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SCHOOL QUESTION.

May Again Prove a Trouble-some One to Parliament.

WILL NORTH WEST AUTONOMY BILL

Propose Separate Schools for the New Provinces?

(Cor. Toronto News, Ind.)

Ottawa, Feb. 17.—Naturally the Autonomy Bill is the uppermost question among the members of the House at the present time. If it were not for the Separate School issue involved, it would be a simple piece of legislation that would be disposed of easily and expeditiously. But members of the Government and members of the House find themselves in a very difficult position in dealing with the question. It was upon this very issue that the Liberals gained office in 1896. Consequently it becomes difficult for the Administration to fasten Separate Schools on that vast territory from the boundary of Manitoba to the Rocky Mountains. Yet that is what the Government seems prepared to do.

THE MINISTRY'S INTENTIONS

In well informed circles it is accepted as the settled policy of the Government to react in the new bill the clause under which Separate Schools are now authorized in the Territories. Every possible influence is being exerted to make this policy acceptable to members on both sides of the House. It is being represented as a purely constitutional question, and doubt is thrown upon the validity of the measure to establish Separate Schools in the new Province for all time against the wishes of aim is apparently to chloroform those representatives whom the country would naturally expect to voice the opposition to the measure.

PREMIER HAULTAIN'S ATTITUDE.

In this connection it is feared that Premier Haultain will not offer any serious opposition to the bill in that shape. This is an important point gained in favor of the Church. He represents the territories as they are today, and is regarded as sure to be the Premier of one of the new Provinces. If he is willing to accept autonomy with Separate Schools attached, it will provide a powerful leverage to move hesitating members in the same direction. The motive that impels Mr. Haultain to that course is probably the politician's inclination not to throw down the gauntlet to an organized vote. He knows the influence of the Church, that it moves as a mass against the public man who sets himself against its purposes, and it may be that he prefers to work with it rather than take the chances of being crushed by it.

WHAT WILL MR. SIFTON DO?

If, as suspected, the advocates of Separate Schools have secured him as an ally, they have accomplished a good deal. This fear of Premier Haultain has raised the question in the minds of many as to what Mr. Sifton will do. He is out of the country at present. Is it because of a desire to avoid embarrassment? Will he return to take part in the debate? And if he does what will be his attitude? He made his reputation by fighting against imposing a Separate School system upon the Province of Manitoba. Chiefly because of his success in the memorable struggle of 1896 he was the acceptable representative of the West in the Cabinet. Will he absent himself from Parliament, or will he return and champion the new Provinces as he did Manitoba? He should do that if it would necessarily involve his retirement from the Government. Another form the question takes is whether he will remain away until the Act is passed, and continue to hold his place in the ministry. If this also has been accomplished—the silence and acquiescence of Mr. Sifton—it marks a double victory for the forces that are behind the Church, Mr. Haultain and Mr. Sifton, by reason of their personal abilities, as well as of their representative positions, will be powerful allies for the Government, as they would be potent forces against the proposed bill.

WESTERN MEN ARE PUZZLED.

The uncertainty regarding the course of these leaders has a confusing effect upon the Western members. Some of them doubtless will be found opposing the Separate School clause of the bill, but their attacks must necessarily be weakened by the lack of leaders who have the experi-

ence of such a conflict, and who could claim to represent not one constituency only, but the whole West. If the Territorial Premier and Minister of Interior provide a shield for the silent Western member, the task of fighting the bill will be rendered still more difficult.

WHAT OF THE ORANGEMEN.

What will Dr. Sproule do? He is the Grand Master of the Orange Association. In that capacity he represents a body of sentiment in this Province and the West that is unitedly and positively opposed to any extension of the Separate School system. In all probability he will lead a determined attack upon that clause of the bill. There is no other course open to him, if he wishes to remain in public life. Mr. Y. Clarke Wallace saw, and took, the straight path in 1896. He was a more forceful man in some respects than the present Grand Master.

WHAT WILL MR. BORDEN DO?

A good deal of speculation is also indulged in as to what the leader of the Opposition will do. His Quebec following is not numerous, but it is influential in the party councils, and may swing him into line with those who seem ready to languidly oppose or silently accept the whole thing. Such a policy would be most unpopular in Ontario, whence Mr. Borden draws most of his support. It would lessen the enthusiasm of thousands of his sworn supporters and alienate the increasingly large independent element. The question is a difficult one for Mr. Borden, no doubt, but the safe course is the one that runs parallel with sound principle. If he should decide to adopt a vigorous policy in opposition, it would become difficult for the natural opponents of Separate Schools to maintain an attitude of silence or acquiescence. He would besides stimulate those who under any circumstances will resist the Separate School clause in the new bill.

