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A CANNY SCOTT

Is Mr. Ritchie Chancellor of the Exchequer.

A MAN WHO MADE HIS OWN MONEY

And Who is the Best Dressed Man in the Cabinet.

The Scot, proverbial for thrift, has singularly enough never had the opportunity of holding tight the purse-strings of the nation—during the memory of the present generation at all events.

Mr. C. T. Ritchie's first budget, says the London Mail is therefore worthy of remembrance on this ground alone, for the present Chancellor of the Exchequer is a Scotchman, having been born in Dundee in 1838.

Mr. Ritchie, the parliamentarian, has bulked largely in the public eye since he entered the House of Commons in 1874, but Mr. Ritchie, the man, is almost unknown to the great public whose incomes he will influence today. He has filled many public offices in the course of his career, having since 1885 been Secretary to the Admiralty, President of the Board of Trade, and Home Secretary.

Educated at the City of London School he embarked in commercial life directly he cast away from the slate and primer. During his school days he was considered retiring and somewhat nervous—two handicapping characteristics which he apparently shook off when he reached the Home Office. Like Mr. Kipling's "Beetle," he took no interest in "manly games," and even when an epoch-making cricket match was being fought out on the field he might often be found crouching in some out-of-the-way corner devouring a novelette. This last penchant also seems to have left him, for, unlike Mr. Arthur Balfour, he is not to be found nowadays in his private office reading French novels during the storm and stress of parliamentary business.

He made most of his money out of shipping. He used to fill the post of governor of the Union Bank, from which he drew the handsome income of £5,000 a year, a sum equal to his present official salary as Chancellor of the Exchequer. Mr. Ritchie himself attributes all the success he has obtained to his business training, and likes to describe himself as "a plain, common sense business man." It will certainly never be related of him, as it was of Lord Randolph Churchill, that when he first took up the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer he did not know the meaning of ordinary mathematical signs. Lord Randolph Churchill, when first embarked upon the sea of puzzling national statistics, almost pathetically inquired how he was to steer a course through them. "They are made out in the simplest possible way," said one of the permanent officials in whom he had confided—"the decimal system." "Yes, I know," said the budding Chancellor of the Exchequer, passing his hand through his hair, "but I never did know what those d— dots meant." Mr. Ritchie does know his "d— dots." Unemotional, never appealing to an audience by clap-trap, he has never posed as an orator, but is nevertheless a convincing and not unimpressive speaker. He appeals especially to business men, and is fond of using business metaphors. On one point both his friends and foes agree—that at least he never speaks on a subject until he is thoroughly master of it. Mr. Ritchie never jests. Some say that he is a true Scotsman in that he cannot see a joke, but this is a baseless libel.

But whatever his sense of humor may be, Mr. Ritchie is volcanic when roused, but these failures of temperament do not interfere with his being the best-dressed member of the Cabinet. A parliamentary correspondent once described him as "a dream in rippling gray cashmere and the whitest of tall white hats."

A True Brain Food.

must replace the feeling of lassitude and mental tiredness by keenness and strength of mind. Not that it goes

directly to the brain, that were foolish. The true brain food must be carried by rich, red blood. If mental fatigue worries and alarms you, look not to the brain, but the stomach and assimilative organs. No remedy yet discovered, possesses the marvellous brain strengthening power that Ferrozone has demonstrated in thousands of cases. Ferrozone does not stimulate the brain into a fitful glow, but by improving digestion, strengthening the nervous system, stimulating assimilation, giving new strength to the heart, it sends a stream of red vitalizing blood to the brain. This is a true brain food. Ferrozone is sold by all reliable druggists.

WEEDS AND TORY VOTES.

What a Manitoba Government Official Looked for Last Winter and What He Found.

