

THE LIBERAL NEWS.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 26, 1904

A GREAT MEETING.

The magnificent meeting of Monday night has made it clear that the might and spirit of St. John liberalism lives on; that the ideas for which it stands still move the minds of men; that its claims upon the allegiance of our people never rang out with a more clarion note than at this moment. The thousands of men who are within its ranks give to it their devotion because they regard it as a fruitful instrument of Canadian progress. Above the struggle and the tumult of elections they perceive the great ends to which the country is being shaped under liberal rule. For the party that has been the means of bringing so marvellous a prosperity to Canada as that which it is now witnessing these men are not without a sense of gratitude. As lovers of the Dominion, they rejoice that the night of shadows that brooded so long upon it has vanished, and that the greatness of the Canadian heritage has been revealed to the sight of men. The splendid evidence of their loyalty to the party that can so justly command it was shown by them in the demonstration of Monday night. The past, with its great achievements, required it of them; the future, with its difficulties and duties and widening opportunities, cannot be met except through an equally signal proof of loyalty on election day. In all the advancing greatness of Canada St. John expects to share. There is not an immigrant treading his way into the great Canadian west to whose fortunes this city is not linked. If there shall be in that vast country millions of people, their labors are expected by us to make of us one of the world's great distributing centres. Toward the attainment of this hope we have for years been applying ourselves. A factor in our success, we have come to believe, is the friendly co-operation of the government. In the light of past events it is idle to say that all governments are alike, and that sympathy with our desires will be accorded to us by a conservative government equally with the present administration. Nor must it be forgotten that the success of our port is bound up with the general prosperity of the country. To return to conservative rule may mean a return to the stagnation that prevailed up to the last moment of the conservative regime. The Laurier government has made clear its willingness and intention to assist us in establishing our position as a great national port. It is for this city to record its appreciation of what the government has done and is prepared to do. The unity and enthusiasm in the party on Monday night is an omen that the duty will be met. The victory will be full of inspiration for the party.

THE OUTLOOK.

There is not the slightest doubt that the government of Sir Wilfrid Laurier will be sustained by an overwhelming majority at the coming elections. That has been conceded even by many conservatives, who are not willing to sacrifice their veracity, to the interests of the party. The Province of Quebec will give Sir Wilfrid Laurier as great a majority as it did at the election of 1900. The Province of Ontario will certainly do no worse for the liberal party than it did on that occasion, and is likely to do very much better. Indeed, there are fair grounds for believing that the liberals will at least divide Ontario if they do not obtain an actual majority. Manitoba, the Northwest and British Columbia will do quite as well for the liberals as they did at the last election, and probably much better. The Hon. Mr. Tweedie, who has just returned from the Pacific coast, ridicules the claims that are being made by the conservatives in regard to British Columbia. Indeed, if the opponents of the government succeed in selecting two members in that province, they will have done much better than well informed people expect. The Province of Nova Scotia will return a larger number of liberals than it did in 1900. How will it be in the Province of New Brunswick? At the last federal election this province returned nine liberals and five conservatives. The City and County of St. John gave large majorities for the liberal candidates, but at the by-election, in consequence of the misrepresentations of the enemies of the government, the opposition succeeded in electing their candidate for the City of St. John. The people of this city and county do not intend to repeat that folly on November 3rd, and place themselves in antagonism to a government which has done so much to benefit this port ever since it came into power. It is the duty of every elector in St. John who has the interest of this city at heart to support the government, for in no other way can our wishes, with regard to making this the great winter port of Canada, be realized.

WEAKENING.