Upper Queensbury.

(Special Correspondence to Herald.)

Feb. 13.—January was a very cold and stormy month, and February, so far, has not been much better. Owing to the high winds which have prevailed for the greater part of the winter, the roads have been drifted very badly and are at times nearly impassable. Our two road masters, however, are onto their job, and keep them broken down as well as possible.

We did not get our January thaw, and it was missed very much, but we may possibly get a February one before the month expires.

This place and vicinity presents a very busy aspect, when ever the weather permits, all our men being at work at their various occupations. The lumbermen, despite the numerous storms, are getting along very well hauling their logs, and several have bark to haul as soon as the road can be broken out on the river. This place has its share of visitors this winter as usual.

J. C. Whitehead of Port Hawkesbury, Cape Breton, spent several days here quite recently with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Whitehead. He has been six years since Mr. Whitehead last visited his old home, and he was warmly welcomed by his many relatives and friends.

The Rev. A. and Mrs. Kenney are now visiting in this place, the guests of his sister, Mrs. Moses Parent, Upper Queensbury Hotel. Mr. and Mrs. Kenney have been spending the winter in Ontario, and are now on their way home.

Mr. and Mrs. Allan Kenney of Carleton Co., were also guests at the Upper Queensbury Hotel recently.

The Rev. Haron Kenney occupied the pulpit in the Baptist church last Sunday afternoon and preached a very impressive sermon to a large and appreciative audience.

Mr. and Mrs. Simon Manuel intend visiting relatives in Millville in the near future.

Mrs. Edith Bartlett is now spending a couple of weeks with relatives at Bear Island.

Hartford and Roy Hagerman who are now in the employ of the Shaw Co., Hawkesbury, are working in Dumfries.

Mrs. S. W. Parent is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Harry Currie, for a few weeks.

The many friends of Mrs. William S. Parent, who has been visiting her old home since New Years, will regret to learn that her visit has been saddened by the death of her mother, Mrs. Rideout, which took place only a few days ago. Mrs. Parent will return home very soon and has the sympathy of many friends because of the sad termination of her visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Hinziah Ketch of this place are now in Woodstock, being called there by the illness of Mrs. Ketch's father, Mr. Frederick Tapley.

La grippe has ravaged this section of the country and its effects, especially on the older people, are very marked.

Mr. Ira Hagerman, who was critically ill for several weeks, is, we are pleased to say, able to be out again. This reflects great credit on Dr. Saunders, the attending physician.

LEW WALLACE.

Some Details of His strenuous and Eminent Career.

GET INSPIRATION FOR "BEN HUR"

From a Visit to the Holy Land.

Gen. Lew Wallace, who died last week at his home in Indiana, years ago achieved widespread distinction as a lawyer, legislator, soldier, author and diplomat, and was a man of exceptional refined manners, broad culture, and imposing personal appearance. He was a son of David Wallace, who was elected Governor of Indiana by the Whigs in 1837. His birthplace was Brookville, Franklin County, Ind., where he was born April 10, 1827.

Although General Wallace was famous as a soldier long before he entered the field of letters, it was through his authorship of "Ben Hur," and several other popular works that he became known to the largest number of people. "Ben Hur" was dramatized eighteen years after the publication of the book, the sale of which in Canada, England and Continental Europe, as well as in the United States, was tremendous.

As a boy Lew Wallace was a keen lover of books, and his father's possession of a large library afforded him an opportunity to become acquainted with much of the best literature of the time. From his mother he inherited a love of painting and drawing, but these instincts were overpowered by his desire for a more active life. His mother died when he was only ten years old, and from that time on he refused to submit patiently to restraint. An effort was made to send him to the town school. It was only partially successful. Later his father put him in college at Crawfordsville, but his stay there was brief.

At an early age he commenced the study of law, receiving valuable instruction from his father, and at the end of four years was admitted to the bar. He used to say that the law was the most detestable of all human occupations. It was said that he was unable to prepare a case, but when it came to trial he accepted the statements of his partner as to the law and the evidence and then, following his own convictions as to the merits of the case, made an appeal which rarely failed to be effective.

