

# The Daily Herald.

VOL. VII.

FREDERICTON, N. B., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1902.

NO. 334

340

## HOME RULE FOR IRELAND

Hon. Edward Blake, M. P.  
Delivers Impressive Or-  
ation at Montreal.

DISTINGUISHED CANADIAN HAS LOST  
NONE OF HIS OLD TIME VIGOR  
AND ELOQUENCE.

At Montreal, Tuesday evening, J. Davlin Irish Nationalist M. P., for Kilkenny, and Hon. Edward Blake, M. P., for South Longford spoke to a large audience on Home Rule for Ireland. Mr. Blake who was given a very hearty reception, said that there was only one advantage he possessed over Mr. Davlin that night, and that was the fact that he was speaking to his own people—people who had known him as a politician for a great many more years than he cared to count. Speaking to those who had watched the progress of a great country in the freedom and liberty of self-government—to those who had found that the true secret of union was to be found in permitting every province of the Dominion to manage its own domestic affairs—it was not unnatural to look for sympathy with Ireland in her struggle to obtain similar rights. The spirit of union had grown upon the Canadians and they were loyal to the Dominion as a whole, no matter what province they came from.

Apply those sort of circumstances to the case in hand, said Mr. Blake. A union had existed between England and Ireland for 100 years—a union under the forms of freedom, but a union under the substance of slavery. He then spoke of the decrease in population of Ireland and of the great contrast between her social, economical, mercantile and commercial conditions as compared with those of England, as quite enough to suggest that the attempt to rule the sister island was a failure, a deadly and dismal failure, a failure so great, a failure so calamitous, a failure so long continued, that even if there had ever been a prospect of England being able to rule Ireland, it had long ago been blotted out, and could never be visible again.

Did anybody pretend that during the 100 years of so-called union and the 600 years of struggle that preceded it, Ireland had lost her individuality as a nation and a people, and had been merged in the Anglo-Saxon race, and that her people did not retain their own thoughts and habits of speech and conceptions of things?

They did retain them, and they would retain them. God and nature had so decreed, and what was wanted was that men who made ordinances should no longer struggle vainly against the decrees of God and nature, but that those who had borne these long centuries of struggle should have their individuality recognized and be made free to govern themselves.

During the 100 years which had elapsed since Ireland's parliament was wrested from her, there had been passed eighty-six coercion acts by the stronger partner to deprive the weaker partner of the fundamental privileges of a British citizen. As a result, the population of Ireland had decreased by four millions in half a century, and Irishmen were scattered all over the globe. Events had been so ordered that while England, during the century, had become the richest country in Europe, Ireland had become the poorest. There could be no greater contrast between forms of government and their result than this.

The problems and difficulties which beset the Irish question were made much easier by the circumstance that there was a common Parliament, and to Ireland would only have to be handed over the right to a parliament and executive which should manage her affairs. Let Britain take a parliament and executive to manage her local affairs, and then the Imperial Parliament would be relieved of the burden of detail and of the effort to manage the local affairs of Scotland, Wales, England and Ireland, and would be free to devote itself to matters which were of common concern to the two islands, and to the management of her

non-self governing dependencies, and to her relations with foreign powers.

Mr. Blake referred to the Education Bill, which was now being jammed through the Imperial House, as an instance of a bill which should properly come under the jurisdiction of a parliament having alone to do with English affairs. In Ireland, where a different system of education would have to be adopted, why should there not exist a local parliament to consider that system of education.

The speaker said that he dismissed as unworthy of reply the assertion that Irishmen were unfit to govern themselves. Even if, however, the Irish were not able to govern themselves with the same business-like results obtained by Englishmen, was that any reason why a great race should be deprived of its birthright? Under such circumstances it was a degradation to be governed by a so-called superior race.

It would only require time to educate Englishmen to a proper view of the situation. All that was required was another man of light and leading, similar to Gladstone, to secure redress for every wrong. Gladstone had not closed his eyes to the vision of truth. He had given Ireland the enormous but mutilated blessing of the land law, but, in the end, when grappling with the Home Rule cause, he had been crippled by the political necessities of the case.

