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EMMERSON BANQUET.

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

The banquet to Premier Emmerston at the Royal hotel, St. John, last Thursday evening, was a most pleasing event to the premier and his friends, and must have been gratifying to all concerned. The affair was well managed, there was good fare, good speeches and good fellowship.

The presence of Hon. Mr. Blair and of all but one of Hon. Mr. Emmerston's colleagues in the provincial cabinet, besides Senator King and quite a delegation of members of the legislature, lent of course a special interest to the occasion.

The following letter from Sir Wilfrid Laurier was read by the chairman:

Michael McDade, Esq.:

My Dear Sir—I have your very kind invitation to be present at the dinner which the St. John friends of the provincial government will give in honor of Hon. Henry R. Emmerston 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 precluded by numerous engagements to avail myself of it. It would have been an honor as well as a pleasure for me to testify to the esteem, regard and confidence which I have always entertained for Mr. Emmerston, from the very day that it was my privilege to meet him. I have the honor to be, my dear sir,

Yours respectfully,
WILFRID LAURIER.

The toast to the premier was drunk with great enthusiasm, and three cheers and a tiger were followed by the singing of He's a Jolly Good Fellow, and this by three rousing cheers. When Hon. Mr. Emmerston rose to respond the applause was heartily renewed. The premier was in excellent voice and his speech was often interrupted by applause.

HON. MR. EMMERSTON.

Premier Emmerston spoke in substance as follows: Mr. Chairman and Friends—Your very enthusiastic reception, while extremely gratifying, is in some measure embarrassing. I could not but be impressed with the character of your greetings, yet I honestly fear that you are all too flattering. In so expressing myself I do not mean in any sense to undervalue the kindly sentiments and generous motives which prompt your utterances, Mr. Chairman, or the applause which endorses them—for all of which I desire to tender my most profound, sincere and hearty thanks. 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 honor to represent in the office which I hold, and the proportion which you would wish me to reserve for the individual. I venture to cherish the hope, however, that you would generously ascribe to the individual an overpowering desire to be all that you would have him be, even though his inner consciousness constrains the thought that at present he has not so proved himself. In honoring the position, as you do by your presence here to-night, I shall be happy if you can at the same time say of me: "When honor came to him he was ready to take it, but he reached not to seize it before it was near." I refer to the painful circumstances which necessitated a change in the leadership of the New Brunswick government. 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 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 highest, our best praise, is our deep conviction of his merits, our affectionate 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 to his old time strength and vigor.

I am deeply impressed with my present surroundings, and fully conscious that I speak in the metropolis of the province—the commercial emporium of New Brunswick—the winter port of Canada. 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 been much said in the past as to a fancied antagonism between our metropolitan city and the counties surrounding and apart from it. I have no sympathy with any such suggestion, but on the contrary, hold to the view that the interests of the one are identical with the interests of the other, and that these interests are so interchangeably dove-tailed that it is difficult to discriminate as to where the one ends and the other begins. It may be that the suggestion of antagonism was a mere offshoot of a political comet that sailed through the political ether surrounding this city about the year 1890, the nebulae of which destroyed the victims that stood 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 I subsequently became a member—a change resulting not because of any particular objection to the general policy of that government, but rather because of an internal dissension which for the nonce prevailed over all other considerations. I have been constrained to refer to this incident of your past political history in explanation of the calm assurance and courage with which I shall hope to discuss the many questions which of necessity will be reviewed to-night. Notwithstanding that the shade of that representation has not since, by reason of what we will call "untoward circumstance" been changed, I somehow have a feeling that the heart and judgment of this great constituency throbs and accords in harmony with the sentiments regarding the present government prevailing throughout, I venture to assert, almost every constituency in our fair province. I have no thought, sir, that by a loud and empty vaunt of anticipated victory any laurels are to be won here, but when I look around these tables and see representatives of the best thought and genius of your constituency—when I behold an assemblage such as this—I am forced to the conclusion that soberness and judgement will have away, and that the day of small things will have passed away forever, let us hope.