The magnificent demonstration of Monday evening, and the speech of the Minister of Railways, have had a decidedly weakening effect on the opposition. Up to Monday evening, they were walking about with an air of great confidence and predicting immense majorities for their candidates, but since then there is quite a different story to tell. The people who listened to Mr. Emmerson's speech, went there for the purpose of obtaining information and a full explanation of the policy of the government as to this port. They got it, and they are satisfied now that the stories which the opposition have been telling are wholly without warrant and utterly false. It would be absurd to suppose that Sir Wilfrid Laurier, whose first public declaration in St. John was, that he would never be content until every dollar's worth of the commerce of Canada was carried through the ports of Canada, would consent to the building of a transcontinental railway which would refuse to do justice to the ports of the Maritime Provinces. A man has a right to be judged by his actions and not by the dreams or misrepresentations of his enemies, so that there is no good reason why any person should be deceived with respect to this question. The Grand Trunk Pacific is being built for the purpose of giving business to the ports of Canada and, therefore, its construction is of the utmost importance to St. John.

MR. EMMERSON'S SPEECH.

Mr. Emmerson made the speech of his life at the Opera House on Monday evening, and he had an audience before him which was very attentive and desirous of hearing from the lips of the Minister of Railways an exposition of the policy of the government. They listened quietly to what Mr. Emmerson had to say, and when he closed the applause which he received must have convinced him that he had fairly won the hearts of his hearers and that his speech was entirely satisfactory. The campaign of the Tories throughout all this contest has been one of misrepresentation and attempts to deceive the electors. They have tried to make the people believe that the government of Canada will agree to subsidize a railway which will send all its freight to Portland, Maine. They utterly ignore the fact that the Grand Trunk Pacific is bound, as far as a contract solemnly entered into can bind a corporation, to carry their freight to Canadian ports and not to the ports of the United States. They also ignore the fact that this agreement is capable of being enforced in case there is the slightest attempt made to evade it. The liberal government of Canada, which has done so much to build up the ports of the Maritime Provinces and which has given St. John such a fair start as the winter port of Canada, is not to be diverted from its all-Canadian policy by any effort of any railway corporation. The

Maritime Province ports will receive the benefit of the Grand Trunk Pacific, and St. John in a few years will become the greatest shipping port in Canada.

The question of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, so far as it affects St. John, is a very simple one. Mr. Borden's policy is to build no new line through New Brunswick, but to extend the Intercolonial Railway to the west. Sir Wilfrid Laurier's policy is to build a new line of railway through the centre of New Brunswick, which will go to Chipman and thence to Moncton. This new line will give St. John an advantage of one hundred and seventy miles over Halifax for western freight, as against ninety-eight miles by the Intercolonial. No St. John elector ought to have much difficulty in deciding which policy to support.

As a sample of the way in which the conservatives treated St. John when in power, we would remind the electors of the attempt of Sir John A. Macdonald to side-track St. John in 1889. He got the House of Commons to pass a bill authorizing the construction of a railway from Harvey, in York, to Salisbury, as a government work, so that all the freight that came over the short line to Montreal would go direct to Halifax, thus preventing St. John from deriving any advantage from the Canadian Pacific Railway. Fortunately, the Senate threw out the bill.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's government is the first Canadian administration that has not increased the public debt. The net debt of Canada is now about one million dollars less than it was in 1896, when they went into power. If they had followed the example of their predecessors they would have increased it upwards of \$52,000,000 during the eight years they have been in power, for the average rate of increase during the eighteen years the conservatives were in power was \$6,560,000 a year.

Who was it that built the splendid deep water wharves and elevator at the terminus of the Intercolonial Railway in St. John? Every resident of this city knows that this was done by the liberal government of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Who were the men who opposed the votes for this work in the House of Commons? The Hon. John Haggart and other conservative leaders, who have always been the enemies of St. John.

The electors of St. John are not likely to vote for a party which has always shown itself hostile to their interests. When the conservatives were in power St. John could get nothing, except insults, and our claims to be placed on an equal footing with Halifax were treated with contempt.

In 1887 Dr. Stockton was vigorously denouncing the conservative party, on many platforms, for the great iniquity of taking the Intercolonial Railway by the North Shore. Now he is supporting that party and the policy he once condemned.

The present would be a good time for Dr. Stockton to explain what the conservative party has ever done for St. John, except to injure it by building the Intercolonial by a route which deprived this city of its natural advantages and made it impossible for St. John to obtain any western traffic by that line.

