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THE WEEKLY SUN

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THE WEEKLY SUN

ST. JOHN, N. B., DECEMBER 8, 1897.

CENTRE TORONTO.

(From Daily Sun of December 1st.) In the general election of 1896 the Centre Toronto by a majority of 240. called out all the resources of civilzation at the command of the dominion and provincial governm

The government holds the seat, but the opposition must have gained by sata in the Massey Hall meeting, the government has been given a run of a year and a half, without a determined opposition in the by-elections. The ministers have been allowed to show how they purpose to govern and the country has had an opportunity to judge them. One-third of the parliamentary term has expired, and now the time has come for the liberal conservatives to meet the enemy at the gate whenever there is a chance. Canada by reason of the magnificent struggle to win back the seat of Centre Toronto. It would have been a good thing to win a constituency, but it also a good thing to present to the country the aspect of the old party in good fighting order, with its ranke united and its ardour undiminished.

It would have been a great thing to win Centre Toronto and deprive the government of the only seat it four members. But is is worth while to show that in without wealth, with two governments and two great railway corporations against him, opposed by three of the largest industrial concerns in the city, whose owners have got the ear of the government and had their other side, was able to hold the majority down to what it was when alf of these influences were operatproved that he is a candidate to be reckoned with in the future, and the people have shown that if the opporsists have drifted one way a multitude who are not opportunists have moved in the other direction.

The price that Mr. Bertram pays sonaffy. He has been a com cial unionist and is now a prote ist, at least so far as his own industry is concerned. He helped make of his own interests. Now he declares that the tariff must stand as it is for ten years. This is all right for Mr. Bertram. But how about the premier, and how about the party which came into power with the watchward. "death to protection?" The good Montreal Witness, with its free trade record, declares that the party has paid higa for its victory, by the aban-John Globe truly says that the plat-

to local interests and was pure opportunism. The Moneton Transcrip says the same, and going to Western Owen Sound organ of the party. But ed in the least. They are apparently den Club. On the same day that Mr. Bertram is elected with the governand an advocate of a ten years' protective tariff, we have the intelligence has been talking to Mr. Fielding, and all speed toward free trade. Mr. said to the impatient western memhers tast session. Then he announ stallment of the promised revenue was not mentioned at the time. Protectionist and protected Mr. Bertram is now elected to parlie

THE BEAVER LINE.

St. John will always have a kindly hips. It was this line which began the winter service between St. John and Liverpool, and it is thus permanentily associated with the aspiration from these associations the Beaver line has won favor by its enterprising success of its ships in competing in point of time with those making their terminus at Portland. It is no fault abandoned, and there is no doubt that the best will be made of the present conditions. In welcoming the first ship of this year's service, we welcome also a representative of the Cunard system, the first, we believe, that has ever visited this port. The Sun wishes

the principles by which his judicial ourse has been guilded. His view of what a judge ought to do will be acexpted by laymen as representing an practice Lord Esher does not admit or a moment that a properly contituted court may be used to prevent truth and right from prevailing. He says:

He says:

Since I have been a judge I am confident that never, on one single occasion at any period of my judicial career, have I done shything in court except to try, from the beginning of each case until it was ended, to get at what was right in it. I never allowed my attention to be called to aught else in court. I have listehed to witnesses and to arguments, I have tried to test them and consider them as they went on, and my great desire, was first of all to come to a right determination as to what were the rights of the case, and then to determine what was the law. I never have allowed myself to think that a judicial tribunal ought to allow a person's rights to be overthrown because there may have been some mistakes in preliminary investigations by those who were his advisers. I am speaking of civil sotions and disputes between parties, and in regard to these the duty of the judge is to find out what rule of honor in the position of the two parties should apply in respect to the matter in hand. That is the common law of England, and there is no other law. It is not only the common law, but when we come to the equity law it is the same thing. The law of Ergiand is rot a science, it is a practical application of the rules of right and wrong to a particular case by the court. If any supposed rule of law is put forward that would prevent the truth from prevailing, and oblige the court to say that is not true which is true, it must be wrong, and I have always said so. There is no such thing in the law as a rule which says that the court knows and believes to be untrue. These being the rules of conduct which I have laid down for myself, I have tried to carry them out.

Colonel Strathy must go. The saucy Montreal officer must have foreseen this and prepared for it when he sent out to the press his reply to General Gascoigne's statements to the Star reporter, and especially when he gave out to the press his reply to leneral Gascoigne's last official letter of enquiry so that the public got the reply before it could reach the general. It may be no more imprope for the colonel to discuss the general the newspapers, than for the gen eral to discuss the colonel in the newspapers. But the practical differe in their position is shown by the result, for while the colonel cannot dismiss the general, the general can turn the colonel out.