Since the year 1867 the governments 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 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 known, but I can say to my political friends of the dominion arena that if my respected young conservative friends force the issue they cannot injure to a very great extent their political opponents, as there are men in the conservative as well as in the liberal ranks old in the service, who, I believe, are not to be coerced into a suppression of their mature convictions. 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 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 re-

trenchment 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 recognition of the just rights of the whole people. After some further reminiscences Mr. Emmerston proceeded. So much for the past, but what of the present and future under a reorganized administration? It has been charged in some quarters that the present 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 preceding administrations, but must be taken to be bound by all their policy and compelled to walk in the lines laid down by their immediate predecessors in office. Now, from this view I dissent. I had the honor to be a member of the government led by the Hon. Mr. Blair, and also that of which the Hon. Mr. Mitchell was leader, and I am proud to claim a share in the credit due those administrations for the manner in which they conducted the affairs of the province. I agree with the people of this province, who have time and again in the most emphatic manner expressed approval of the course pursued by the government under the leadership of the present minister of the railways. While I recognize all this, I intend that, so far as my influence shall avail, the government which I now am called upon to lead shall come to its duties prepared to act as may appear to us to be most in furtherance of the public interest, and that we shall be unfettered by any considerations other than the determination to do that which will best serve to advance the interests of our province. We have strong faith that the key to our progress is to be found in agriculture, and I say this advisedly, although speaking to a city audience. I believe that your sectional progress is dependent upon the advancement of agriculture in our province, which can only follow from an awakened and educated interest therein. Ours will be essentially a farmer's policy, and vigorous and faithful pursuit of which will, we believe, insure progress and contentment to those now within our borders, keeping them from lands beyond—and that is what we sorely need to accomplish—and attracting to our shores the many from the overburdened acreage of the old lands. Today our maritime ports are struggling for recognition as gateways to Europe, and your own good city has made giant strides in the race. The problems of transportation are being solved as best they can by our publicists, business men and statesmen, and the government of the dominion is subsidizing the steamship companies for the benefit of Canadian trade. How do we propose to seize upon the advantages brought so near home to us? In addition to having an opening for tenant farmers of some capital, New Brunswick with its uninterrupted water communication with Europe has in the direction of freight an immense advantage over other portions of the dominion, and we should, by the introduction of cold storage facilities, be in a better position to increase our export trade in natural products.

Mr. Emmerston gave the figures of Canadian grain exports, and read statistics of yield of the crops of various grain in New Brunswick in recent census years. The wheat crop of the province in 1890 was 29,000 bushels, while in 1860 it was 279,800. The wheat crop of 1880 was more than double that of 1890. Mr. Emmerston claimed that the results obtained by the farmers who grew wheat are a guarantee that this province would, without exhaustive effort, grow enough wheat to supply the home demand. He added: One great drawback to the growth of wheat in this province is the absence of small modern flour mills, of easy and cheap access to the farmers. I would advocate the subsidizing, if necessary, of such establishments, much after the plan by which we aided the construction of cheese factories and creameries, at well defined points in the respective counties and districts. More than that, I would induce our farmers to cultivate wheat by aiding in the establishment of emporiums in the different counties, and if all this failed to promote the consumption of the great and much to be desired object, I would even bonus, for a year at least, every farmer who raised enough wheat to produce five barrels of flour and had it ground and manufactured into that article. The accomplishment of all this would be a matter of detail for the department of agriculture to work out. The main point to be accomplished is to have New Brunswick grow her own wheat, and to spare for shipment. Farmers assure me that the growth of the crop of peas is rather a benefit to the land than otherwise. If they cultivated this crop to the extent that they might, it is indeed, with that

product and the quantities of shorts and bran that would be available, there could be no complaint as to the scarcity of a good hog food in sufficient quantity to ensure the safe establishment of a pork packing factory of modern design in your city. That the government will exert its influence in the direction named I need hardly assure you, although, perhaps not on the exact lines mapped out. The cold-storage warehouses, which the government are determined shall be constructed and established throughout the province, with a main warehouse or repository for shipment at St. John, must of necessity contribute largely to the promotion of the export trade of the province. I have already given you assurance on behalf of my department that the good roads movement will be furthered and encouraged as far as in our power lies. I cherish a hope also that we may be able to promote a scheme of immigration, which, while effective in inducing the tenant farmers with some capital, and others, to make their home in our fair land, will not entail any appreciable burdens upon our resources. That the mineral resources of our province need development you will all admit, and to this subject we purpose devoting our best energy and judgement. In short, in all that tends to constructive politics and the advancement of our country's interests, we propose to supply a bold and vigorous policy. Economy and retrenchment will be our study, but we would not use it as the cry of demagogues. The truest and best public and private economy is the application of our every resource to the upbuilding and uplifting of the moral and material welfare and progress of the subjects of the state. So far as possible we will cut our garments according to our cloth, but remember that that there is sometimes a false economy in the application of that principal. Our province is but in its youthful existence as to commercial, material, educational and general progress, and we must not have such a misfit as would destroy the effect of our commercial or other growth. Either do without clothes, and therefore stay within doors, unable to keep up in the race, or have them, but have no ungainly misfits nor barriers to your advancement and growth as a people and a state. My discussion of so many subjects is doubtless wearying, and I will defer the conclusion for some other occasion merely contenting myself with again thanking you for your distinguished consideration, and assuring you that we as a government will ever strive to keep in view Henry Clay's declaration, that government is a trust, and the officers of the government are trustees, and both the trust and trustees are created for the benefit of the people.