Do not forget that the refusal of the late conservative government to do anything for St. John in respect to terminal facilities has cost the taxpayers of this city \$800,000, the interest of which is \$30,000 a year.

The conservatives are trying to make people believe that the government, after building a line of railway from Winnipeg eastward will not provide facilities for its shipments at the Maritime ports.

Now that the Telegraph has become the conservative organ, what is to become of the Sun?

COLLECTING TEAPOTS.

Mrs. E. D. Jones, of Newburyport, and Her Daughters Have More Than One Hundred.

One of the most interesting collections in New England is that of teapots belonging to Mrs. E. D. Jones, of Newburyport, and her two daughters. Mrs. Jones began her collection about three years ago with three or four handsome pots that she had in the house. Friends added specimens from time to time by sending whatever pots they could find, and every anniversary and gift day brings fresh offerings.

Mrs. Jones and her daughters have themselves sought out quaint articles in curio shops and old houses, at auctions and wherever they could be discovered. Many have come across seas. They have now more than one hundred in the collection and of every size, ranging from a tiny gold pot that holds scarcely more than one drop to a gallon utensil that came originally from some Chinese pagoda. They are of every imaginable shape, color and material, wood being employed as readily as silver or porcelain.

The values of these teapots are almost as varied as the teapots themselves, and range from a penny pot presented as a joke to royal Satsuma, worth several hundred dollars, and some bits of red Wedgwood and Sevres, worth almost as much. The teapots are kept in cabinets and shelves in the dining room, where visitors find them a never failing source of interest.

Most of the teapots are works of art, dainty as a flower. Several are moulded like rare blossoms. One teapot represents a monkey with his arms around a squash, the monkey's tail forming a handle for the pot and the squash stem making a spout. Another, bought in an antique shop, looks like a gray cat sitting, but with her tail curved gracefully upward for a handle and a paw raised for a spout. Still another is shaped like an elephant, with trunk extended for a spout.

There are teapots in the form of birds and other animals. One soapstone pot has both a bird and a toad on its handle; another wide and shallow teapot, also of soapstone, which came from India, is handsomely carved and has a bird perched on the lid. There are several silver and gold lustre teapots, a variety of Dutch pots, several valuable ones in delft, a tiny one in cloisonne, the mosaic under its polished surface being remarkably beautiful, and several Lowendorf pots.

One exquisite set—teapot, teacups and saucers—was brought from the Azores. Each piece in this set is one and one-half inches in height and holds scarcely a teaspoonful.

The Liberal government made this country independent of the United States market by opening up markets abroad.—Hamilton Times.

CHINESE INVENTED CHESS.

Though the game of chess owes its origin to the native of India, there is a similar game played among the Celestials which resembles it closely and has been in vogue among them from time immemorial. There is a striking difference between the games, both in the appearance of the board and the manner of the play. The pieces also are entirely dissimilar in shape. Beautiful carved ivory chessmen have for many years been brought West by visitors from China, but these are not used in their own game. The chessmen used by the Chinese in their game resemble our draughtsmen in shape, the difference between each piece being a word engraved upon each. Their board, like ours, has sixty-four squares, but the men are placed upon the inter-sections of the lines, and not on the squares formed thereby. The two halves of the board are divided by a space called the "river," which certain pieces are prohibited from crossing. Like our game, the number of pieces is sixteen, but the order of arrangement is somewhat different.

The pieces answering to our pawns are called soldiers. These are allowed to advance in a straight line only till they have crossed the enemy's river into the enemy's country. Then they move like our castles, but only one square at a time. They are permitted to capture pieces only in a straight line. The cannons are their support. These pieces are exactly equivalent to our castles. They may cross the river and are allowed to capture anything in their line of march. The chariots possess the same power as the cannons. The horses are equivalent to our knights, except that in moving they are blocked if anything stands on the original angle, which must be passed in the move.