It is kind of Mr. Blake to come back from Ireland and tell us what a happy escape this country had from Sir Wilfrid Laurier and unrestricted policy in 1891. We owe no thanks to Mr. Blake for that escape, for though he saw the danger he did not warn the country. When Mr. Blake returns to public life in Canada we will not know what dangers he sees in the policy of his leaders and his party until after the country has scaped the danger or fallen a victim.

Australian federation has met set-back. The Queensland legislature the premier. This probably means the defeat of the government as well as a delay to the scheme.

centre Toronto, is a Unitarian, and the Toronto Globe intimates that a wass was made against him on that account. To meet this objection the Toronto Globe observes:

ton to be told that he was a membe of the Unitarian church, or of an Christian Doctrine Milton denies the Father. So he could not be called an orthodox trinitarian. On the other and he held the same doctrine of the fall of man, and of the atonemer that is entertained by trinitarias christians, and so can hardly be de standing in Mr. Bertram's church Mr. Channing was content to claim trinitarians, and to that extent as good reasan why the religious faith either of Mr. Bertram or of Mr. Millto hould have been a political is

er is on its side for once. That is, he he went to England. Sir Wilfrid, peaking in Montreal, referred to the uggestion of some person that perhans the time would come when Canada might become a nation, and sake my answer is simply this: Canada is a nation." When Sir Wilfrid cam back from England he said that Canbecame a nation after he spoke these words. But that was a thirtyyear error in dates. He was right in

Mr. Foster's reputation as a cam raign speaker did not suffer by his ddress in Massey hall, Toronto, on Saturday evening. The Toronto World

The effort of the evening was, of course, made by that greatest of Caradian platform speakers—the Hon. George E. Foster. The ex-finance minister excelled himself and even the few grits in the building who were at first incili ed to disturb the meeting became silent and listened as if spelibound. His elertific arraignment of the present government, and the dramatic force with which he presented to public view the real situation of affairs in this country today so held the thousands before him that they still yelled for him to "ge on" after he had spoken close upon two hours. From about half-past \$0 clock the great man beld his audience and then his hearers were not matiefied.

eignature, "A Straight Liberal." es with the Moncton paper in election now, the liberals would be beaten in St. Martins, where to one. So far as the New Brunswick minister is concerned, "Straight Liberal" is "thoroughly disgusted," but he still has faith in the general policy of Sir Wilfrid.

Mr. Hawke has rather paralyzed the "renegade" press, as he would call it, by his last remark in response toto leave the party if the renegades ecutinue to rule. Mr. Hawke replies that "a man does not change his coat because accidentally a filthy parasite has lodged thereon—he simply crushes the parasite, and keeps his coat." Now let us hear from the parasites.

ting his work in with neatness and dispatch. The Monicton men left to report to the traffic manager are growing fewer, while Montreal is becoming the Intercolonial centre of management. The best men in the service ar disappearing one by one. Fortunately Mr. Harriss has not yet disturbed In-

The President of the United States is expected to state in his message to congress that pelagic sealing must stop before that government will negotiate on trade matters with Canada. There is one condition on which Canadians might agree to stop killing eals at sea, namely, that the United States will stop killing them on land

ending to Culcutta by a ship which leaves New York this week, 1,500 ton of steel rails. The manufacturers say that they can sell rails in India at a profit. This is calculated to send a shiver through the frame of the eleven males and one female who on Monday attended the annual meeting of the Cobden club in London.

Having deposed Coloniel Strathy, General Gascoigne could afford to be conciliatory to Colonel Humphrey. The General explains that he meant to impute nothing to the officers of the 66th. who will now be left to ponder on the singular infelicity of the commander's language as a medium for expressing his opinion.

Sir Louis Davies on Nov. 27th assured the Toronto people that Sir Wilfrid opposed Chamberlain's Zolverein idea because it involved free trade within the empire. And Lord Farrar gave Sir Wilfrid the big medal verein because it involved protection. THE WEEKLY SUN \$1 a Year.

EMMERSON BANQUET.

Guest of the Evening Talks About His Non-Political Cabinet.

The Minister of Railways Makes a Speech. but it Contains Nothing of Importance.

A Large Attendance and a Most Successful Affair-The Other Speeches.

