretary for Agriculture." This statement was only made after we had the authority of a gentleman who had come from the office of the Secretary for Agriculture, and stated that the Secretary for Agriculture had declared to him that the attack upon Mr. Crockett was made with his "full knowledge and approval." We wish to point out that we did not say that Mr. Inches wrote the attack. We knew otherwise; but the authorship was a matter which did not concern us. Our sole point was, that the person who was responsible for it was a Government official. If the *Farmer* does not see the difference between the responsible head of a newspaper and the writers on its staff, it must be unusually dense. It is useless for any one to pretend that the Secretary for Agriculture is not the director of the *Maritime Farmer*. That is a matter which is public and notorious. The *Farmer* states that he is connected with it, and yet it says "as to the assertion that the accused published the article in question is false." We presume the word "to" in this sentence is out of place, and that the intention is to deny that the Secretary for Agriculture published the article in question. The Secretary for Agriculture, being the manager of the *Farmer*, is legally and in fact responsible for what it contains, and all the twisting and turning which he can make will not clear him of the responsibility. No doubt he feels very much regret at his imprudence now, when he sees looming close at hand, the consequences of his conduct; but his repentance has come too late.

WAR IN EGYPT.

The reasons which prompted the Egyptians to display a flag of truce can only be surmised. The Bittern, after taking Flag Lieut. Lambton on board, proceeded to the harbor to learn the object of the flag of truce. Information was conveyed to the commander of the Bittern that Toulba Pasha, military commander in Alexandria, wished to communicate with Admiral Seymour. Lieut. Lambton replied that as a preliminary condition to further negotiations the forts dominating the entrance to the harbor must be surrendered. Toulba Pasha refused to accept these terms, and the Bittern returned to acquaint Admiral Seymour with his refusal.

The Bittern reported as follows: "Negotiations have failed. I have accordingly informed the authorities on shore that we will engage batteries at 3.30. The body of men we saw working the hospital batteries have dispersed after our last shrapnel was fired. They took refuge in the casements near by. We saw about 160 men armed with rifles, running towards the lighthouse fort. They carried bags. We also saw an Egyptian General, apparently Arabi Pasha, surrounded by his staff. Two 80-ton guns in Alexandria are disabled."

From this it seemed as if the officer and staff were observed in the hospital batteries. Finding themselves in a dangerous position and unable to escape, they had simply hoisted a flag of truce in order to get out of fire. When the Bittern went in, large bodies of troops were evacuating the barracks behind the forts, going out in field marching order. The Ministers had no proposals to make. Lieut. Lambton informed them that he had not come to offer conditions, but to receive proposals. They replied that Fort Marabout had already been evacuated, but they could give no definite answer as to Fort Mex. The Governor conducted the conversation. He was in command during the action yesterday. He admitted that the troops suffered heavy losses. Lieut. Lambton informed him that should he agree to terms the troops would be allowed to evacuate the forts with rifles and all the honors of war, but unless the terms were complied with no negotiations would be entered upon.

Vessels were subsequently detailed to attack Fort Pharos and Fort Mex. At 5 p. m. the Invincible fired a 9-inch shell at Fort Mex. The shell struck the exact point aimed at and flames broke out from the building. There was no reply, nor was there any sign of life in the fort.

A few minutes after six a shot was fired at Fort Mex. A white flag was again hoisted. A dense smoke arose over Alexandria from two quarters, and fears were expressed that the mob had begun to

pillage and destroy. The Admiral sent ashore to inform the authorities that he accepted the flag of truce, but it will be the last truce to which he will agree, and henceforth he will consider the hoisting of a white flag as a sign of unconditional surrender, and act accordingly.

Alexandria has been vacated after being fired and pillaged by the Bedouins.

Litigation in Westmoreland.

Westmoreland is famed for its lawsuits, which are like nothing else in the world. No matter how trivial the dispute, counsel are employed, who rake up all the family scandals in respect to each other which their memory can recall to mind.

