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ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

The Japanese People Have Kindly Feelings

TOWARDS GREAT BRITAIN.

King Edward's Influence on International Relations.

UTTERANCES OF THE TOKIO PRESS ON THE SITUATION.

In view of the marked success of Japan, England's ally, in the current war, the feelings of the Japanese people towards Great Britain are interesting. The Anglo-Japanese alliance has now been subjected for a period of almost nine months to a severe test. Do the Japanese think that England has been cold and un-servicable, or do they consider that she has discharged her duty fairly and unrightly, with sympathy and yet without partiality? Carries a Tokio correspondent of the London Times. The utterances of the Tokio journals in connection with the King's birthday throw light upon this subject. He translates parts of their leading articles:

The Jiji Shimbun:
The wholesome influence that has been exercised on international relations by the visits of the King of England to foreign countries is not small. Notable among the events that His Majesty has contributed to bring about have been, in the first place, complete removal of the traditional barrier which for so many years separated France and England, so that fresh guarantees have been furnished for the peace of Europe; and that in the second place, the conclusion of the Anglo-Japanese alliance, which never previously dreamed of by European politicians, constitutes in its turn a guarantee for the peace of the Orient. Unfortunately there has been a rupture of the pacific relations between Russia and Japan. Yet when we reflect that this war, while on the other hand it serves to check the selfish aggressiveness of Russia, helps, on the other, to consolidate the foundations of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, thus contributing to the permanent tranquility of the Far East, we have to admit that the great purpose of the alliance has been promoted by the contest. The attitude of the British Government towards the war has been just and enlightened. Not only did England proclaim at the beginning of the fight her strict neutrality and thereafter adhere unflinchingly to the duties of a neutral, but also the manifestations of British public opinion have shown clearly that in the event of any third power assisting Russia England would observe the terms of the alliance in giving aid to Japan. Moreover, British subjects have subscribed liberally to our military relief funds and have contributed money and articles to our Red Cross Society and other objects connected with the war. Such was to be expected of an ally perhaps; but we cannot be blind to the fact His Majesty's sympathy served largely as an incentive to his subjects. Our people are profoundly grateful for these evidences of our ally's friendship, and we rejoice to offer on this auspicious occasion our sincerest wishes for the welfare of His Majesty and of the British people.

NOT TRANSIENT FRIENDSHIP.

Nici Nici Shimbun:—

It is not a mere transient sentiment of friendship that moves us to offer most abundant congratulations to His Majesty King Edward VII., Sovereign of the great and affluent Empire which we have the honor and pleasure to call our ally. His Majesty pays profound attention to matters of the State and of Society. The world has witnessed how every international question becomes an object of immediate solicitude with him. That His Majesty promoted the Anglo-Japanese Alliance was primarily because of his ardent desire to secure peace in the Far East, and if, most unhappily, Japan and Russia have had to take up arms, we owe it to the alliance that limits have been set to the area of the conflict, and that the attitudes of the various European States toward it have been clearly defined. If through the direct or indirect results of the alliance the war be soon brought to an end and

its sequel satisfactorily arranged, the benefits conferred by the alliance and the services rendered by it will be incomparable. It will have fulfilled our utmost expectations. We unite with all our fellow-nationals, on this joyful occasion, in wishing His Majesty long life and boundless prosperity.

THE KING'S ACHIEVEMENTS.

Asahi Shimbun:—

Not four full years have passed since King Edward came to the throne, yet in that brief time the achievements of his country have added largely to the brilliancy of its recent history. The great work of unification in South Africa had scarcely been completed when the policy of "magnificent isolation" was abandoned and an alliance cemented with ten-thousand-miles-distant Japan, while the world looked with astonishment at this bold and enlightened act, and Japan was enabled to pursue her progressive policy towards Far Eastern neighbors. It is true that the necessity subsequently confronted her of drawing the sword to restrain Russian aggressions in Manchuria, but to the alliance she owes it that the scope of the combat has been limited strictly to one quarter of the Orient. Then followed England's understanding with France. Our readers do not require to be reminded of the influence this understanding has exercised on Great Britain's position alike in Europe and in the Far East. The sum of the matter is that King Edward's government and people have succeeded in dealing with the most vital questions of world policies that confronted them. As their allies we heartily congratulate them on their success. These achievements may be said to be His Majesty's. 'Tis said that Kings reign but do not govern, King Edward, however, not only reigns well, but governs well. Such a Sovereign does England possess. No wonder that our ally is a great and powerful one. From their hearts our countrymen are grateful for the sympathy which His Majesty's Government and his people have shown toward them as allies, and with our congratulations on this happy occasion we desire to offer an expression of our profound thanks.

