

THE DAILY HERALD

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DAILY HERALD.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 25, 1901.

OFFICIAL NEGLECT.

It would be well for the military authorities at Ottawa to send a supply of artillery ammunition to the Fredericton Infantry School, so that the men of that institution may be able to fire a salute when occasion requires it. Today, when it was supposed that the accession of the King would be marked by an artillery salute, there was neither ammunition nor gunners. Surely somebody was at fault.

Fredericton has been lamentably lax in recognizing Edward VII. The City Council has taken no action either on the Queen's death or the King's accession, except that Ald. McKay had the City Council Chamber draped. Why are we so slow? We claim to be the Loyalist city of Canada and yet we have given no official evidence of our sorrow for the death of our sovereign or our joy at the accession of another.

Private enterprise, however, is showing respect to the memory of the dead Queen, the merchants most tastefully draping their windows, but this action does not atone for official neglect.

THE KING PROCLAIMED.

His Gracious Majesty King Edward VII has been duly installed in office according to the ancient customs of Britain, and he enters upon his reign amid the hearty plaudits of his subjects all over the world. The ceremonies performed Thursday in London will be repeated all over the Empire, and to-day Fredericton witnessed a small display, proclaiming the accession of the new King. The Royal Gazette will do the rest.

The guns that would have thundered their salute to the new Sovereign in this city today, if there had been any ammunition, would have had the same meaning as the fanfare of trumpets and discharge of artillery that startled London on Thursday.

God Save the King is as heartily uttered in this little corner of the Empire, as it has been within the shadow of Westminster and Buckingham Palace. Long may His Majesty reign over a happy, united and prosperous people.

THE EDWARDS OF ENGLAND.

Our new King has gone back to the House of Plantagenet for his title. There have been no King Edwards since 1327.

There were three of them between 1272 and 1327, of the Plantagenet line. The House of Lancaster held sway from 1399 to 1461 and was succeeded by the House of York the first sovereign of that family taking the name of Edward IV., and he was followed by Edward V. The sixth Edward belonged to the House of Tudor, and reigned from 1547 to 1553, and Edward VII commences his kingly career in 1901.

The name Edward is not a lucky one. Two of the British kings who held that name were murdered.

O'CONNELL'S TRIBUTE.

No people were more enthusiastic over the accession of Queen Victoria, than those of Ireland.

Just before the announcement of Her Majesty's proposed marriage, and when she was having trouble with her Tory cabinet on the bed chamber question, Daniel O'Connell, the great Irish orator, addressing a meeting of 30,000 people at Bandon declared:

"We must be, we are, loyal to our young and lovely Queen. We must be, we are, attached to the throne, and to the lovely being by whom it is filled. She is going to be married!" This was greeted with tumultuous cheering, and with waving of handkerchiefs by hundreds of elegantly dressed ladies who crowded the surrounding buildings. "I wish she may have as many children as my grandmother had—two-and-twenty! God bless the Queen! I am a father and grandfather; and in the face of heaven I pray with as much honesty and fervency for Queen Victoria as I do for any one of my own progeny. The moment I heard of the daring and audacious menaces of the Tories towards the sovereign, I promulgated through the press my feelings of detestation and my determination on the matter. Oh! if I be not greatly mistaken, I'd get in one day 500,000 brave Irishmen to defend the life, the honor, and the person of the beloved young lady by whom England's throne is now filled. Let every man in the vast and multitudinous assembly stretched out before me who is loyal to the Queen and would defend her to the last, lift up his right hand. (Every hand was held aloft). There are hearts in those hands, I tell you that if necessity required, there would be swords in them!"

WORLD WIDE SYMPATHY

Evoked by the Death of the Queen—
Funeral Arrangements Developing Slowly.GERMAN SQUADRON ORDERED TO ENGLAND TO TAKE PART
IN THE SEA PAGEANT.

King Edward Communicates His Thanks to Parliament—A Guess at the Contents of the Queen's Will.

Potsdam, Jan. 25.—Crown Prince Frederick Wilhelm, accompanied by Colonel Fritzelwitz, started for England at 10:35 o'clock this morning, via Flushing.

The Kaiser's Reply.

Berlin, Jan. 25.—The N.Y. Gazette publishes a general order in which Emperor William expresses his sympathy for the sister navy of Great Britain, to which the German navy is bound by old tried comradeship.

His Majesty directs that officers and officials of the navy shall wear mourning bands upon their left arms for a fortnight and that the ships flags shall be flown at half mast until after the funeral. His Majesty also directs the German navy to observe the same ceremonial upon the day of the Queen's obsequies as is observed by the British navy.