The other day, two Canada Temperance Act cases occupied the attention of Mr. Justice Wortman, at Moncton. The first one against a man named Keith, was dismissed because the defendant's wife's great-grandmother was sister to the Justice's grandfather. The second case was of a man named White. Two counsel appeared to prosecute, and four were on hand to defend. The prisoner took the matter in his own hands and pleaded guilty. whereupon, the *Transcript* says:

"Mr. Wells then arose, and said he felt embarrassed by the course pursued by his client. He had not expected it, and believed that his learned friend, Mr. Smith, had used undue influence with Mr. White, and that there was an understanding existing between Mr. Smith and Mr. White on the subject. He also said that the opposing counsel had broken faith with himself and his colleagues in pressing the case on after consenting to adjourn till August 4th, and that Mr. Smith's course in compelling the complaint to be read, clearly indicated a fore-knowledge on his (Smith's) part of the plea that the defendant had now put in. He dealt in very strong language, and admitted that he felt mortified at the position he had been placed in.

Mr. D. I. Welch replied, and said that he had moved for trial in good faith, and without the slightest intention of the plea.

Mr. S. Wortman here asked the Magistrate to put Mr. McCormack, who had taken a seat on the platform near His Worship, off the same, as he said he thought it was not conducive to the dignity of the Court to leave him there, and people coming in might think he was an associate Justice.

The Magistrate replied that Mr. McCormack was an officer of the Court, appointed by the Town Council, and he was quite willing that an officer of the Court should sit near him.

Mr. S. Wortman said: "He won't be an officer after Friday night."

Mr. Thomas then made an address in which he said Mr. White had pandered to Mr. Smith and had deserted his counsel. He closed a very violent speech by declaring that he (Thomas) had bought run from Mr. White on Saturday night, and he would make another complaint against him, and he should be fined again and again.

Mr. White here rose and said he had distinctly stated to Messrs. Wells and Thomas his intention to plead guilty, before coming into court, and that he had never spoken to Mr. Smith on the subject, nor been spoken to by him (Mr. Smith) in regard to it. What he did, he did conscientiously, and he was not ashamed of it.

Mr. Welch again spoke briefly, saying he was surprised at the violence and bad breeding of the two leading counsel for the defence.

Mr. Holstead made a few remarks, and repeated the charge that Mr. White had been silenced by Mr. Smith.

Mr. Smith replied, indignantly denying any collusion between himself and Mr. White. He pointed out that his learned associate and himself had violated no agreement for adjournment, having simply called on the Court to read the complaint, when Mr. White had pleaded guilty. He made a lengthy speech, and was frequently interrupted by opposing counsel.

Mr. S. Wortman said Mr. Smith had lied, and was called to order."

After the counsel had talked themselves out of breath, the Justice fined the defendant fifty dollars and costs.

Such an extraordinary performance is calculated to bring the administration of the law into contempt.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

OATS. OATS.

JUST RECEIVED:

One Thousand Bushels

OATS.

For Sale Low.

W. E. MILLER & CO.'S

Feed and Seed House,

QUEEN STREET, FREDERICTON,

Opposite People's Bank.

July 3, 1882

COAL.

TO ARRIVE TO-DAY:

200 TONS EGG COAL.

FOR SALE LOW.

John Richards & Son.

June 25

Before buying your Milk Pans

Come to Lemont's.

He is retailing them at wholesale Prices.

June 28

PARIS GREEN AND LONDON PURPLE.

Just received:

200 pure Paris Green; 1 barrel London Purple. For sale by JAMES S. NEILL.

1882. Spring. 1882.

NOW ON HAND,

A FULL STOCK OF

STAPLE & FANCY

Dry Goods

AND

READY-MADE CLOTHING

AT

Owen Sharkey's

Ladies' Dress Goods

in variety, materials, styles and colors, suitable for Spring and Summer wear.

HATS, RIBBONS, GLOVES, HOSE,

Silk and Linen Pocket Handkerchiefs,

Corsets, Scarfs, Parasols and Umbrellas.

3 CASES OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Equal to Custom Made and much lower in Price.

MEN'S SUITS, FROM \$5.00 TO \$21.00,

A large stock of

MEN and BOYS' HATS in Fur, Felt, Tweeds, Straw and Panama, in all qualities and prices,

Over 200 pieces of

Cloths, Tweeds & Doeskins,

Choice Patterns and excellent value. All Wool Tweeds, from 50 cents per yard upwards,

Over 50 dozen WHITE and FANCY SHIRTS, varying in price from 50 cents to \$2.00,

48 pieces SHIRTING, all qualities, any price from 10 cts per yard upward,

UNDERSHIRTS and DRAWERS, 90 cents to \$3.00,

Collars, Ties, Silk and Linen Pocket Handkerchiefs, Rubber Coats, Umbrellas, Trunks, Valises & Travelling Bags,

Also, Flannels, Grey and White Cottons, Table Cloths, Towelings, Carriage Dusters, Counterpanes,

Swansdowns, Sheetings, Tickings, Dug's, Jeans Drills, Floor Oil Cloths, Wool and Hemp Carpets, Cotton Warps,

And almost every description of goods generally kept in a Dry Goods Store.