Ottawa, May 16.—Shall the men we pay to run the country talk about the way the country is run? That is what bothered the House of Commons today. There is going to be an election in Manitoba. The writs are not out, but the campaigners are. Among them there seem to be some civil servants. The government was told of this, and when the opposition stated the situation it held up its hands in pious horror and appealed for the civil servants heads of the civil servants who have been talking politics. Heads alone would appease their wrath. To explain his guillotine proposal, Dr. Roche, who led the attack, said that after 1896 this government had declared that no civil servant should take part in politics, and had made examples of a hundred and fifty Conservative office holders of the West since 1896. As is generally the case, there are two sides to this story. There are the dismissals of the Liberal Federal government and the dismissals of the Manitoba Conservative government.

Dr. Roche told the House that the Liberals had dismissed a hundred and fifty men in seven years. Mr. McCreary said that was a long way below the record. The Conservative government of Manitoba has only been alive for two years. In that time it has dismissed seven hundred Liberals from the service of the province. From the general to the specific is a delightfully easy step. The House took it. A beautiful expose of the political methods of the west was the result.

There is a certain intensity about vote-gathering west of the lakes. The East has been in the game of politics for a long time, but the West seems to have nothing to learn from it. A lot of the Conservative civil servants out there are hired by the Government of the province for the purpose of talking politics and organizing campaigns. The noxious weed inspector of the province is the man who plans the campaigns for the administration of Mr. Roblin. Mr. McCreary met him in a remote parish in the depth of winter and a political campaign, looking in the snow for noxious weeds and in public meetings for votes. He found more of the latter, but continues to draw his salary for the former.

From the specific the Opposition have found it comfortable to drift back to the general, but the Western members of the Government side found it inconvenient to let them go. The Liberals were in a reminiscent mood and answered the principles enumerated in the Conservative speeches by references to recent campaigns. These seemed to have a good deal more interest for the members than the dry declarations of the other side. The result of the whole thing was a declaration from Sir Wilfrid that he is still opposed to political partisanship on the part of civil servants, and that the case of Manitoba would be looked into. Another result was the defeat of the vote of want of confidence by a majority of 49.

The Coat Beneath the Husk.

In the milling of flour a bad practice is often made of removing the coat of the wheat immediately beneath the husk. The result of this is to deprive the product of a greater part of the gluten, which is the most valuable ingredient of flour. The only portion of the grain which should be removed is the outer covering of bran. It is in observing this principle closely that the makers of "Ogilvie's" flour produce such a good article. They make a flour that is very rich in gluten and therefore very valuable as a food.

Monkey Brand Soap makes copper like gold, tin like silver, crockery like marble, and windows like crystal.

A BAPTIST NOW.

Rev. E. B. Chestnut left the Presbyterian Church.

Toronto, May 16.—The Rev. E. B. Chestnut of Toronto last night at Dovercourt Road Baptist Church received Rev. E. B. Chestnut into full fellowship with the Baptist Church. Mr. Chestnut for twenty-three years labored as a Presbyterian minister, but being opposed to infant baptism and several other tenets of Presbyterian doctrine he at last decided to sever his connection with the Presbyterian Church and throw in his lot with the Baptists. Mr. Chestnut has not yet received a call, but expects to go to the Canadian west. Baptist ministers are scarce in Canada, however, and undoubtedly he will soon be called to some church. A man of fine physical appearance, he does not look more than 35, and last night when he told the council he was 46 everyone looked surprised. He was born and brought up in County Tyrone, Ireland, and studied for the Presbyterian ministry.

"When I was ordained to the Presbyterian ministry," said Mr. Chestnut, in making his statements to the Baptist Council, "I had views of what constitutes the work of a Christian minister different from those I have had since. I believe the reading of Spurgeon's sermons and writings more than anything else decided me in making my present step. After preaching for a time in the Presbytery of Tyrone, I came to Canada in 1889 and received a call to St. Catharines. After this I went to New Westminster for a time, but returned to the Presbytery of Hamilton, accepting a call to Carleton Place, where I stayed until a short time ago. When I left the Presbyterian Church, which I did with a certain amount of regret, I left with the best wishes of every minister in the Presbytery."