The Sultan's Message.

Constantinople, Jan. 25.—The text of the Sultan's telegram to King Edward VII expressing sympathy at the king's loss is as follows: "I have received with deep regret the news of the death of Her August Majesty the Queen, the mother of our Majesty. Profoundly moved by the mournful event I hasten to express to your Majesty my most sincere condolence. The Sultan has telegraphed to Emperor William and to Empress Frederick similar expressions of sympathy."

The Queen's Will.

New York, Jan. 25.—Queen Victoria's will has been opened and examined by the duly constituted authorities, says a World despatch from Cowes. Nothing ever will be made public officially as to the provisions of the instrument or the amount of her private fortune. It is generally supposed that this preliminary inspection was made in order to follow exactly Her Majesty's directions in regard to her funeral. It is known that the Queen made a will early in her reign which was repeatedly altered and added to as children and grandchildren were born, and her estates advanced in value. This proceeded until 1898, when Her Majesty decided to have an entirely new document drawn, and with great personal care this was accomplished.

Those in a position to make any sort of a guess declare that the Princess Beatrice, widow of Prince Henry of Battenberg, will be the principal beneficiary. She is the governor of the Isle of Wight and will probably inherit Osborne House and the whole estate surrounding it. Then the Duke of Connaught and his sons who have been great favorites with Victoria will receive a large portion of the fortune. The Duke will probably become the owner of Balmoral and other Scottish property. The grandchildren who are expected to receive the largest bequests are the two children of Victoria's youngest son, the former Duke of Albany. The Queen's second daughter, Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein is not rich, and it is expected that she and her four children will be liberally provided for. Edward VII who will be amply provided for by the country and the Duke of York, who comes into the Duchy of Cornwall will probably not be sharers in the late Queen's private fortune.

In China.

Pekin, Jan. 25.—The Foreign Ministers have sent a note to Peking Chinese plenipotentiaries on the lines previously stated. Upon receipt of the despatch announcing the death of Queen Victoria the meeting of Ministers then in session immediately adjourned.

Portsmouth, Jan. 25.—The squadron of German warships commanded by Prince Henry of Prussia, has been ordered to Spithead upon the occasion of the Queen's funeral.

An Unfounded Rumor.

London, Jan. 25.—There is no truth in the rumor that a change in the premiership is contemplated, says the Daily Mail. "Mr. Balfour's absence at Osborne house is due to the king's kindly desire to spare Lord Salisbury fatigue and trouble."

Funeral Arrangements.

Cowes, Isle of Wight, Jan. 25.—The body of Queen Victoria was removed to-day to the Mortuary Chapel in the dining room by a party of blue jackets from the royal yacht. The only persons who will be admitted to view the remains to-day will be those whose names appear on the Queen's visiting list, officers of the army and the navy, and a few prominent residents of the island.

It has been definitely decided that there will be no public lying in state. The arrangements for the funeral are gradually evolving. The remains of the Queen will be taken to Portsmouth on board the royal yacht Alberta, and will remain on the boat Friday night, Feb. 1.

Edward's Reply to McKinley.

Washington, Jan. 25.—Following is the text of the reply which the President received from King Edward VII, in answer to his message of condolence on the death of the Queen:

Osborne, Jan. 24.—The President,

White House, Washington.—Am most grateful for your kind sympathy in the irreparable loss which the nation and I have sustained. I felt convinced that I have shared by you and by the American people.

(Signed) EDWARD.

The King and Parliament.

London, Jan. 25.—Both houses of Parliament this afternoon, received identical messages from the King and voted condolence with His Majesty on his bereavement, and congratulations on his accession to the throne.

An International Salute.

Hong Kong, Jan. 25.—All the warships in port, including the United States warships Albany, Bennington and Lozon and the German and Portuguese ships joined to-day in a salute of 81 minute guns in honor of the late Queen Victoria, and later they fired a royal salute in celebration of the accession to the throne of King Edward VII.

Boers Still Doing Business.

(Special to the Daily Herald.)

Cape Town, January 25.—Boers have captured 25 Cape police at Naraburg, Eastern Cape Colony.

London, Jan. 25.—A despatch received at the war office from Gen. Kitchener dated Pretoria, Jan. 24, mentions important contacts with Delarey's and Haasbroek's commands.

A score of Boers have been captured, and Gen. Methuen has cleared Griqualand and Kuruman.