As long ago as 1882, he had in the Canadian House of Commons proposed a resolution favoring Home Rule. That was followed in 1896 by another expression of opinion, notwithstanding the cold water that had been thrown on the previous effort in Imperial circles. In 1887, Mr. Curran, now Judge Curran, had moved a resolution dealing with Ireland's right to self-government and against the perpetuation of the coercion bill, under whose influence Ireland still groaned today.

Mr. Blake admitted that the examples of self-government afforded by Canada and Australia were not exactly paralleled by that of Ireland. It could be paralleled with little difficulty if local parliaments were established to relieve the Imperial Parliament of its burden of detail. An English statesman, speaking before a gathering of colonials, had described England as a weary Titan staggering beneath the too great orbit of its fate. But that was not a truthful figure. If England were prepared to give the several portions of the United Kingdom local parliaments in which each might transact its own local business, the weary Titan would then no longer need to stagger beneath the too great orbit of her fate. When the bill to establish the Australian Commonwealth was before the Imperial Parliament, it was passed in a little over three hours, whereas, had the House been drafting the measure it would have taken weeks. The difference was that the House, in this case, was merely registering the previously expressed will of the people of Australia. Similar results, in the lightening of business, might be expected to flow from the establishment of local parliaments in Britain.

Mr. Blake said that it was incumbent upon Canada that she should do now what she had done some years ago—that her voice should be heard in this matter. This should be done even if it should involve risks and dangers of which timid men might fear the results. He believed in doing justice though the heavens should fall, and he believed that the path of justice was also the path of political expediency and wisdom.

England had made it her boast that she had spread the doctrine of liberty all over the world, but it was, at the same time, a peculiar stain upon her assumption that this principle should have been violated by her at her very doors.

Canadians were interested in a settlement of the Irish question, because not until then could a common bond exist between the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon race. Canada was interested, as England was interested, in creating a common bond—not an alliance but a good understanding—between Britain and the United States, but that could not exist so long as Ireland's wrongs remained unredressed.

Mr. Blake believed that the present difficulties of carrying on Parliament, and

the fact that many things had already been conceded, and also the difficulties of the landlord under the present system, might all tend toward a solution which might begin by settling the land question, and proceed by settling the Home Rule question. So might it be.

### The Penalty of a Fast Life.

Is paid for by an irritable condition of body and mind, by exhausted energy, poor digestion, unstrung nerves and broken sleep. If you must and will live the killing pace, better keep in mind the sustaining powers of Ferrozone, a wonderful tonic and reconstructor. Ferrozone is a blood maker, a nerve strengthener, a heart and brain invigorator. It creates appetite, insures perfect digestion and undisturbed sleep, restores the vitality and strength lost by excessive living very quickly. Ferrozone will do you inestimable good, try it. Price 50c. per box or six boxes for \$2.50, at Druggists, or Polson Co., Kingston, Ont.

Dr. Hamilton's Pills Cure Headache.

### TIMBER BELT

#### ACROSS CANADA.

Bleak Labrador Has Vast Lumber Wealth.—Splendid Quality of Spruce.

Halifax, Nov. 26.—“There is a world of pulpwood in Labrador, and I consider it a better timber country than Newfoundland.” This is the way Mr. Alfred Dickie, President of the Grand River Pulp and Lumber Company, expressed himself when asked for his opinion regarding the timber reserves of the far north. He added: “There is a great lumber belt stretching from Labrador to the Rocky Mountains, and it only requires a railway or two to develop it. Canada would then have the greatest lumber country in the world. I have great faith in this industry, and, although there are forests that are rapidly being depleted, there are still great stretches of virgin timber lands. The Grand River Pulp and Lumber Company, which controls 300 square miles of the Hamilton and Grand Rivers in Labrador, have now a portable sawmill which can saw 3,000,000 feet, and in the spring a permanent mill will be erected which will saw 12,000,000 feet and the company intend to erect large pulp mills, and a hitherto unknown country will throb with industrial activity. The Hamilton River is as large as the St. John and may produce nearly as good results.” Mr. Dickie does not believe, however, that Labrador is as well timbered as Nova Scotia, but he believes its timber areas are vaster than those of Newfoundland. The lumber of the latter country is chiefly small spruce and pine, whereas Labrador can boast of a splendid quality of spruce. Mr. Dickie declares that the woodlands of Nova Scotia have doubled in value in the last five years, and lumbermen are beginning to believe that it is better to sell than to operate.