Mr. Chestnut said that he believed that baptism by immersion was the Scriptural way, but while he thought baptism was all right in its place, he would not put it before regeneration. Some Presbyterian churches, said he, do not draw a sufficiently clear line between themselves and the world. As for an open communion, he did not think it was right. Only persons who have been thoroughly converted should be allowed to sit at the communion table. Mr. Chestnut said that while he had been in a measure successful in bringing sinners to Christ during his twenty-three years as a Presbyterian minister, he would regret very much if the Lord spared him for another twenty-three years to labor in the Baptist cause if he did not have better results.

Rev. Dr. Stewart presided at the Council and Rev. Dr. Thomas gave Mr. Chestnut the band of fellowship on behalf of the Baptists of Toronto. Every Baptist church in the city was represented in Council.

A year or two ago Mr. Chestnut at that time a member of the Presbytery of Hamilton, professed Baptist views in the Dovercourt Street Church, Toronto, and was understood to have withdrawn from the Presbyterian church. He afterwards returned to the Presbytery and made explanation, which resulted in his name being retained on the roll of the Presbytery.

Why Catarrh is Fatal.

Because it pours a flood of poisons into the circulation that saps strength and digestion so materially as to render the body incapable of resisting disease, and consumption is the result. Catarrh is quickly cured by Catarrh-ozone, a fragrant germ destroying vapor that goes to the root of the disease. It soothes and heals the inflamed mucous surfaces, clears the head and throat, and positively never fails to perfectly cure Bronchitis, Asthma, or Catarrh. Nothing is so good for diseases of the respiratory organs as Catarrh-ozone. Large outfit \$1. Small size 25c. Druggists or by mail from Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont.

Damaging Forest Fires.

Winnipeg, May 16.—Owing to the absence of rain, prairie and bush fires are causing enormous damage in the west. Word reached the city today of terrible forest fires raging on both sides of Lake Winnipeg. The fires commenced evidently about three days ago, and parties arriving from Selkirk say that an army of soldiers could not stop the conflagration. The district on fire covers thousands of acres of valuable timber lands, chiefly the property of the Dominion government.

The loss of personal property is also tremendous, and over a hundred families have lost their homes and stock. The fire is reported to extend from along both sides of Lake Winnipeg, running right up into Kildonan, where the cultivated lands have stopped its course about ten miles from the city.

Mr. E. F. Stephenson, commissioner of crown timber lands, just returned from the lake, says the whole country on either side of the lake is either on fire or the fire has run through it, leaving nothing but ruins of the trees and buildings. Valuable government timber is being destroyed, but they are powerless to do anything to check the fire. The timber is parched dry, and the undergrowth is very rank and like tinder, owing to the scarcity of rain this spring. Through this the fire has run with terrible rapidity. The high winds have helped, and the embers have jumped the trails thirty and forty feet, and carried the fire to the growth beyond. The area covered is about 300 square miles, stretching from Tyndall to Balsam Bay, from there to Gimli, and from Winnipeg Beach down to Selkirk. Many homes have been destroyed in the German settlement, and all buildings where the fire has reached have been destroyed. Fences, barns, farm houses and valuable timber is burnt to an amount Mr. Stephenson cannot estimate. So far as known no lives have been lost, but many families are destitute.

Fires are also reported from the Dauphin district. The Canadian Northern track was burned over for some distance, preventing the Swan River train going through last night. All the logs and lumber belonging to the Swan River Lumber Co. at Fisher's Siding have been burned. The loss is estimated at \$30,000. Only a few days ago their mill was burned. The other mills are being well guarded, and are believed to be out of danger.

The village of St. Claude, in southern Manitoba, had a very narrow escape from destruction yesterday, fires surrounding the place.

HONEST LETTERS

Still Tell The Joyful News That Paine's Celery Compound Cures When Physicians Fail.

A Tara, Ont., Gentleman Says, "After I Had Finished the Third Bottle of the Compound I Considered Myself a New Man."