It was during his career as a lawyer that he wrote his Mexican novel, "The Fair God," writing at odd intervals whenever the mood struck him. He carefully examined and scrutinized each page of his manuscript, and if it displeased him in any particular he rewrote it time and again until he became satisfied with the result.

As a volunteer he entered the army in the war with Mexico, and won the rank of Second Lieutenant in the First Indian Volunteers. After the Mexican war Wallace took up as a recreation the study of military tactics, and went so far as to instruct a company of militia in the manoeuvres of Napoleon's Zouaves.

When the civil war broke out he offered himself for service and was appointed Adjutant General of Indiana. Soon afterward he was made Colonel of a regiment of zouaves. His regiment so distinguished itself during the campaign that after three months' service, it was re-organized as the Eleventh Indiana Volunteers, and ordered to Missouri. While there Wallace was made Brigadier General. At the capture of Fort Donelson he led a division, and was the first Federal officer of the rank to enter the fort.

At the battle of Pittsburg Landing, or Shiloh, Gen. Wallace commanded the Third Division, Army of the Tennessee, and took an important part in the operations. For his gallantry he was officially complimented. Gen. Wallace also commanded at Monocacy, Md., where he was defeated, in 1864, by Gen. Early, and was later superseded in command by Gen. Ord.

He was a member of the commission appointed to try the assassin of President Lincoln, in which capacity he was engaged during the summer of 1865.

Shortly after the close of the civil war Gen. Wallace became Governor of New Mexico, to which office he was appointed by President Hayes, and later he was appointed Minister to Turkey. For several years prior to his Governorship he had been engaged in writing "Ben-Hur," and he completed the story at Santa Fe. It was offered to Harper & Brothers and published by them in 1880. During his three years' residence at Constantinople he discharged his official

duties with credit to himself and honor to his government. He gained the friendship and confidence of the Sultan, and when he retired from his position as Minister the Sultan offered him a post in his own Diplomatic Corps, which was declined.

After turning over the Ministry to his successor, Gen. Wallace made a tour of the Holy Land and visited those scenes described in "Ben-Hur" which, up to then, he had only seen in imagination. During this journey he was entertained as the guest of the Sultan. Palaces were placed at his disposal and a retinue of servants and a detachment of soldiers accompanied him. Places sacred to the Mohammedan were thrown open to him, and everywhere he was treated with the highest respect.

The books of Gen. Wallace, which include, besides those named, the "Life of Christ," "The Life of Benjamin Harrison," and "The Prince of India," had a remarkable success. In composing his books he had the peculiar habit of writing first upon a slate, then copying the lines on paper, and afterward recopying and pruning his composition until it met with his approval. It used to be said that frequently he wrote but one line a day, and then scratched that out within the next twenty-four hours.

He married in 1852, Susan Elston, daughter of Col. Isaac Elston of Crawfordsville, Ind., herself the author of several works in prose.

Kingsditch.

(Special Correspondence to Herald.)

Feb. 16.—The weather has been very cold of late and owing to the bad roads, our stage driver, Mr. Chas. Poore, cannot make his regular trips.

Councillor A. E. Cliff, while leading a cow the other day, met with a painful accident, the cow became unmanageable, breaking one of his ribs and receiving other injuries. He is now doing nicely under the skillful treatment of Dr. R. Wilby.

Miss Annie Persey, who has been visiting relatives in Kingsditch, returned to her home in the Celestial.

Mr. Harvey Mills had the misfortune to cut his foot quite badly the other day, but his many friends hope to see him around again in a short time.

Mr. Harry Kitchen, who has been sick with pleurisy and congestion is improving under the care of Dr. R. Wilby.

Our school which has been closed since the fall term is now opened, the teacher being Miss D. Young of Tay Creek.

Annie, Mary and Charles Cliff are going across the river to school in Queensbury.

Mr. John Porter of Kingsditch is beginning his spring work, sawing wood for the people in this vicinity.

Mr. John Anderson, ex-M. P. P., and Mr. Grant passed through this place stopping at the Kingsditch hotel.

A VISITOR FROM RUSSIA.

Mr. L. W. Johnson, who Came Here on the Outbreak of the War, Tells of Conditions.