OFFERS CONGRATULATIONS.

The Kokumin, after dwelling on the generally satisfactory condition of Great Britain's foreign relations, says:

We unite with our fellow-nationals in offering congratulations to the Monarch of our allied country on the occasion of His Majesty's birthday, and in praying for the prosperity of the King and his court as well as for the perpetually increasing welfare of his people. That at any time of national difficulty we shall have the sincere sympathy of England, and that she will extend to us the moral support she is now actually extending we recognize with the utmost gratitude, and we welcome this opportunity of discharging the pleasant duty of avowing to His Majesty the sincere thanks of his country's ally.

These translations are from the columns of four leading journals. All the minor newspapers write in a similar strain, displaying a degree of unanimity which had never previously been witnessed except in connection with the fete of the Mikado himself.

IS YOUR BREATH BAD?

Bad breath is one of the early symptoms of catarrh which should be checked at once and not allowed to run into consumption. The surest cure is fragrant healing Catarrh-ozone which cures catarrh by removing its cause. No case is too chronic—even the most stubborn yield in a short time to the balsamic vapor of Catarrh-ozone. It makes cures that last, for once cured by Catarrh-ozone you stay cured. Catarrh-ozone is pleasant, convenient and safe to use, relieves almost instantly and is guaranteed to cure every type of catarrh, bronchitis and asthma. Use only Catarrh-ozone, complete outfit \$1.00; sample size 25c.

S. FONTINALIS.

Is the Brook Trout and the Sea Trout the Same Fish?

In "Forest and stream" are occasional contributions to the interesting question upon which anglers are much mixed in opinion. The issue of that journal for Dec. 10 contains the following upon the subject from a well known New Brunswick authority:

Editor Forest and Stream:

Among all the writers on Fish and Fishing who contribute to the columns of the oldest and best known sporting paper in America, there is no one whose pleasant gossip is looked for with more eagerness or read with more interest by the Old Ang-

ler than that furnished by your usually well-informed correspondent, E. T. T. Chambers. Much to the writer's regret he reads in your issue of November 19 nearly two columns of information (?) respecting what Mr. C. calls the "sea-run trout of the Saguenay and its tributaries;" those found in the lower part of the St. Lawrence, in the bays and harbors of P. E. I., in the mouth of the Caspédia in the Bay Chaleurs, and in the tidal waters of the Moisie the Trinity and the Saguenay rivers.

Whether intended or not, the scope of the paper implies that these "sea run trout" are denizens of the sea, and resort to fresh water rivers only to spawn or "run into some of them after the smelt upon which they feed, and when these latter return to the sea late in the year, the sea trout again follow after them.

There is nothing in the article to indicate that Mr. Chambers ever saw these sea trout except in the Saguenay and some of its tributaries. Indeed the context leads us to conclude that the last summer was the only time he "was fortunate enough to enjoy opportunities for their study." Unfortunately for the conclusions to which his single season's study has led him, they directly contradict the conclusions of other observers who have made this fish the study of a lifetime, and have had exceptional opportunities for the study.

In your issue of April 11, 1903, the veteran angler and angler, Walter M. Brackett, of Boston, than whom in the present writer's opinion no more competent and careful observer can be found, wrote: "Allow me to say that I have spent thirty summers in the pursuit of my favorite sport of salmon fishing on the Restigouche and its tributaries, the York and St. John in Gaspe, and for the past twenty seasons on the Ste. Marguerite, a tributary of the Saguenay, all of which rivers abound in sea trout (so called). During all these years I have been a careful observer of their structure, habits, etc., and have yet to find a single point of difference between them and brook trout, excepting that these have acquired the habit of spending a part of each year in salt water, but always in the vicinity of the streams in which they are bred. They spawn in the upper regions of the streams under the same conditions and at the same time as other trout." Mr. Brackett concluded a minute and correct description of this fish in these words: "In answer to Mr. Hallock's question, 'When is a sea trout a brook trout?' I will say ever and always, whether in fresh or salt water, he is the much loved fontinalis pure and simple."