Hon. Mr. Emmerston was cordially applauded at the conclusion of his address.

When
HON. MR. BLAIR
rose he was given three cheers and a tiger. He was glad to be present to do honor to his friend and former colleague. He had listened with extreme interest to the enlightened address, and could fairly say that there is no one who does not wish that the aspirations expressed in connection with the policy outlined may be realized. (Applause.) He was especially happy to be present, because he wished to associate himself in the most pronounced manner with the administration under Mr. Emmerston, in a personal sense, and in a measure in a political sense, but not in a dominion political sense. He fully appreciated the attitude of the premier and his colleagues with respect to the two great parties in federal politics. He had himself stood almost alone in the same view at one time. Many thought the line of cleavage should be the same in federal and provincial politics, but he had seen no reason for it. He was heartily glad that the government was prepared to pursue that some line of policy. Hon. Mr. Blair alluded to Mr. Emmerston as in a sense his protegee, as having been called by him to the legislative council, which he helped to abolish, and later to the cabinet, and the speaker hoped Mr. Emmerston would be long spared and long have the privilege of administering the government of the province, and that it might be said to him that he had zealously devoted his best energies to the public service. (Cheers.) Mr. Emmerston had in fitting and delicate terms alluded to the regrettable circumstance which had called him to the leadership at this time. He (the speaker) joined in the regret that Hon. Mr. Mitchell found it impossible to remain longer at the head of affairs. It would be impossible to be associated with one more faithful to his trust, of more sterling integrity, or more pure in all his thoughts, than the Hon. Mr. Mitchell. (Loud applause.) He could cordially join also in all the premier said of his other colleagues. He (Blair) was sure it would be impossible to be associ-

ated with more zealous, faithful and agreeable colleagues. He could say this as one purely disinterested. Passing to the parliament of Canada, Hon. Mr. Blair delivered a very entertaining address regarding the woes of the parliamentarian in session time, and also alluded to the flowery eloquence of Mr. McAlpine. The parliament, he went on to say in more serious vein, was a great deliberative assembly, and he believed the present parliament in its legislation expressed the will the views and wishes of the people. He dwelt upon the vastness of the concerns with which it must deal in encountering new conditions and legislating for almost a continent, with new problems ever arising. Their solution must depend upon the statesmanship, breadth of capacity, intellect and loyalty to the country's interests for the government and parliament of the day. In eloquent words the minister dwelt upon the greatness of Canada, the splendor of her possibilities, and the magnificent destiny that awaits her. We need only, he said, stand shoulder to shoulder, pursue an enlightened policy, and we will place Canada side by side and second to no country in the world. (Loud applause.) While speaking of the parliament of Canada he could not speak for the gilded chamber in which his friend (Senator King) held a seat. That gentleman, he believed, belonged to a party which felt that the constitution of the senate might be improved, if not its personnel. (Laughter.)

Aching Joints

Announce the presence of rheumatism which causes untold suffering. Rheumatism is due to lactic acid in the blood. It cannot be cured by liniments or other outward applications. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood, removes the cause of rheumatism and permanently cures this disease. This is the testimony of thousands of people who once suffered the pains of rheumatism but who have actually been cured by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. Its great power to act upon the blood and remove every impurity is the secret of the wonderful cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

MUST WALK THE ATLANTIC.

CAPT. ANDREWS AND PROF. OLDRIEVE TO MAKE A NOVEL VOYAGE.

Cap. William A. Andrews, of Beverley, who has crossed the ocean several times in a small boat, says he will make another voyage next summer. He wants to go to the Paris exposition of 1900. As he intends to leave on July 4 next, the chances are that with good luck he will get there in time.

With Capt. Andrews will go Prof. C. W. Oldrieve, who walks the water. The professor figures that the little jaunt of a couple of thousands of miles will give him a reputation which will attract dollars to him. He has hopes of being a sort of side show to the big event.

The start will be made from Boston. Capt. Andrews will go in a 14 1/2 foot boat made of canvas, which can be folded when not in the water. Prof. Oldrieve will wear his shoes, with which he has strolled on Massachusetts Bay and along the shores of Cuba. In Cuba, he says, a shark disputed the way with him, but was easily defeated.