The banquet to Premier Emmerson at the Royal hotel on Dec. 2nd was a nost pleasing event to the premier and his friends, and must have been gratifying to all concerned. The afair was well managed, there was good fare, good speeches and good

The presence of Hon. Mr. Blair and of all but one of Hon. Mr. Emme lleagues in the provincial cabinet pesides Senator King and quite a deegation of members of the legislature, ent of course a special interest to the

In the matter of preparing and serving the dinner, Messrs. Raymond & Doherty sustained the splendid reputation of the Royal. The dining room was very handsomely decorated. The walls were adorned with numerous small flags. The tables were beautiful, being elegantly trimmed with candelabra, with lighted tapers, were In front of the premier stood a large vase of magnificent roses.

A large portrait of Sir Wilfrid Lau-

rier, draped with flags, occupied the centre of the wall at the farther end of the dining room facing the chair. Harrison's orchestra added to the easure of the banquet by a fine

form of an easel supporting a fine miniature portrait of Hon. Mr. Emmerson, showed inside besides the bill of fare and toast list, a neat view of the legislative buildings at Frederic ols, Hon. L. P. Farris, U. S. Consul The others present were J. Fred Watson, W. A. Quinton, Dr. Boyle Travers, J. S. Armstrong, C. J. Os M. P. P., James Barnes, M. P. P., James H. Doody, E. H. McAlpine, deo. A Knodell, H. A. McKeown, W. A. Lockhart, C. J. Milligan. ertson, W. H. Barnaby, Chief Clarke, John Flood, Thos. L. Hay, Thos.

J. F. Merritt, C. F. Tilley, A. P. Barnhill, G. G. Ruel, Senator King, David Brown, T. McAvity, J. H. McAvity, Scovil, G. G. Scovil, M. P. P., T. H. Hall, Dr. Hetherington, W. H. True-man, J. H. Pullen, G. Sidney Smith, Thos. Dunning, Thos. M. Burns, A. C. Smith, Sheriff Sturdee, Ald. McGold-rick, J. H. Leonard, Dr. Addy, Dr. John Berryman, Dr. D. E. Berryman, Dr. Emery, P. Gleeson, J. W. Roop, Jas. Barry, John Keefe, Dr. Gorham, Geo. R. Craigie, W. K. Reynolds, E. Lantalum, John McMillan, Geo. E. Barnhill, Dr. McAvenny, Dr. Crawford, ames Holly, D. J. Purdy, Dr. Ma W. C. R. Allan, Alf. Martin, Dr. King, H. N. Coates, D. McCarthy, R. C. J. Dunn, M. Coll, P. S. McNutt, T. P. Regan, Geo. W. Fowler, M. P. P., Geo. F. Hill, M. P. P., J McLeod, M. P. P., George A. Chamberlain, John Carleton, G. H. Flood, F. Joshua Ward, W. J. Cornfield, Tir thy Donovan, I. E. Smith, James Collins, John B. Jones, John H. The L. Bourke, A. E. Killam, B. Stack house, Capt. Brennan, W. H. Allen, J. T. Whitlock, St. Stephen; Robert Thomson, E. S. Dibblee, John Walsh, John Kelly, Dr. T. D. Walker, C. L. Smith, M. P. P., H. H. McCain, M. P. P., John F. Morrison, W. E. Skillen, St. Martins, W. E. Vroom, D. W. Campbell, manager of the Beaver line The chair was taken at 9 o'clock by Dr. John Berryman, who had on his right Hon. Mr. Emmerson and Hon. Mr. Blair and on his left Hon. Mr. Tweedie, Mayor Robertson, and U. S.

The first vice chair was occupied by Jas. F. Robentson, the second by P. The bill of fare was as follows:

Shemogue Oysters on deep shell.

Queen Olives.

k-a-Leekle. Consomme of Partridge,
Sakted Almonds.

lied Halibut, Crimped Slices of Cod.
Parsley Sauce. Au Tomato. Cock-a-Leekie. Boiled Hallbut,
Parsley Sauce.

Au Tomato.

Au Tomaton

Au Tomato.

Au Tomaton

Au Tomato.

Squash.

Mashed Potatoes. French Green Peas.
French String Beens.
Celery and Cheese.
English Plum Pudding, Hard and Brandy
Sauce.
Lemon Pie. Strawberry Pie. Peach Puns.
Charlotte Russe. Fruit Cream.
Champagne Jelly. Blance Mange.
Apples. Malaga Grapes. Concord Grapes.
Apples. Malaga Grapes. Concord Grapes.
Layer Raisins. Assorted Cake.
Nuts. Confectionery.
Kummel Eckau. Ice Cream.

The service by the excellent staff of waiters was of the kind that rejoices the heart of the guest, and enabled the company to get down in good time to the toast list After full justice had been done to the dinner, the chairman called the

guests to order. The toasts of the Queen, proposed by the chairman, and the Governor leneral, by the vice-chairman, were duly honored,

The chairman then in a few very ppropriate words proposed the toast the President of the United States, which was drunk heartily and responded to by U. S. Consul Myers, in a brief but breezy speech that was loudly applauded. The second vice-chairman,

Bleeson, proposed the health of Lt. Gov. McClelan, whom he referred to as one of the best governors New Brunswick ever had. (Applause.) The was responded to by Hon. Jas. Holly in a few graceful words. The following letter from Sir Wilfrid Laurier was read by the chair-

Michael McDade, Esq.: My Dear SPr-I have your very

aind invitation to be present at the dinner which the St. John triends of the provincial government will give in honor of Hon, Henry R. Emmerson on Thursday, the second of December next. I thank you cordially for the courtesy thus extended to me, and it is a matter of sincere regret with me that I find myself prevented by numerous engagements to avail myself of it. It would have been an honor as well as a pleasure for me to teatify to the esteem, regard and confidence which I have always entertained for Mr. Engagement from the

it. Gov. McClelan, P. E. Paulin, M. P. P., and I. N. Carpenter, M. P. P., Hon. Wm. Pugsley, A. George Blair and C. B. Harrison, M. P. P., at their

inability to be present. chairman said the hanquet was given for the purpose of honoring the premier of the province and also to cement a feeling friendship between St. John and would only become patriotic, the selp given to one portion of the province would excite no jealousy in any other. (Hear, hear.) What may be to help St. John must be of efit to the rest of the province, develop the agricultural and other resources of the province must help St. fore that it was important that a feeling of friendship between the city and the provincial government should gether by interests that should not be broken. He had personally a very high opinion of Hon. Mr. Emmerson. latter had showed that he not local nor sectional in his views. not be sectional. He felt that Hon. Mr. Emmerson and Hon. Mr. Tweedie and their colleagues were as much a longed here. (Applause.) The toast to the premier was drunk

with great enthusiasm, and three the singing of He's a Jolly Good Fel low, and this by three rousing cheers.
When Hon. Mr. Emmerson rose to respond the applause was heartfly renewed. The premier was in excellent voice and his speech was often inter-

Premier Emmerson spoke in sub-Friends-Your very enthusiastic reception, while extremely gratifying, is n some measure embarrassing. could not but be impressed with the character of your greetings, yet I honecily fear that you are all too flattering. In so expressing myself I value the kindly sentiments and generous motives which prompt your utause which enlorses them-for all of which I desire to tender my most rofound, sincere and hearty Let me assure you, sir, that in thus expressing my gratitude I am not forgetting to mentally discriminate as to the proportion of your plaudits which is intended for my colleagues in the government, which I have the mor to represent in the office which hold, and the proportion which you would wish me to reserve for the inope, however, that you would genersly ascribe to the individual an rould have him be, even though his inner consciousness constrains the night that at present he has not so proved himself. In honoring the position, as you do by your presence here tonight, I shall be happy if you

honor came to him he was ready to take it, but he reached not to seize it before it was near." I re-fer to the painful circumstance which necessitated and change in the leadership of the New Brunswick governnent. It is but a faint and feeble tribute on my part to say that the mention of the name of James Mitchell is sufficient to awaken in the cheil is sufficient to awaken in the minds of all in my hearing thoughts of the honor; integrity, ability and manly bearing which characterized at all times his administration of high office. As for his colleagues, for all of whom I venture to speak, our highot whom I venture to speak, our highest, our best praise, is our deep conviction of his merits, our affectionaie gratitude for his labors and his
services as our leader. I would have
him know that, though of necessity
engrossed with the present, we do not
forget the past, and that there is not
a heart here which does not fervently
pray that Heaven may yet restore him pray that Heaven may yet restore him to his old time strength and vigor. I am deeply impressed with my present surroundings, and fully consci-ous that I speak in the metropolis of the province—the commercial empori-um of New Brunswick—the winter port of Camada. And yet there is no thought arising as to any necessity, on the ground of political expediency, or for other cause, of my utterances being veiled. Of a truth there has een much said in the past as to a fancied antagonism between our met-ropolitan city and the counties surounding and apart from it. I have an sympathy with any such suggesion, but on the contrary, hold to the riew that the interests of the one are with the interests of the other, and that these interests are so nterchangeably dove-tailed that it is ifficult to discriminate as to where he one ends and the other begins. It may be that the suggestion of antagnism was a mere off-shoot of a political comet that sailed through the political ether surrounding this city about the year 1890, the nebulae of which destroyed the victims in its way and resulted in the representation of this city being changed from that of support to one of opposition to the government, of which subsequently became a member-a particular objection to the policy of that government, but rather because of an internal dissension er because of an internal dissension which for the monce prevailed over all other considerations. I have been constrained to refer to this incident constrained to refer to this incident of your past political history in explanation of the calm assurance and courage with which I shail hope to discuss the many questions which of necessity will be reviewed tonight. Notwithstanding that the shade of that representation has mot since, by reason of what we are constituted. oward circu to the conclusion that soberness and judgement will have sway, and that the day of small things will have pas-