In your issue of July 23rd last, that veteran angler and charming writer, Edward A. Samuels, said: "So far as I have been able to discover we have but one S. fontinalis, and I have handled the fish upwards of fifty years, having taken them not only from the waters of many of the States, but also in all the provinces of the Dominion, and have even creel them from the Laureotide lakes and have never been able to discover such peculiarities of markings and coloration as would be necessary to constitute a distinct variety."

While the waters of the Bay Chaleur and most of the rivers debouching into it on both sides, the present writer is familiar, and he can say with confidence that, while all about with the so-called sea trout, these are identical with the common brook trout in structure, in habits, in markings, in colors, and that none are caught far from the estuaries of their native rivers.

Had Mr. C. looked a little more sharply into Frank Forester's "Fish and Fishing," from which he quoted all that part of his paper relating to P. E. Island, he would have found that writer indorsing the belief of his friend, the late M. H. Perley, that there is but one distinct species of trout in North America, and that this is migratory fish, which when not debarré, descends to salt water and returns to spawn in the clearest coolest and most limpid water it can find. In his "Report on the Sea and River Fisheries of New Brunswick," Mr. Perley says: "During the last thirty years the writer has caught many thousands of these trout in estuaries, rivers, streams and lakes in the provinces and in Maine, and can safely say after close and attentive examination, that he has never seen but one species of the brook trout, whatever naturalists may say to the contrary." This was the opinion of Prof. Agassiz, of Harvard, and of Prof. Baird and Goode, of the Smithsonian Institution, each of whom carefully examined specimens sent them by

THE OLD ANGLER.

Tearing down signals does not delay storms. Opium laden "medicines" may check coughing, but the cold stays. Do not trifle; when you begin to cough take Allen's Lung Balsam, free from opium, full of healing power.

Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder is a boon to any home. It disinfects and cleans at the same time.

SENATE SPEAKER.

Hon. R. Dandurand of Montreal, Chosen for the Post.

A Life Long Stalwart of the Liberal Party.

(Montreal Herald.)

Ottawa, Jan. 10.—The Hon. Raoul Dandurand, K. C., B. C. L., Knight of the Legion of Honor, is to be the Speaker of the Senate in the tenth Parliament of Canada. At least it is understood that the Governor-General has selected him for this post of honor at the suggestion of his advisors in the Dominion Cabinet. That advice was not tendered His Excellency until after the Council had given a good deal of serious consideration to the claims and qualifications of all the gentlemen who were eligible for this preferment.

Parliament, which makes the laws of the land, is itself subject to laws written and otherwise. One of the unwritten laws is that there shall be alternately English and French speakers for the successive Parliaments. When an Englishman rules the Lower House it is the practice that a Frenchman shall preside over the Upper Chamber. In this Parliament Ontario is placed in authority over the Commons and Quebec over the Senate.

WHO, WHERE AND WHY?

Mr. Dandurand is a native of Montreal. He is a citizen of no mean city, but it is not to this accident of birth alone that he owes the latest honor that has come to him. He has been a life-long Liberal, a stalwart of the party. He is a man learned in the law and is qualified by education and experience to give judgments which will be required of him as the officer presiding over the House of which he has been a member for seven years. He is a skilled debater, able to hold his own with the best in the courts of law, on the floor of Parliament, or in the rough-and-ready struggles of the political platform. He can acquit himself with credit whether the occasion and the audience requires the English tongue or the vernacular of his native province. His experience of men and affairs is large and the Liberals of Quebec know him for a capable organizer and energetic worker. Finally, he has the dignity, the presence and the power of control necessary for a successful presiding officer.

LIMITATIONS OF THE OFFICE.

The Speakership of the Senate is possibly a more difficult post to fill with satisfaction to the man who occupies the chair and the men who sit on either side of it than is the case of the Commons. The Senate is more socialistic in its organization than the Lower House. The Speaker of the Senate has been given a good deal less authority than his brother ruler. The membership of the Senate is only eighty-three, while in the House it is two hundred and fourteen. But the Speaker of the House is a limited monarch. When a member is out of order in the Commons the chair has the authority to take the initiative and bring him up with a round turn that will leave a lasting impression. As an extreme resort the Speaker can name any member who fails to bow to his ruling or to obey his mandate, and have him hauled out by the heels. The English House has witnessed this circus a hundred times. One of its elected members was thus ejected every day, and sometimes oftener, for weeks, because he insisted on making an affirmation instead of taking the oath. The Speaker of the Senate has no such authority. In fact for all that he is spoken to. If a Senator is out of order the Speaker cannot call his attention to the fact. That has to be done by another Senator, and the ruling of the Speaker on the point asked for. The Senate and not the Speaker sees that the ruling is enforced. When the Senators are in debate they address the Senate and not the Chair, as is done in the Commons. In the House the Speaker abandons all partisan character and abstains from voting except in the case of a tie, when he is called upon to give a deciding vote. In the Senate the Speaker is the first member to vote, on whichever side he decides to cast his ballot.

