POOR DOCUMENT

MC 2033

The Semi-Weekly Telegraph.

VOL. XXXVII. ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1899. NO. 30.

CARLETON WELCOMES

THE CANDIDATES IN THE GOVERNMENT'S INTEREST

At a Splendid Meeting in City Hall West End — Messrs. Robertson, Reynolds, Purdy and McKeown Make Telling Addresses, and Are Heard by a Large Crowd of Voters.

The government candidates have been privately heartily received in Carleton, and Friday night they were given a splendid public reception, about 500 voters gathering in the City Hall to welcome them. A number of ladies were in the audience. The large gathering was almost unexpected, for so much had been said as to the overflow meeting to be held by the opposition in the Institute. It was a great pleasure to the candidates to be so heartily greeted, and it augured that West End will be with the rest of the city in sending four government supporters to the house.

It was noticeable that, contrary to the usual happening at political meetings, the entire audience remained until every speaker had finished, and then all stood until the national anhem was played and the heartiest of cheers were given for the chairman, the candidates and the queen.

The Carleton Cornet Band occupied a prominent position on the platform and played several pieces in their usual excellent manner while the people were assembling. A few minutes after 8 o'clock Ald I E Smith and the candidates with several other gentlemen, among whom were noticed Mr Richard Retallick, Mr T Donovan and Mr F E McManus, took seats on the platform, being greeted with a storm of applause as they entered. When the enthusiasm had subsided Ald Smith, who was chairman, made a few remarks, introducing the first speaker, Mr George Robertson.

Mr. Robertson said he was not, by any means, a stranger to the citizens of Carleton and on many occasions had received the closest attention and kindness from the West Side people in addressing them. On the 18th instant the battle would be fought, and, he believed, won. (Applause.) It was the interest of the city to send representatives favorable to the government. He spoke of the record of the government in dairying, stock, agriculture, etc. St. John had been too long in the cold. We were the metropolitan city of the province—more, we were the winter port of Canada. (Applause) Then, surely, we should be in touch with the other parts of the province.

Taking up the charges brought against the government Mr. Robertson said if they took out the so-called bridge scandal, nothing was left, and the bridge charge had been rendered practically dead. He noticed the Sun receding from the position it had taken on the matter. The speaker outlined the bridge charge. Hon Mr Emmerson had told him he could certainly answer the charge. He (Robertson) would not convict a dog on such evidence as had been given. It would be thrown out of any court in the land. Mr Emmerson had answered the charges in his able speech at Fredericton.

But this did not satisfy the opposition. They had ransacked the province, the dominion, and only this morning the Sun had something from Manager Johnson of the Dominion Bridge Company. The speaker read the letter from the company which built the Woodstock bridge, giving a complete setback to the Sun's article. Dr Stockton and colleagues were in the house, he continued, and the fullest opportunity was given for investigation of the bridge accounts. The speaker did not wish to bring any charges against Mr Archibald, but if he so far forgot himself as to be accessory to a thing of this kind, for the sake of revenge, it was beneath the dignity of any honest man. He spoke of the alleged McAvity overcharges brought up in the house last session and showed how they had sifted to nothing. The opposition had really nothing more than these matters to urge against the government. As to the matter of debt spoken of in the document of Dr Stockton, he showed how the expenditures had resulted in railways, bridges, etc. He drew applause by his showing of the fine state of the provincial finances as shown by the bonds. In agricultural policy there was a spirit of advancement.

Owing to the mistake the Conservatives made in the Moncton convention, he believed the party would be disintegrated. Hon Mr Emmerson, by his colleagues, Liberal and Conservative, was placed at the head of the government, and if he laid down a platform to be run on Liberal lines, what would be said—that he deserted his supporters in hopes the position would be bettered, because a Liberal federal government was in power.

Mr Robertson hurled back in the Sun's teeth as a mean, contemptible statement what was said against him—that he had been bought over by being given the position of valuator. He had told the premier (and this could be posted on King street) that if elected he would expect reasonable support for the great work of national character to be done at St John. He had tried when mayor to do his duty as an honest man. (Cries of Yes and applause) Was his political conscience to be held by the Sun?

But what has the working men to look for in all this political wrangle? Does Dr Stockton come and say he is going to do anything? No. They see what the Emmerson government has done in the flour and wheat industry. Dr Stockton had said the wheat project could not be carried out. So it looked to Dr Stockton and his non-progressive colleagues. The speaker could not expect Stockton and his dear old friend, Dr Alward, to do more than go to Fredericton, occupy a nice boarding house on the back street and pocket their fees. (Great laughter and applause),

Were we to remain an insignificent province? he asked. It was the feeling of the people of St. John that until Dr Stockton comes and shows some way in which he will better the people and conditions, that even if elected he must remain in opposition.