All of which will be sold at Lowest Cash prices.

OWEN SHARKEY.

May 5—Rep Capital

Just Received.

1 case Horn & Rubber Dressing Combs;

5 gross Tooth Brushes (English manufacture);

5 gross Davidson's Rubber Nipples;

5 gross Alcock's and Seabury & Johnson's

Porous Plasters;

18 dozen Wade & Butcher's Razors;

1 gross Packer's Tar Soap;

1 barrel Peppermint Lozenges;

For sale low, Wholesale and Retail at

Geo. H. Davis' Drug Store,

Cor. Queen and Regent Streets.

FREDERICTON.

Lobsters.

Lobsters.

LION BRAND.

I will receive to-day, ex I. C. Railway, from John Windsor Petit Rocher, Gloucester Co.,

20 CASES LOBSTERS

LION BRAND.

For sale in lots at Market Prices.

GEORGE E. SNIDER,

83 Prince William Street, - - - St. John

St. John, June 22, 1882—2w

Milk Pans, Cocks.

4,680 PIECES Milk Pans, Butter Cocks, Preserve Jars and Flower Pots, very low, at wholesale and retail, at

LEMONT'S Variety Store.

May 8

LADIES' & CHILDRENS' RUBBER GOSSAMERS,

From 40 to 60 Inches,

VERY LOW.

White Honeycomb Quilts,

AT \$1.20.

DRESS GOODS--10 cents a Yard, Extra Value.

John J. Weddall,

(Successor to the late Thos. Logan.)

OPPOSITE NORMAL SCHOOL.

NEW BOOK STORE.

Our Motto—"Best Goods for the Least Money."

McMURRAY & FENETY.

SCHOOL	RECEIVE
BOOKS	22-Bales
Very Cheap.	ROOM PA
—	Direct
MAPS	from the
and	Manufactory
GLOBES	—
at	New
Lowest Rates.	DESIGNS
NOTE PAPER,	Handsome
FOOLSCAP,	PATTERNS
LEGAL CAP	and
and	will be sold low
ENVELOPES	—
Wholesale	Call and see
or	THEM.
Retail.	

ORGANS

For Sale or Hire on easy terms. Any one wishing an Organ would do well to call and see our Organs and Prices, Terms, etc., before purchasing.

We have sold a large number of the above pattern,

which have given the best of satisfaction,

as our testimonials will show.

McMURRAY & FENETY.

IRON. OAKUM.

BOILER PLATES.

RECEIVED AN IN STORE, EX. BARQUE "PARAMATTA," AND S. S. "HIBERNIAN" AND "CASPIAN"—17,761 Bars Refined and Spike Iron; 580 Bundles Plating and Hoops, various sizes and gauges; 210 Bundles Navy and Hand-picked OAKUM; 318 Bundles Nos. 20, 22, 23, 24 and 25; 310 Sheets, Nos. 10, 12, 14, 16, and 18 SHEET IRON; 3 Cases GALVANIZED SHEET IRON.

I. & F. BURPEE & CO.

230 BOILER PLATES, Best B. B. and Lowmoor; Boiler Tubes and Rivets: 471 Bds. Sled Shoe Steel; 151 Steel Flaw Plates: 47 Bds. Toe Calk Steel: 37 Bds. and 15 Bars Mounted Machine Steel, 15-16 to 3 inch.

TO ARRIVE PER "PHENIX," FROM ANTHWERP: 15 Cases SHEET ZINC, Nos. 6 to 10.

led Shoeteel.

Sheet Zinc. Sheet Iron.

VARNISH.

VARNISH.

Just received from the manufacturers: RUBBING Body Varnish; Gearing Varnish; R. Wearing Body Varnish; Black Walnut Stain. For sale low Z. R. EVERET.

Mixed Paints ready for Use.

Twenty different Colors, in all sized Tins, from one One Pound to One Gallon.

24 cases of the above just received from Boston and Montreal. For sale wholesale and retail by JAMES S. NEILL.

April 21