In the Commons the Speaker does not take part in the debates, except to explain the House estimates when they are being put through committee. In the Senate the last Speaker Mr. Power, took an active part in the committee debate of every matter of importance that came before the upper chamber during his term.

THE LIGHTER SIDE.

For the next four or five years Senator and Madame Dandurand will be responsible for the hospitality of the Upper House. The Speaker is ex-officio the host. The Speaker has four

thousand dollars a year and a handsome suite of apartments placed at his disposal for the purpose of entertaining. The amount is none too large. The social duties of the Speaker and of Madame Speaker are extensive, rather elaborate and somewhat complicated. There are all sorts and conditions of people to be entertained and all or any of them are capable of being charmed or offended. Perhaps the most delicate question is rooted in the feuds between the residents and the non-residents of the Capital. Ottawa society regards the social side of parliament as a perquisite of its own and insists upon recognition in the crimson chamber as elsewhere. The wives and the daughters and the cousins and the aunts of the Senators and the Commoners are prone to take a monopolistic view of the functions on the hill. Speakers and their wives have grown grey with the anxiety of trying to strike a balance which will offend no one, though attempts to please have been given up long since. Both Senator and Madame Dandurand are reputed adepts in the delicate art of entertaining. Hence it is anticipated that there will be a most successful term of administration, of the hospitality of the Senate as well as the business sessions of that grave and honorable body.

WITH CRICK IN THE BACK.

You are up against a whole lot of trouble unless you have a strong remedy like Nerviline to settle pain and dislodge stiffness from the muscles and joints. Just rub Nerviline on the painful spot—not much rubbing because Nerviline has more power than ordinary remedies. You won't suffer long after Nerviline is applied for it relieves instantly. Mr. Philip Adams of Oakland, says: "If I hadn't used Nerviline I guess my back would be stiff yet. A few applications of Nerviline took out all the soreness and stiffness. I can recommend Nerviline for any kind of muscular pain, also for rheumatism. Price 25c."

The Next Liberal Ministry

The New York Tribune's London cable says:—"The English Radicals are bent upon upsetting the coalition of a Whig Ministry before it can be formed. I learn today from an authentic source that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman and John Morley have agreed to serve under Lord Spencer in the next Liberal Ministry and that the latter expects to become Prime Minister after the general election. Radicals like Henry Labouchere, John Burns and Lloyd George have secretly favored this course for many months, on the ground that the Liberal majority will not be large enough to enable the new Ministry to dispense with the Irish vote and consequently that the Prime Minister must be a consistent Gladstonian, favorable to Home Rule. What is now stated most positively is that Lord Spencer and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman have a secret understanding respecting the leadership of the party and that reversion to the Home Rule policy will follow the formation of the new government. The subject has taken definite form since Mr. Morley's return from America, and Lord Spencer's intimate friends now expect him to receive the promotion which Mr. Gladstone was prepared to recommend after his own retirement from public life. Lord Rosebery's partisans assert that neither he nor Mr. Asquith can take office under a government committee of the revival of the Home Rule cause and that Sir Edward Grey had this contingency in mind when he took an important commercial post which would prevent his acceptance of any ministerial office."

A skin that burns with eczema, and is covered with eruptions that discharge a thin fluid, may be made smooth and slightly with Weaver's Cerate. But this external remedy should be used in conjunction with Weaver's Syrup.

Of course one-half the world knows what the other half is doing, because it lives next door.

When a man finds that marriage is a failure he wants it all put in his wife's name.

DELICATE BOYS AND GIRLS.

Are altogether too numerous. Our schools are full of them. Chances are your own children are weaklings. It's a shame so many children grow up without health when they could be made strong by Ferrozone, the best tonic growing boys and girls can take. Ferrozone invigorates the whole body, helps digestion, makes the blood pure and rich. It supplies more nourishment than children can get in any other way and soon establishes a reserve of force and energy. Give your children Ferrozone and watch them grow strong. Price 50c. per box.