Toronto, Feb. 18.—Mr. J. W. Johnson, a son of English parents, who was born in St. Petersburg, Russia, is staying, together with his father, at 181 Delaware Ave., in this city. Mr. Johnson, sr., was manager of a large manufacturing establishment in St. Petersburg, but on the outbreak of the war feared serious internal troubles, and with his son, who was engaged in agriculture in Finland, decided to leave the country. He eventually came to Canada to reside.

Mr. Johnson, jr., is a prospective student at the Gushp Agricultural College, and purposes taking up land in Canada. He left Russia last April, when the people were confident of their success in the war. The Russians, he said, knew far less than people in other countries of the war and the conditions in their own country. Fully 80 per cent. of the inhabitants are uneducated, and in some parts the proportion is higher.

Censorship of incoming mail is very rigid, but is relaxed somewhat in outgoing matter. Private letters, parcels and papers are carefully inspected, and objectionable matter excluded. The rule is less stringent in the case of foreigners. English residents of St. Petersburg, whose number is large, frequently receive mail uncensored. Nearly all the manufacturing undertakings are managed by foreigners, either English or Germans.

IF YOU ARE LOSING WEIGHT

Your system is out of order and Ferrozone is what is needed to start a re-building process. Ferrozone makes new tissues, forms wholesome blood, strengthens the nerves and keeps your physical condition up to the proper standard. "I lost fifteen pounds through La Grippe," writes Cyril Lash of Hartford, "but soon regained my former weight and improved my health by using Ferrozone. It's the best re-builder and finest tonic I ever used." Use Ferrozone—it assures health. Price 50c. at druggists.

SOME POINTERS.

For Young Fellows Who Want to Get Ahead.

CLOTHES DO NOT MAKE THE MAN,

But They Help in Many Instances.

Toronto Star.—Clothes do not make the man, is an old and respected saying, but it has probably done more harm than good in the world. The boy who sets out in life attaching importance to the idea that clothes do not make the man is very likely to hamper himself a great deal and miss some good opportunities for advancement before he learns that clothes are very much worth considering. They do not make the man, but, to strangers, they do, in a general way, denote the kind of a man who is inside of them.

At a recent meeting of newspaper publishers in Toronto the members were discussing the difficulty of getting machine operators. Mr. A. C. Donaldson of Galt, made a suggestion: "If you have," he said, "an apprentice in your office who always wears a clean collar and a neat tie, who keeps his clothes tidy, and cares something about his personal appearance, do not hesitate to teach him to use the type-setting machine. That kind of boy will not be slouchy and untidy in his handling of an expensive machine. He will take a personal pride in caring for its delicate mechanism."

Clothes do not make the man, but the man should make the clothes what they should be. To dress to expensively is a fault more often with women than with men, although some young men seem flattered if they can dress in such a way as to compel attention. They hamper themselves quite as much as those who attract attention by caring nothing about their clothes. A man should so dress that his clothes will neither outshine himself, nor detract from his appearance. A man's coat is as much a part of him—in the opinion of the stranger who meets him—as is the arm inside of it. His hat has as much to do with the expression of his countenance—as it impresses a stranger—as has his nose.

Nor should a young fellow say he does not care what strangers think of him, or what anybody thinks. Everything depends on what strangers think of you—much on what they think of you at the first sight. The young man of twenty probably has not yet met a single one of the men with whom he will be most closely associated in his life-work. Some fine day when he is feeling well, and is at his best, he will attract the attention of some stranger with whom he is doing business. He will run across him somewhere else. It may end in an offer to quit his present line of work, and enter into another, and he will accept the chance. This kind of thing is occurring every day in Toronto. When a young fellow gets a really good opening in this way, people call it luck, but the person to whom it came was dressed becomingly and carried himself correctly. The stranger noticed him; saw that he looked like the kind of a fellow he was looking for, and, on chatting with him, found that the inside of his head appeared to be as sensible as the outside was pleasing.

It makes a boy's gorge rise to read about goody-goodies in the story books their maiden aunts sent them on their birthdays, but they turn to far in revolt of these natural little prigs. They model their speech and deportment too much on the "smart fellow" in the store or office, who doesn't care a snap for anybody alive, and who is going to secure another job—when he gets discharged, which soon happens. When a young man sees a few of these fellows get the medicine their disease calls for, he recovers without treatment. A young man does not need to be a dude or a sissy, but he can depend on it that clothes count, manners count, and the good-will of strangers is worth having.

TO BREAK UP A COLD

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Lifebuy Soap—disinfectant—is strongly recommended by the medical profession as safeguard against infectious diseases.