Montreal Witness: Of all styles of headgear the silk stove-pipe hat, though the most absurd in appearance, has remained longer in vogue than any other. Yet, if we are to believe the haters, it is at last passing out of favor. In New York, they say, its use is almost exclusively confined to Tammany leaders, East Siders and show agents. Even at funerals it is only worn by a few, though still affected by up-town church-goers. The same change of fashion may be noted in all cities and may be said to date from the day that King Edward appeared in public with a ‘Fedora.’ But now that it has fallen in favor, attacks of charges are made against it. It is a cause of baldness, headaches and various kinds of brain troubles. It is unsuitable to the rush and scramble of modern life. It requires a ‘Prince Albert’ coat, as the frock is called in the United States, for only men in certain callings have the courage to appear with it in combination with a ‘shooter,’ which is their name for the sack. Still, it must be confessed that, unpicturesque as it may be, it sets off and completes a man's attire as no other style of hat can. It has been in vogue for more than a century. Even Turkish and Chinese styles have been revolutionized while it has held its own. It must pass away, but it promises to take longer in its passing than even the old three-cornered tile of former generations. In Bellamy's dream of the future co-operative commonwealth, the plug hat survives and flourishes, a relic, preserved by masculine taste of a bygone civilization. The seer was probably mistaken, for of all symbols of conventionality the stove-pipe hat is the most conventional. The broad-brimmed soft felt hat, the most sensible and comfortable of all hats, is largely replacing the stiff plug, and is likely to do so more and more.

### They Take Weeks.

Ordinary remedies sometimes take weeks to even relieve cases that Catarrh-cure cures at once.

Inhale Catarrh-cure five minutes now and again and it cures a cold.

Inhale Catarrh-cure five minutes four times a day and it cures stubborn coughs.

Inhale Catarrh-cure five minutes every hour and we guarantee it will cure any case of Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Lung or Throat Trouble, Deafness. It is very pleasant and convenient to use, quick to relieve, and certain as the hereafter to cure. Large size, complete, price \$1.00; small size, 25c. Druggists, or Polson Co., Kingston, Ont.

Dr. Hamilton's Pills Cure Headache.

### RUSIAGORNISH.

(Special Correspondence to the Herald.)

Nov. 29.—H. V. B. Bridges, inspector of schools, visited this place yesterday. Chester Phillips has gone to Burlington, Me.

Tyler Phillips has gone to the woods for Mr. McConnell.

Miss Forbes spent the day recently with Mrs. Mills.

Mr. and Mrs. Phillips spent Friday at Lincoln.

Miss Gattie Nason of Bunkerville spent a few days of last week here.

Messrs. Moore and Phillips are busily engaged in the hoop-pole business.

Miss Mary Jones of Nasonworth, is visiting Mrs. Oscar Phillips.

Miss Della Gereau, was the guest of Miss Waugh, at Bunkerville, on Sunday last.

Mrs. Noble spent a few days this week with Mrs. J. Coyle.

The agent for Home Comfort Ranges passed through this place on Friday.

### The Cause of Dyspeptic Pains.

Improperly digested food usually forms gases that cause a painful distention of the stomach and pressure against the heart. This results in much pain and distress, but Nerviline will relieve the distention, dispel the gas, and cure the dyspeptic pains very quickly. Polson's Nerviline is really an excellent remedy for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Cramps, Summer Complaint and all Stomach and Bowel Troubles. Try a 25c. bottle.

At last it came the mere man's turn. Speak, woman! he hissed. How did this long hair get on your shoulder? She flushed confusedly. Ah, as I thought, he continued. You have been in the company of a football player.