The invaders have done little harm in Cape Colony. They have not been joined by the inhabitants, with whom they are daily becoming more unpopular.

HON. SYDNEY FISHER

(Continued from outside.)

humility in the presence of agriculture, and it convinced him that enlightened agriculture occupied a high place in the minds of the leading men of the province. One of the most important duties of the department under his charge was to insist upon a proper status of the business of agriculture in the community. He had every respect for those who followed the learned professions, yet he was convinced that there was no profession that required the exercise of greater intelligence than farming. He had had the benefit of the best educational institutions in the country and was the holder of a university degree, and he could assure his hearers that there was no part of his intellectual training that he had not found useful to him in the business of farming. He thought it was about time that parents when selecting professions for their sons gave up choosing the duller intellect for the farm. There was a time when farmers were looked upon as hewers of wood and drawers of water, but times have changed since then, and if the farmer is still a laborer or a drudge he is not a farmer in the best sense of the term, at least not a good farmer. The intelligent farmer of today understands physiology, animal nature, animal growth, and he must be possessed of a kind heart and genial way that he may understand how to treat the animal properly.

He had been very pleased to learn that the governments of the Maritime provinces had taken steps to establish an agricultural college. Such an institution would give advantages to the young men of to-day that their fathers did not possess. It should be conducted on the same system as our educational institutions, as he saw no reason why agriculture should be made separate when other subjects are studied as a matter of course. The only difference with an agricultural school is that a little more practical work is required that can be taught in the class room.

Continuing, the hon. gentleman reminded his hearers that in addition to educating the young men in agricultural schools, those now engaged in farming, who had no opportunity of attending such institutions should not be overlooked. This he held was the mission of the Farmers' and Dairywomen's Association and kindred organizations. He had been discussing this work with the members of the local government, and he could assure them that anything he could do as Minister of Agriculture, to assist, he would consider it a pleasure to do.

He had referred to farming as a business and he had done so designedly. He regretted to find that the majority of farmers do not carry on farming in a business like way. They own the farm and own the stock but there is not much business about their methods. How many farmers keep books and know what branch pays them and what does not. His remarks did not apply any more to the farmers of New Brunswick than to those of other parts of Canada. There were lots of farmers who could not tell whether this or that particular crop was

a source of profit or a loss to them. No other business in the world could stand that kind of manipulation, and it is certainly a tribute to farming that it can stand it so well. He would advise every farmer to have a note book, and keep a strict account of his operations.

Referring to the pork industry Mr. Fisher called attention to the wonderful strides that it had made during late years. Fifteen years ago (he said) the bacon industry was hardly known; farmers were raising fat pork and there was no export trade. Last year the exports of this product were valued at \$12,000,000, nearly all of which went into the pockets of the farmers of Ontario, because they built up the trade and reaped the benefit of it. We have in Quebec just as good conditions as they have in Ontario, and just as good bacon pigs are produced as in the larger province, yet they yield the farmers who produce them a half cent to a cent a pound less. The reason for this is that the work has been taken up in Ontario in a practical way, and the people knowing, this go their to purchase this bacon.

Hon Mr Fisher contended that there were just as good facilities in New Brunswick for pork raising as in Ontario, but the work had not been entered upon here in the same systematic way. As a result of this you do not receive within a cent a pound of the price paid to Ontario farmers. Wherever pork raising has been taken up in a practical way it has helped the whole pork industry. In Ontario they receive as much for pork live weight as you do for dressed weight, and the farmers of this province could save that profit if they would adopt business methods.

Dairying too, the speaker pointed out, had given evidence in Canada of the wisdom of applying business methods to the work of the farm. It is fortunate that cooperation has been introduced in the dairying industry. Business methods have given Canadian cheese a world wide reputation and has enabled Canada to capture the British market. Our export trade in cheese is now double and treble that of the American Union and has cast it away in the shade. It has all been done through cooperation and the application of business methods to the farm. It has been carried on in better method with the result that the dairy butter of the eastern townships, once the best in Canada, was soon eclipsed by Ontario. Cooperative methods were afterwards adopted in Quebec, with the result that that province now leads the Dominion, and today Canadian butter enjoys a high reputation in the English market. He was convinced that the only royal road to success in farming was by following business methods all through.