of this province, with the exception of a very brief period, have been composite in their character as respects the two great political parties of the dominion, and it so remains at this date. I note by reports of the public prints that there is a disposition on the part of some of the younger elements of the conservative party, with which I have never been allied, to which I have never been allied, to have local governments supported or opposed, as the case may be, on federal issues, and I have not been unaware of a desire on the part of some of my highly respected political friends of the liberal press to force local political issues in dominion grooves. I do not propose to discuss the subject here. My attitude in respect to the question is quite well spect to the question is quite well jure to a very great extent their politions. I have no right to make any suggestions or express any opinions as to the effect upon the conservative party, suffice it to say that the government is coalition, and we have no desire to sail under false colors.

The policy of the government during the past fifteen years has resulted in a preservation of our forest wealth and the conserving of our revenues therefrom; the promotion of a suc-

and the conserving of our revenues therefrom; the promotion of a successful and vigorous method in aid of the dairying interests of the province, and the establishment of cheese factories and creameries in almost every district; the abolition of the legislative council and the enforcement of retreachment measures in the several retrenchment measures in the several departments of the public service; in improvement in the road and bridge service of the province and the construction of permanent bridges, in the interests of the people and in furtherance of a wise economic policy; in progressive legislation and the recog-nition of the just rights of the whole people. After some further remini-scences Mr. Emmerson proceded. So much for the past, but what of the present and future under a reorganpresent government is simply the Blair government in a new dress, and as such it is not only answerable for all the acts of the last two proceeding administrations, but must be taken to be bound by all their policy and comby their immediate predecessors in office. Now, from this view I dissent. Mitchell was leader, and I am proud to claim a share in the credit due

the province. I agr ple of this provin and again in the me ner expressed appro pursued by the gove leadership of the pr railways. While I r I intend that, so fa shall avail, the gove now am called upon to its duties prepare appear to us to be ance of the public we shall be unfette siderations other tha tion to do that whice to advance the interince. We have stron key to our progress agriculture, and I se although speaking to I believe that your is dependent upon of agriculture in our can only follow from and educate intere will be essentially a the vigorous and fa which will, we beli gress and contentmen within our borders, k lands beyond—and screly need to a tracting to our shore the over burdened a tands. Today our m struggling for recogn has made glant stri The problems of being solved as best men, and the govern minion is subsidizin trade. How do we upon the advantages home to us? In add an opening for tenant capital, New Brunsy uninterrupted water with Europe has in freight an immense other portions of th we should, by the int storage facilities, be l tion to increase our natural products. Mr. Emmerson gave Canadian grain export tistics of yield of the of the province in while in 186 The wheat crop of 189 double that of 1890. claimed that the resi the farmers who green without exhaustive ough wheat to supply mand. 'He added: back to the growth o province is the absen ern flour mills, of easy case to the farmers, cate the subsidizing is such establishments, in plan by which we aide tion of cheese factories ies, at well defined r different counties, and to promote the consum-great and much to be I would even bonus, st, every farmer flour and had it ground factured into that arti ter of detail for the riculture to work ou point to be accomplis and to spare for shi of peas is rather a b than otherwise.

largely to the promotic trade of our province. given you assurance aged as far as in our tion, which, while effe ing the tenant farmers ital, and others, to main our fair land, will appreciable burdens up will all admit, and to purpose devoting our t to constructive politics vancement of our cot we propose to supply a rous policy. Economy ment will be our study. not use it as the cry The truest and best I every resource to the uplifting of the moral welfare and progress of the state. So far will cut our garment our cloth, but remen application of that province is but in its tence as to commercial we must not have sa would destroy the effect without clothes, within doors, unable to race, or have them, h and a state. My di some other occasion, n for your distinguished and assuring you that

this crop to the ext might, then indeed, w

and the quantities of

that would be availa

be no complaint as to a good hog food in suff

pork packing factory sign in your city. Th

ment will exert its in direction named I need you, although, perhap

storage warehouses,

the province, with a mor repository for shi

insure the safe est