Ghosts would frighten many people who are not afraid of germs. Yet the germ is a real danger. If this microscopic animal could be magnified to a size in proportion to its deadliness it would show like a giant python, or fire breathing dragon. The one fact to remember is that the germ is powerless to harm the body when the blood is pure. It is far easier to keep the germ out than to drive it out after it obtains a hold in the system. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is the most powerful and perfect of blood purifying medicines. It increases the quantity as well as the quality of the blood, and enables the body to resist disease, or to throw it off if disease has obtained a footing in some weak organ. Wherever the digestion is impaired, the nutrition of the body is diminished, for the blood is made from the food which is eaten, and half digested food cannot supply the body with blood in quantity and quality adequate to its needs. For this condition there is no remedy equal to “Golden Medical Discovery.” It cures ninety-eight out of every hundred persons who give it a fair trial. When there is constipation Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets will promptly relieve and permanently cure.

A Missouri woman is quoted as having given this testimonial to a patent medicine: “Your medicine helped me wonderfully. Three weeks ago I was too weak to spank the baby. Today I am strong enough to whip the old man, and I've done it, too.”

“Prizes” with common soaps are dearly paid for at the expense of clothes and hands.

**SUNLIGHT SOAP** REDUCES EXPENSE  
Ask for the Octagon Bar.

### STARTLING STATEMENT BY BISHOP OF LONDON.

“Spirit Clubs” Among the Factory Girls of the Great Metropolis.

London, Nov. 19.—The Bishop of London made a startling statement at the Women's Union Conference of the Church of England Temperance Society, held at the Church House, Westminster. Quoting from a letter which he had received and the authenticity of which he guaranteed, he said that there were many “spirit clubs” amongst the factory girls of London. The girls are almost intimidated if they do not contribute their quota to the general fund. The result is that boxing day, or more frequently Christmas Eve, becomes a drunken orgie.

Sir Thomas Barlow, one of the King's physicians, added his testimony, and said that although it was quite true that the coarser form of drunkenness had decreased amongst the educated class, drinking was still a national crime. And secret drinking amongst women was a national sin. The woman who secretly drinks, said Sir Thomas, becomes nervous, is subjected to strange terrors, is afraid to cross streets, is afraid of a strange building in case she cannot get out again, has a feeble circulation, is blue at the extremities, and breaks out frequently into cold sweats. Paralysis of the lower limbs is another symptom.

“The matter,” added Bishop Ingham, “is tremendously bound up in the question of the housing of the working-classes.”

“Give them better homes.”

At last it came the mere man's turn. Speak, woman! he hissed. How did this long hair get on your shoulder? She flushed confusedly. Ah, as I thought, he continued. You have been in the company of a football player.

### Corns, Warts, Bunions, Callicies.

Removed for all time by applying Putnam's Painless Corn and Wart Extractor. It contains no acids, never burns, and cures permanently. Use only “Putnam's.”

A young lady applicant for a school of west, says a St. Louis humorist, was asked the question: “What is your position upon whipping children?” and her reply was, “My usual position is on a chair, with the child held firmly across my knees face downwards.” She got the school.

Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder is better than other soap powders, as it also acts as a disinfectant.

Oaker—Dobson, the young impressionist, has scored a success beyond his fondest hopes. Lake—I am glad to hear it. How was it? Oaker—He painted a picture of Washington crossing the Delaware, and the committee thought it was Eliza's escape on the ice.

Old Crustleigh—How did you dare, sir, to kiss my daughter last night on the dark piazza? Young Gayboy—Gad, now that I've seen her by daylight, I wonder myself.

### HARMLESS AS MILK

Look out what you put into the child's stomach! Children are especially sensitive to the action of medicine. But you need never fear Scott's Emulsion. That is one reason why it is so popular as a children's medicine.

“As harmless as milk”—that is saying a good deal. But we may go even further and say that Scott's Emulsion will stay on the child's stomach when milk will not.

A little added to the milk in baby's bottle and a little after meals for older children is just the right thing for the weak and sickly ones.

We'll send you a little to try if you like.  
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto