

THE DAILY HERALD

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DAILY HERALD.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 3, 1901.

THEY ADMIRE CANADA.

The other day the Herald quoted some editorial observations from the Brooklyn Eagle, complimenting Canada on its comparative freedom from divorce, and to-day we have pleasure in chronicling that the New York Mail and Express pays a tribute to this country on its small criminal record. The New York paper after a search through our criminal statistics finds that there were only twenty-five murders and no lynchings in Canada during the past year, and that the murderers were all arrested and dealt promptly with by the law except in two cases. The Mail and Express thinks this record is remarkable when it is taken into consideration that quite a large portion of the people of Canada is spread over the west in mining and lumbering camps where residence is a temptation to the lawless.

Probably if our American contemporaries search diligently for the cure for Canadian immorality from divorce and crime they will find it in our higher moral life, in our respect for religion, for the Sabbath day, and other divine institutions. Perhaps the press of the United States is largely responsible for the irreligion and its attendant evils which unhappily prevail to such an alarming degree in the great Republic. The Sunday newspapers for instance are to a large extent a record of crime and criminals often with illustrations of a most reprehensible character. The Sunday newspaper is practically without Sunday reading and everybody knows what an enormous influence the press exercises on public feeling.

It will be a great misfortune to Canada if ever her people become imbued with the worldliness, the irreligion and contempt for sacred things so common today in the United States. When our country reaches that stage, which good men will earnestly pray it never may, our divorce court records and criminal statistics will no longer be a source of envy to Americans.

A CHURCH CONTROVERSY.

The new century opens with a warm controversy between High and Low church in Boston. The trouble arose over the circumstances attending the funeral service of the late ex-Governor Wolcott. The rector of Trinity church, who is Low church, permitted a Unitarian clergyman to conduct the service, and a High church rector, Rev. Father Osborne, has fallen afoul the alleged offending rector and publicly censured him.

The words of Father Osborne uttered before his congregation have set all churchmen in Boston by the ears, and of course they are divided in feeling. Father Osborne said:

"The church has fallen upon evil times in Massachusetts. To some it may seem as if history were repeating itself, and the days of Arius might come back, if, indeed, they may not have come already. It was with shame and sorrow that Catholic Christians heard that on last Monday, in the largest church in Boston, dedicated to the worship of the Lord Jesus Christ, one who denies the Lord was permitted to hold a religious service in that church, because the priest who was in charge of it was not faithful to his trust. However great the occasion of those present might be, it was an act of profanation. It is of no use shutting our eyes to it. With sorrow, indignation, and righteous anger, and with shame that such a thing should be possible, we have to admit it. There is little use in going to the public papers about it, but as Christians we must pray. And the one thing needed most now is that many of the clergymen may be converted to the faith, and that those who hold the faith may not fall away."

It is to be hoped that the good Father Osborne will survive the awful shock of the ex-governor's funeral services, and that the church in Boston will not be rent in twain by the Unitarian brother's prayers. It is a pity that the clergymen, of all others, should start the new century with a quarrel. The example to ordinary sinners is not inspiring.

A FIGHTING NATION.

One of the grandest addresses delivered at the Otter banquet in Toronto was that of Hon. Geo. W. Ross the talented and popular Premier of Ontario who rose to high flights of oratory in responding to the toast of the British empire. The following passage from Mr. Ross' brilliant

speech of the empire and love for the grand old flag. Mr. Ross said:

"The British nation was always a fighting nation. She began fighting over 2,000 years ago. She commenced with fighting old Julius Caesar. She fought him hard; fought him long; for about 400 years; she fought himself and his Romans until the Romans retired and never returned to Great Britain since and never will. For the next 500 or 600 years she fought the Danes, those Vikings, those Norsemen, those men who have given us that blood which has made the mariners of England the most distinguished mariners in the world. She fought the Danes until she drove them practically from her little island. She fought every nation and conquered almost invariably. When she was not fighting the French she fought the Spanish; when she got through with Spain she had a dash at Portugal; when she had done up Portugal she turned her face towards the Dutch; when the Dutch were cleaned out she attacked the Russians. From Hong Kong to Sebastopol she has fought on almost every acre of land the world over. She has fought among her own people. She won her case against Ireland. She tried to deal harshly with Scotland, but gave it up after one attempt—laughter and cheers—and has never tried it again. She has fought almost every nation and has enlisted in her army the best blood of every nation. The Mongolian has fought under her banner, the Hindostani, Singalese, Caucasian, every kind of European, and last and best of all, the Canadian has done his duty as a Canadian should. She has fought with every weapon known to us—in the olden days with the crossbow and pike, the battle-axe and the sword, the claymore and the bayonet, and generally preferred the bayonet. She has fought with musket and arquebus, and every form of rifle known; she has fought with Gatlings and Maxims and Long Toms. She has fought in blue and red and khaki, and liked the khaki just as well as any other. She has fought with mail and without mail, behind the trenches and in the open, in forts and in the field, behind the wooden walls of England and behind the ironclads—fought anywhere, everywhere; fought anything, everything!"