For years, men and women in every rank and walk of life have sounding the praises of Paine's Celery Compound, and telling of its victories over disease and death. Those who were most heavily burdened with disease, victims of suffering pronounced incurable by doctors, and who stood on the brink of the grave, are the people who most gratefully remember Prof. Phelps, of Dartmouth College, the eminent physician and scientist who discovered Paine's Celery Compound, the medicine that never fails to conquer blood diseases, dyspepsia, rheumatism, neuralgia, liver and kidney troubles. Mr. T. Young, of Tara, Ont., happily rescued from a complication of dangerous ailments, writes as follows:

"After suffering for years with dyspepsia, sleeplessness, nervous prostration, loss of appetite, and a weak and tired feeling, and after consulting the best physicians in my locality, and having tried a great many so-called cures advertised in the papers, and receiving no benefit from any of them, I was persuaded to try a bottle of Paine's Celery Compound. I noticed an improvement before the first bottle was finished; and after I had finished the third bottle I considered myself a new man; all this was done by Paine's Celery Compound. I can now go about my work with my old time life and vigor; my sleep is sweet and sound, and my appetite good."

If you are in need of free medical advice, write to Consulting Physician's Department, The Wells & Richardson Co., Limited, Montreal, Que. All correspondence is sacredly confidential.

Education will make a man the better workman, and the workman a better man.

The Druggists are Agreed

that the most reliable Corn and Wart remover, is Putnam's Painless Corn and Wart Extractor, which has been used with universal satisfaction for more than thirty years. We recommend "Putnam's."

ESTRANGEMENT

Between Balfour and Chamberlain.

PRIME MINISTER PUBLICLY AFFRONTED BY OLD SUPPORTERS.

Chamberlain Would Have Given Canada a Preference.

London, May 16.—Premier Balfour's reply to the deputation opposing a remission of the corn tax and Mr. Chamberlain's epoch-making speech at Birmingham, both delivered yesterday, indicate that there is a distinct line of cleavage in the Cabinet. The Prime Minister's answer to the deputation was received with jeers from the staunchest and oldest of his supporters. No British Prime Minister was ever subjected to so many threats, rebukes and interruptions while delivering an address.

The Morning Post says editorially that it is plain, in spite of the impressive scene when the deputation was heard yesterday, that the government seems determined to persist in the huge blunder of abandoning the corn tax. "Mr. Chamberlain's speech," it continues, "separates him from official Conservatism and Liberalism as well, but undoubtedly it will appeal to millions of the best of Britons."

"Unless the question of Imperial trade is settled, I do not believe there will be a continued union of the Empire. The business of British statesmen is to hold on to and encourage the trade of the colonies with the motherland. Canada is the greatest and the most prosperous of our self-governing colonies, the most backward in contributing to the common defence, but the most forward in endeavoring to unite the Empire by means of preferential trade treatment."

"The Canadian ministers told me that if the motherland would give a drawback of a shilling a quarter on corn they would be prepared to give further a preference to the trade of Great Britain."

"Had I a free hand I would have agreed, while there is still time to consolidate the Empire."

"If we make a mistake in local legislation, it can be corrected afterwards. If we make a mistake in Imperial policy, it may be irretrievable."

"I believe in an Empire self-sustaining, self-sufficient, able to maintain itself against all rivals."

Mr. Chamberlain is supported by a large majority of the government and independent newspapers. The comparison is constantly made between the strength and clearness of Mr. Chamberlain's utterances and the feebleness shown by Mr. Balfour.

For Sea-Sickness Nausea,

and maladies of this type yield quickly to the almost magical power of Nerviline, and if you suffer periodically from any of these troubles, just keep Nerviline at hand. A few drops in sweetened water will give almost instant relief and in the course of half an hour the cure is completed. Your money back if you do not find it so.

Thunderstorms are more frequent in Iowa than in any other part of the world. The average is about one every four days. Sumatra has eighty-six in a year and Rio Janeiro fifty-one.

It is more important to do right than to be prosperous and happy.

Talking should be an exercise of the brain, rather than of the tongue.

Do not think what you would like to do, but what you ought to do.

Life's smallest acts and humblest duties flash with divine meaning.

Money will buy every specie of service, it will not buy love.