There is a compact between Capt. Andrews and Prof. Oldrieve, by the terms of which Andrews must keep Oldrieve in sight and provide him with food when he is hungry and rest when he is tired. To enjoy the latter he must allow Oldrieve to get into the boat, which must be sailed in a circle while the professor sleeps, so that it cannot be said that he didn't walk the distance.

The couple will land at Havre, and will then proceed up the Seine to Paris. They expect to visit other places in Europe. They expect to be recompensed by exhibiting themselves and their boat at one cent a head.—Gloucester Times.

MOTHER AND DAUGHTER SET FREE.

South American Nervine Carries Health and Happiness Where Ever it Goes.

"My daughter was afflicted with nervous fainting spells for over a year. They caused great weakness. Nothing that could be done for her gave her any relief until we tried South American Nervine. There was a wonderful change for the better after a few doses. She continued in the treatment, and to-day she is as well as ever. My wife also was a victim of indigestion, dyspepsia and nervous prostration and this great remedy has been a great benefit to her. We cheerfully recommend it." J. W. McRITCHIE, Bothwell, Ont. Sold by W. W. Short.

"KEEP MORE SHEEP."

The keeping of sheep in larger numbers, writes a farmer in a Canadian exchange, would enable the average Canadian farmer to increase his income by from \$50 to \$100 per annum, without in any way interfering with the other operations of the farm. A flock of from fifteen to twenty breeding ewes can easily be kept on a one hundred acre farm, even after it is apparently carrying all the horned stock it will support. Sheep are expert scavengers, and seem to have the happy faculty of picking up a living from the waste places of the farm. They can be wintered over fairly well on good peastraw, supplemented with a little clover hay towards Spring, and in this way will convert into a useful source of income that which would otherwise have gone to waste. Assuming that half the lamb crop is clear gain, the advice to "keep more sheep" is well worthy of our consideration.

They require the investment of very little capital. The buildings required for their winter accommodation may be of the plainest and most inexpensive nature. In fact, the plainer and simpler the better. All that is necessary is a good dry floor and freedom from draughts. The labor of caring for them is less than that required by any other stock. They yield two crops per annum. If one is a partial, or even total failure, you have the other to fall back on. The risk of loss by death is a minimum. And yet, in spite of all these arguments, which go to prove that the Canadian farmer ought to keep more sheep, we find that he is slow, and it may be reluctantly, but none the less surely, going out of the business, from which we conclude that there is some obstacle to sheep-raising of which we have taken no account in our reckoning. I venture to suggest that it is the dollars a head. All this was clear profit, for in the most expensive method of feeding the fleece never failed to pay the sheep's feeding. But as a rule, it is quite possible to feed a sheep for the same cost as for five hens, and at the average value of their products the sheep will be far more profitable than the hens will.

There is the home market, however, for the sheep reared on a farm, to the extent of at least 20 head, and at the average value of the meat a 60-pound mutton will be worth six or seven dollars. And just here the farmers' meat clubs will serve a good purpose. These are mutual associations, each member of which kills a beef or a mutton in turn, dividing up the meat according to some rule established on a fair and mutually satisfactory basis. In this way the meat is disposed of at the full butchers' price, and at the end of the season an accurate division is made of the funds in hand or of the credits, the balance in cash accruing to each creditor being settled. In this convenient way the cost of the meat supply is reduced to its actual value and at least one-half the money otherwise paid will be saved. For this mutual co-operative business the sheep is most acceptable.

Are You Going To Dye?

Successful Dyeing Can Only Be Done With Diamond Dyes.

Thousands dye this month. The vast majority make the work profitable and pleasant, with others are confronted with disappointment, despair and ruin.

The happy and successful dyers are those who always use the Diamond Dyes that produce the brightest, fastest and most lasting colors. The discontented and unhappy ones are the who use the common and crude package and soap grease dyes, giving muddy and blotchy colors.

If you desire to make your costumes, dresses, capes, jacks, blouses, etc., look like new garments, buy some fashionable dark color of the Diamond Dyes, and you will be astonished with the results. Now is the time to look out the men's and boys' light colored and faded clothing and make them ready for another season's wear. Fast Diamond Black, Seal Brown, Indigo or Navy Blue will give magnificent shades on all garments. Insist upon your dealer giving you the Diamond Dyes every time you buy; then, and only then, is success assured.

CHILDREN LEFT ALONE.

AMHERST, N. S., Dec. 1.—The eight year old daughter of Wm. Bugley was the victim of a serious and probably fatal accident to-day. With an elder brother she was left in the house. The boy was lighting a fire and the flame ignited the sister's clothes. She ran to the house of a neighbor, who wrapped a coat around her. The flames, however, had done their work and the girl was practically burned from head to foot. There is little hope of recovery.