Kipling said of her sailors that she has fed her sailors to the seas for a thousand years. That is a most epigrammatic and intense statement. Her soldiers lie in every clime. They wrapped their colors round their breasts on the blood red fields of Spain, at Delhi, at Lucknow, at Sebastopol, at Waterloo, at Talavera, at Salamanca. Every other milestone in the United Kingdom marks a battlefield; every hillside marks a soldier's sepulchre. She is a wonderful nation. Great Britain is a fighting nation. She is fighting still. She is still able to fight.

She has not fought much for conquest. Once and again she saw a good thing and thought she must have it—and she took it and she kept it. "What we have we'll hold." She looked out upon this fair Canada of ours in 1759 and sent her Scotch Highlanders up the steps of Quebec, took Quebec, and she has kept it ever since, and ever shall. Or, if such a contingency should happen that she shall not, we shall do it for her.

I said she has not fought much for conquest. She has fought much for liberty. Every land on which she has planted her standard has been a freer land from that moment onward. Every sea on which her ships have travelled has been freer to the other nations of the world because a British keel has ploughed its way. Every nation over whom she has thrown a protectorate has grown in wealth, has grown in power and has grown in liberty. The touch of her hand is as the magic touch of some wizard power that quickens and re-animates and stimulates and incarnates; and in her march comes liberty, independence, human rights and the Gospel of a common Christianity. She has been a great overreacher as well as a great fighter. She has been a friend of freedom and of the down-trodden. She has made the world better because of her fighting qualities, and—

"When the war drum throbs no longer,
And the battle-flag is furled
In the parliament of man,
The federation of the world,"
then she shall stand strong among the nations of the world for having brought that grateful consummation of peace. That must be her destiny.

DEATH OF DR. FARRELL.

General regret will be felt all over Canada at the death of Dr. Edward Farrell of Halifax, a gentleman who was not only a leader in his profession, but a well known public man.

He was a prominent Liberal and served in the Nova Scotia legislature from 1874 to 1878, and was a member of the Hill government during that period. He was an unsuccessful candidate for the House of Commons in 1891, and came close to election, his colleague on the Liberal ticket Mr. Russell, being successful.

The deceased gentleman was 58 years old and his death was due to pneumonia and typhoid. A wife and eight children survive him. One of his sons being Lieut. Farrell of the R. C. R. I., this city, and another a young physician practising in Halifax.

It is a pleasure to learn that Hon. Sydney Fisher, the accomplished Minister of Agriculture in the Dominion government, will be among the gentlemen who are to take part in the annual meeting in this city of the New Brunswick Farmer's and Dairymen's Association. Mr. Fisher has done more for the development of agriculture in Canada than all former ministers in that department. He is a practical farmer, as well as a highly educated gentleman, and the Association will feel gratified at his presence and for his advice. Mr. Fisher represents Brome, Quebec, in Parliament and is one of the attractive speakers of that august body.

The Commonwealth of Australia was inaugurated New Year's day at Sydney, with great public rejoicing. The Earl of Hopetown was sworn in as the first governor general of the confederation, and a cable was received from the Queen, rejoicing in the union. The grand celebration, however, will take place the first of May, when the first parliament of the confederation will be formally opened by the Duke of York.

There should be lots of candidates for the Fredericton Mayoralty this year. It will be an exhibition year, and His Future Worship will in all likelihood be called upon to receive not only the Duke and Duchess of York, but also the Governor General and Lady Minto. We should have a good looking board of aldermen this year.

It is an open secret here, says an Ottawa despatch, that Sir Charles Tupper favors his son Sir Hibbert Tupper, as leader of the Tory party. Of course he does, and young Tupper himself, doubtless feels that Canada will go to the dogs if a Tupper is not at the head of the Tories with a prospect of the premiership.