He had travelled through New Brunswick during the summer season and had been struck with the opportunities of

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this province and surprised at the non-utilization of them. In some sections of this province farming was carried on with success, but he had seen acres and acres of good lands unutilized. He was aware that in past years hundreds of young people had left this province for the United States, but was pleased to know that the exodus was falling off. Why do these people leave their homes? Because they think by doing so they will have a chance to attain higher honors than could come to them by remaining on the farm. Another reason is that the young men do not think the farms afford them the proper opportunity for the exercise of their faculties. He contended that there were abundant opportunities in this country for the achievement of success. In support of this contention he cited his own county of Brome, which he stated had not increased materially in population of late years, nevertheless the value of its farm products had increased during the past two or three years from 40 to 50 per cent. The improvement in prices was the result of the adoption of business methods in farming, and he believed the same could be done in every county of this province. There was good pasture in New Brunswick, good crops could be grown, and the country was essentially adapted to stock raising. He urged the farmers to keep more live stock if they would lay the surest foundation to prosperity. Ninety per cent of the crops are fed to the animals of the country in Canada, therefore crops are raised in reality for the purpose of feeding stock. Dairying and such industries not only do little harm to the soil but give the young people a chance to develop their mental faculties.

After a few practical remarks on the care and feeding of stock the minister he was surprised to learn that this province depended on the west for certain products. He had been surprised to see butchers from St. John and Halifax in attendance at the fat cattle shows of Ontario and making large purchases. He claimed that as good beef could be raised here as in Ontario, also as good bacon hogs, therefore there was no reason why the people of this province should go to Ontario for food products. More than that Canada-to-day sends millions of dollars worth of food products annually to the old country, and the value of the export is greater than that of all the other industries of the country combined. But what proportion of that does New Brunswick get? The agricultural exports of this province are very small, and are certainly not commensurate with the enterprise of the people.

In concluding his able address, the Minister gave some explanations regarding the experimental farms, and strongly urged the farmers of New Brunswick to pay a visit to the one at Nappan. He pointed out that it was kept up for the benefit of the farmers of the Maritime Provinces, and that they should keep in close touch with it. He returned thanks for the attentive hearing accorded him, and concluded his eloquent address amid great applause.

Mr. F. W. Haddon followed hon. Mr. Fisher with an able address on organization.

Christian Endeavor Excursion.

For the meeting of the United Societies of Christian Endeavor at Portland, Me., January 31st to February 3rd the C.P.R., and Maine Central will make rate of one unlimited fare for round trip from all stations in New Brunswick and from Houlton at \$9.15, Fort Fairfield, Presque Isle and Caribou at rate of \$10.85. Tickets on sale January 30th to February 2nd, good to return until February 4th.—dl.

"The Lamb"

Eye Shield

C. FRED. CHESTNUT

APOTHECARY.

308 Queen Street, Fredericton.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that a general meeting of the Sheep Boom Improvement Company will be held in the City of Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, at the Office of L. M. Jewett in said city, on FRIDAY, the thirteenth day of February next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the following purposes, namely: The electing a board of directors for the said Company; the amending the existing bye-laws and the passing a code of bye-laws for the government of the Company; also for the admission of corporations to the said Company. And for the making all necessary contracts for carrying on the business of the Company by lease agreement, appointment, or otherwise, according to law. And for the purpose of transacting whatever business may be necessary for the welfare of the said Company.

Dated the thirteenth day of January, 1901.
H. J. O'LYNE,
Secretary of the Sheep Boom Improvement Company.

NOTICE.

Application will be made to the Legislative Assembly of New Brunswick at its ensuing session for the passing of an Act to incorporate a company to be called "The New Brunswick Coal and Railway Company" to build, operate and maintain a line of Railway from the head of Grand Lake in Queens County, to Gibson, in York County, or to a point on the line of The Canada Eastern Railway, with power to build branches thereto and to connect with any other Railway in New Brunswick; and to purchase, lease, hold and sell coal lands, coal and real estate, minerals and mineral lands, and operate the same, and to carry on a mining business, together also with all the necessary power to take lands and do other things incident and necessary to the building and maintaining a Railway.

Dated January 14th, 1901.
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" Under Skirts, 65c., \$1.25 and up.

Grey Flannels, 12c, 15c, 17c and 20c.

Fur Coats, \$10 and \$15.

Men's Ulsters, \$3.50 to \$7.50.

" Overcoats, \$3.25 to \$9.00.

" Pants, 75c. to \$1.10.

" Vests, 75c. to \$1 and up.

Sleigh Robes, \$6 to \$8.50.

Men's Fur Caps from \$1.75 up.

All Mitts, Gloves and Muffs at cost.

10 per cent discount on all Trunks and Values during January.

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