The horses may also cross the river. The elephant which takes the place of our bishop can move diagonally, but only two squares at a time. Still more limited are the powers of the king and the attendant scholars. They are strictly confined to the four squares which constitute the citadel, against which all the attacks are directed. The king cannot be taken and can move but one square at a time. A piece must be interposed or the king removed when checked. A failure to do this is checkmate. The scholar can move only on the diagonal lines. There is much of the "fox and geese" about this game, but in view of its great antiquity and the almost positive conclusion that it owes nothing to outside influence, the similarity it bears to the Western game is at least curious.

Is there any St. John man simple enough to believe that Mr. Borden, a Halifax man, will do as well for St. John as Sir Wilfrid Laurier? It was Halifax influence that took the Intercolonial Railway by the North Shore.

THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

Great Gathering Concluded Its Labors To-Day.

BOSTON, Oct. 25.—The triennial general convention of the Episcopal church, which has been in session here since October 5, was ended late to-day with a public service in Trinity church. From the pulpit Bishop Henry Codman Potter, of New York, read a pastoral letter addressed to the church at large. The communication, which consisted of more than three thousand words, considered some of the problems now before the country. Regarding divorce, the pastoral said that the facility with which the marriage relation may be taken on and put off is one of the menaces of American civilization, to the possible perils of which Christian people are as yet very imperfectly aroused. The letter made a plea for the permanence and security of the family. It also discussed the negro problem, stating that the church was taking steps to correct the situation so far as possible. Other pressing problems were also dealt with.

Little business of importance was transacted at the final business sessions. A resolution permitting foreign congregations not in communion with the church to use forms of service in their own tongue was adopted after a sharp contest. This legislation was enacted specifically for the benefit of Swedish congregations in Minnesota. The convention adopted a system of courts of review, to which appeals from diocesan trials can be taken. It perfected such arrangements that the missionary work of the church will be carried on with more vigour, and appointed a joint commission to investigate the negro problem in the south.

BOSTON, Oct. 25.—Rev. Dr. Huntington reported for the committee on conferences at the late afternoon session. A resolution was presented making it lawful to use the church service in any language until a prayer book is authorized. Objection was made to it by Charles G. Saunders, of Lawrence, and Rev. R. Talbot Rogers, of Fond Du Lac. The latter made a preliminary contest against the resolve, but it was eventually adopted. The bishops concurred with the action of the house.

The House of Bishops adopted a resolution extending its thanks to the citizens of Boston, Bishop of Massachusetts and local Episcopalians for their hospitality. At 4 o'clock the business sessions of both houses were concluded, and all the bishops, 2nd deputies left Emmanuel church and proceeded to Trinity church, where the closing service was held at 5 o'clock.

The large church was filled half an hour before the service opened. The bishops, vested, entered the church in procession. The service itself, which was brief, was conducted by Rev. Dr. R. H. McKim, of Washington, chairman of the House of Deputies. Bishop Henry C. Potter, from the pulpit read a pastoral letter issued by the House of Bishops to the church at large.

The service was closed by the singing of a Te Deum and bestowing of the benediction, and the triennial general convention of 1904 was at an end.

Among the many negative actions taken was the decision not to change the name of the church at this time, nor to act upon the proposition to group dioceses into provinces with a primate at the head of each. The next convention will be held in Richmond, Va., in 1907.

TRUE PATRIOTISM.

(Sir Wilfrid Laurier.)
"I have always preached the policy of conciliation. Patriotism is not based upon prejudice. To love your country you need not hate others. This policy of amity, of conciliation, I put into practice as soon as I had in my hands the destiny of the country. If the country is prosperous to-day it is due to the adoption of this policy. Prosperity is the result of peace and conciliation, which permitted us to give all our efforts towards the development of the progress and the prosperity of our common Canada."

EVERYTHING WAS PROVIDED.

Fredericton Herald—A university student of the Tory persuasion says the Tory committee in this city provided everything for the blowout the students gave Mr. Borden Friday night.

By a circular letter to the clergy of the diocese of Charlottetown, the Ordinary announces that he has appointed Rev. James Morrison, D.D., rector of the Cathedral, one of his vicars general, so that urgent ecclesiastical business may be more readily despatched in his own absence.



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