When the Board of School Trustees influenced by the opinion of the press and the ratepayers restored the salary of the High School Principal to its former figure did they dream that the great moral and political reformer would be saving up to become one of the chief backers of an election petition?

A man at Watertown, N. Y., is seeking a divorce from his wife on the ground that he was insane when he married her. If he succeeds in his suit, the precedent will open up a wide field for speculation and possible expansion of the divorce court record.

The Chinaman who assassinated Baron Von Kipper the German Ambassador at Peking, has been beheaded.

THE CITY COUNCIL.

(Continued from First page.)

ASSESSMENT APPEALS.

The assessment appeals committee reported against disturbing the assessment of P. W. Phillips Tribby, who petitioned through his solicitor E. B. Winslow for a reduction. The committee recommended that Moses Mitchell, be relieved from the payment of a tax for 1899, he being a resident of the parish of Bright that year and also that David B. Barker be relieved of the payment of a poll tax.

The report was adopted. The report of the county administration of justice committee, read to the council, showed an expenditure during the year of \$2,083.43, of which the city is to pay one third. A motion that a committee of the council meet with a committee of the county council to adjust the matter was adopted.

A letter was read from C. A. Sampson notifying the council that the term of office of A. A. Sterling as a school trustee had expired.

On motion of Ald. Moore, Mr. Sterling was reappointed to succeed himself.

MORE SCOTT ACT WANTED.

A communication from the Fredericton W. C. T. U. asking for a more rigid enforcement of the Scott act was read to the council, and on motion of Ald. Farrell was referred to the administration of justice committee, they to report back to the council.

Ald. Moore stated in reference to the last petition of a similar nature, that he had referred it to the police magistrate some time ago. He had lately consulted with that official who informed him that during last year 56 complaints had been lodged with him under the Scott act and there had been in all 50 convictions. The six complaints, in which there had been no convictions had been lodged by private citizens and the others by policemen. His instructions to the policemen were never to lodge a complaint unless they had evidence to back it up, and the result was that complaints lodged by them were generally acknowledged.

Ald. Clarke spoke at some length on the question strongly urging that steps be taken to secure a more rigid enforcement of the Scott act. He had sympathy for those who were addicted to the use of liquor and also for those who sold it, and did not feel like denouncing them, but he did think that we should begin the new century by demanding a better enforcement of our laws. He had lately observed persons racing horses on the streets on Sunday, and he thought there ought to be some way of putting a stop to that sort of thing. He would move a Scott act inspector be appointed, provided a capable man could be found for the position.

The motion was not seconded and the matter dropped without further discussion.

THE LICENSE QUESTION.

A lengthy communication from the Chandler, Massey Co., of Toronto, dealer

in surgical instruments complaining because a license fee of \$5 had been exacted from one of their agents and requiring a refund of the amount, was read to the council by the mayor.

City Marshal Roberts, being called upon to explain said that the agent referred to was a retail business and his instructions were to collect from all such who came into competition with our local dealers. He did not collect from commercial travellers who sold only at wholesale.

Ald. Moore thought that the city marshal had been justified in making the collection, as the agent was doing a trade which brought him into competition with local dealers.

Ald. Merrithew was of opinion that it was a mistake to exact license fees in cases like the one regular commercial travellers, and were not obliged to pay licenses in other places. He thought such action on the part of Fredericton was a mistake and calculated to bring the city into disrepute.

Ald. Farrell and McKay did not agree with Ald. Merrithew, but contended on the other hand that the marshal had been justified in making the collection. The city clerk was given instructions to write the firm explaining the license law of the city.

A petition from Michael E. Doohan, praying to be relieved from payment of a license fee of \$6 a month for conducting a grocery store on Regent street, was read to the council. The petitioner explained that he had already paid \$6 and expected to become a ratepayer.

Ald. Farrell thought that the case was an deserving of the favorable consideration of the council. If Mr. Doohan had already paid \$6 he had done more than others similarly situated had done. He did not know whether another man who had lately opened a butcher shop on Queen street had paid a license fee or not and he would be disposed to mete out the same treatment to him. Of course he does, and the prayer of the petition be complied with, which motion was adopted.

An application from James Baskley to rent the rooms over No 4 Hose station as a dwelling house was referred to the fire committee.

THE OIL TANK QUESTION.

A petition was read from Mr. Bullock of the Imperial Oil Company asking for permission to erect a tank for the storing of oil on a lot of land on the old race course.

In connection with the petition the city clerk had prepared a bye law to regulate the storage of oil and other burning fluids, which was read to the council by the mayor, and adopted. The law provides that no person shall store petroleum, naphtha, kerosene or other burning fluids in lots greater than one barrel, without first obtaining permission from the city council by petition, and the buildings or tanks in which the oil is to be stored must first be approved of by the council.

The bye law was considered section by section, adopted and ordered to be published for general information.

A petition was read from John Kilburn, John Palmer, W. J. Scarr and others owning property in the vicinity of the old race course, praying that the prayer of the Imperial Oil Company petition be not granted. The petitioners contend that an oil tank is prejudicial to the interests of property owners, as it is calculated to depreciate value and raise insurance rates.

Ald. Smith said the granting of Mr. Bullock's petition was a matter which the council should deal with very carefully. He for one would oppose erecting an oil tank in the residential part of the city.

Ald. Farrell said that the ratepayers' petition contained the names of some men who had given Mr. Bullock to understand that they approved of his scheme. Regarding Ald. Smith's objection, Ald. Farrell explained that it was necessary to have an oil tank erected in close proximity to a railway, otherwise it would be valueless. The oil had to be pumped direct from the cars to the tank and it was claimed by Mr. Bullock that this method of handling the oil would result in a saving of two cents a gallon to the consumer.

Ald. Vanwart was strongly opposed to granting a privilege of the kind asked for by Mr. Bullock. The people who owned property in the vicinity were opposed to the proposition and their views were worthy of consideration. He contended that the Imperial Oil Company were coming here to serve their own interests and not the interests of the citizens of Fredericton.

After further discussion the petitions of Mr. Bullock was referred to a committee composed of Alds. Smith, Moore, Maxwell, McKay and Ryan, who were empowered to enquire into the whole question and report at the next meeting of the council.

SEWERAGE COMMITTEE.

Ald. Smith submitted the report of the joint committee appointed to enquire into the question of a system of sewerage and moved that it be received, adopted and entered upon the minutes. It will be found in another column.

Ald. Moore and McKay objected to the report being adopted, as they thought it would bind the council to support sewerage and they were not in favor of doing that.

Ald. Smith, Farrell, Merrithew and

Keep Your Feet Warm by
wearing Our



Felt
Footwear

All Sizes, Shapes
and Styles at

Nelson Campbell's

178 QUEEN STREET.

Clarke saw no reason why the council should not adopt the report, and after they had each spoken upon the question Ald. Smith's motion was unanimously adopted.

The chairman of the Alms House committee was empowered to renew the insurance on the Alms House buildings. David B. Barker and W. J. Crowdon were reappointed auditors of the school accounts.

THE FIXED INCOME QUESTION.

Ald. Merrithew moved, seconded by Ald. Vanwart, that a committee be appointed to consider the income assessment question.

Ald. Moore thought the new valuation had afforded the needed relief to the fixed income men and he was opposed to the council taking any action in the matter.

Ald. Farrell, referred to the bill introduced into the legislature last winter by the fixed income men, and to the understanding then arrived at, that if the bill was withdrawn some steps would be taken by the city to remove the grievance. He was thoroughly satisfied with the assessment law, and he believed that a great majority of the city were satisfied with it.

He would vote for the appointment of a committee—not exactly for the purpose of amending the assessment law but to prevent if possible others from having it interfered with without consent of the council. He thought the matter was one which should be taken in hand early.

Ald. Vanwart thought a committee should be appointed to meet the fixed income men and try and arrange some settlement with them. He believed that an understanding of that kind had been arrived at last winter and the members for the county had succeeded in having the bill withdrawn largely on that account.

Ald. Moore was in favor of making no move in the matter.

After a few further remarks on the subject the motion was adopted, and referred to the finance committee.

Ald. Moore read a resolution adopted at a meeting of citizens in the afternoon, recommending the council to make a grant of \$116 towards defraying the cost of entertaining the boys on their way home from South Africa.

He afterwards moved seconded by Ald. Smith, that a check for \$116 for the purpose named in the resolution be issued in favor of T. G. Loggie.

Ald. Farrell made a few remarks in a facetious vein directed at Ald. Moore and concluding with a complimentary reference to our soldier boys and their noble work for the cause of liberty in South Africa.

The motion was unanimously adopted after which the council adjourned.

ROLLED WHEAT.

G. T. Whelpley has just received a lot of fresh ground rolled wheat and rolled oats.—d.

POWER IN WAVE AND TIDE.

Schemes to harness it have been endless and fruitless.

With visions of exhausted coal supplies, even though the end be far off, come thoughts of power from other sources than coal—from wind and water and from the restless ocean waves and tides. Of water power there are a goodly number of important installations, principally in the United States, where direct power distribution from them over comparatively long distances has reached a high state of development. In Great Britain, on the other hand, power from waterfalls is a scarce commodity, and not much is to be hoped for in this direction so that there is something of interest in a recent forecast of the country, with every hill or other point of vantage studded with huge windmills for generating electricity to be subsequently distributed to manufacturing centers. Many years, however, would have to elapse before coal would become sufficiently dear to make such a scheme worth considering in a practical way.

Wave motors and tide power schemes have been almost endless in number. The former have, in a few instances, been used for light pumping work at seaside places, but such pumping outfits have been very far from demonstrating that the wave motor could ever be seriously considered as a prime mover where large powers were demanded—in fact, the wave motor is little better than a toy. As to power from the tides, there is little to be said except that much money has been wasted in vain endeavors to turn it to practical account. The tide power scheme probably always will be alluring and also disappointing.

The disappointment comes from the fact that very few people seem to take the trouble to figure out how much water and how considerable a fall are required to give any useful amount of power. A horsepower for a day of ten hours, for example, would require something like 120 tons of water falling from a height of 100 feet, so that a 500 horsepower factory, say, would need 60,000 tons of water in a 100 foot head. On the basis of 26 cubic feet of water to the ton there would thus be over 2,000,000 cubic feet of water, and this would make a fair sized pond, say about 1000 feet long, 200 feet wide and 10 feet deep.

There is in these figures something that may help to open the eyes of the tide power plan inventor and of those who are in the habit of putting money into such things.—Cassier's Magazine.

If you are going to have a wedding in the family come to the Herald office for your wedding stationery.

E. H. Grove

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Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets
the remedy that cures a cold in one day

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Mince Meat
Fresh and Salt Fish
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LILLEY & SONS,

Queen Street, opp. Barracks, P. O.,
and St. John, N. B.

Raisins

and Fruit Peels.

3 and 4 Crown Californias
Valencias
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Seeded Raisins
Royal Clusters
Dehesa Clusters
Black Baskets
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Citron Peel
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The best

I have ever used is the unanimous opinion of those who have bought

Pillsbury's
Best Flour

My stock of this flour is getting low, and trade conditions are such that I cannot purchase more at the present time. Those in want of the best bread flour in the world should purchase at once.

JAMES HODGE.

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Bread
Pie
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Fancy Cooking of all kinds by
an experienced baker.

MRS. MCGINTY,

Queen Street.

Just below Globe Laundry.

School Debentures.

The Board of School Trustees of Fredericton will receive offers until 24th December instant for Debentures to the amount of two thousand five hundred dollars, to be issued, dated 1st January, 1901, in denominations of five hundred dollars each, with interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, payable half yearly on the 1st of January and 1st of July. These debentures are issued in pursuance of Act of Assembly 50th Victoria, Cap. LXVII: "An Act to authorize the Board of School Trustees of the City of Fredericton to issue debentures for the payment and redemption of their debentures as they fall due." Debentures to run twenty-five years. By order.

CHAS. A. SAMPSON,

Fredericton, Dec. 20, 1900.—d

Farewell 19th Century.

We will commence the 20th century by Laying Out All Short Lengths and Remnants at Greatly Reduced Prices, in some cases less than one half.

JOHN J. WEDDALL

We Take This Opportunity

To wish our Friends and Customers a Happy and Prosperous New Year. We intend to make the year 1901 the best. To do this, we have enlarged our stock of Furniture. Our goods are all the latest styles. Prices right.

LEMONT & SONS.

Agents for Hercules Bed Springs.

Dec. 4th, 1900

DEVER BROTHERS have placed on the counter a lot of Boys' Shirts and Drawers at Half Price.

1852-----1901

We wish our many Friends and Patrons a

HAPPY NEW YEAR

And look to them to make it a prosperous one for us.

Hunt & Macdonald,
Druggists, Queen Street.

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Our Stock is now complete in all the leading makes in

Overcoatings, Suiting and
Trouserings.

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Established 1839

JAMES R. HOWIE
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Is the latest in Long Coats. This, together with the New Box Coat, is the season's most fashionable garment. They are made of English Kersey, Melton or Beavers, colors, Black, Tan and Castor.

One of the above Coats, lined and trimmed with Fur, would make a seasonable gift. Always pleased to show goods and quote prices.