Mr Robertson, in closing his able speech, spoke his firm conviction that the government would be sustained. He was given a storm of applause as he concluded.

Mr Reynolds was next called on. He was warmly received. Though a stranger to politics as a speaker and candidate, he was not so as an observer of politics. He spoke of the good attendance, and said he had looked to meet hordes of people wending their way to the institute opposition meeting; he had heard the latter meeting was to be crowded. Mr Reynolds went into the composition of the government's make-up, alike of Liberals and Conservatives working together. But there are people who contend the lines should be drawn on federal issues. If this were so we would be but a cog in the great machinery. The present form was the best. There were many Conservatives who refused to be whipped into line by the opposition.

The government had been one of advancement. St. John, though in opposition, had not been treated as a foe, but as a friend. The government in the agricultural policy had shown itself with the farmers and their interests; much, too, had been done in dairying, also in wheat raising. The latter had been eagerly embraced and mills, assisted by bonus, were springing up and doing well. Then as to other resources of the province, he referred to the discoveries of oil. He spoke of the crown lands; there was a most efficient forest law, well administered The province, too, was the finest game country in North America and he showed the wise administration of Hon A T Dunn in this department, and how the careful government protection benefited the game of the province and how the government was looking carefully after these as of all interests. But much more had been done. Five million dollars had been spent in railways, thus opening up the country, bringing every man in contact with his neighbor. This was one way the debt, of which the opposition speaks, had been incurred. The highways, too, were kept open, in addition to the railways, and here Mr Reynolds spoke of the exploded bridge charges. The bridges had been built at a reasonable price and were permanent. There was no concealment.

The government had been one of construction. But what of the opposition. It had been one of obstruction certainly, if not destruction (hear, hear) Whatever the issue in St John the government would have a good working majority (applause). Rather than politics should be the question of business, on which side is the people's bread and butter. Though the old wooden shipbuilding had gone, we were not to go with it. St John had now come to be the winter port of Canada. It was a critical time in the city's history. We had helped ourselves, yet we needed government help from both the federal and provincial governments. And if opposition members were sent from here, the pressure from other parts supporting the government would keep back much that would otherwise come here. Mr Reynold's painted a bright picture of the city's future and showed in plain business talk that it was for the city's interest to be in support of the government.

The great procession of the workmen on the occasion of the turning of the first railway sod in St John was spoken of and the speaker said we wanted another and a larger one on the 18th inst., a procession to the polls on the road to victory for the government. He was very warmly applauded on conclusion.

The chairman next introduced Ald Purdy, whose reception was full as hearty as that of the previous speakers. He said a voter whom he canvassed told him he was a Conservative and a vote for the local government meant support to Blair. "Well, that's a man for whom we should vote," said the alderman, for he is doing much for us. Mr. Purdy spoke of the local government's policy of advancement. He hoped for the day when he would not have to send to Upper Canada for flour and pay for it before he saw it. He saw a sample of New Brunswick flour recently, and, being a pretty good judge, he could say it was excellent, as good as Manitoba. He did honestly believe the government was the best we ever had, and "we're going to be in that government." The alderman said he was a worker rather than a speaker. He would close with the expression of a hope for a big rally for the government on the 18th.

Mr. McKeown received a flattering welcome. He said the best politics for a city or country was its material advancement Some men prided themselves on never changing their politics. Well, there were men who never learned anything. He referred to the advent of the Liberals into power in federal government. The people then cast behind the policy of restriction of trade. Now there follows that under the enlarged trade policy there must be ports for export trade. Steamship lines must run across the ocean. The natural industries must be built up. So the condition here of wharf building, elevator building, etc., is part of the policy inaugurated two years ago.

And so the local government appeals to the people on policy the same as that At present it gives $2,500 a year for terminal facilities, and is willing and anxious to do more. But the reversal of the policy is bound up in the return of the opposition members, which would be like notifying the government that we were tired of this advanced condition and wanted to get back to the old style.

A voice—"They won't get there."

Mr McKeown took up the wheat industry and showed that under the government's policy a half million dollars were saved the farmers last year. What had Dr Stockton done? The records here showed that he never inaugurated anything but the bill to prevent minors smoking cigarettes. We don't want a cigarette representative for this port.

When enough wheat for local use is raised then we will grow for export, so it is easily seen the port's interests are bound up in this matter. He spoke amid applause of the new flour mill being built in Carleton.

Dr Stockton, for all these ideas of advancement, had nothing but a sneer. He comes and asks you to strike all this down, that he and Mr Hazen, who transferred the Harris works, may get into power.

The government laid down lines of advancement, a steady, well carried out policy. Dr Stockton had nothing to offer. He ignores these things, but says "you're not honest, you build bridges and pay two prices." But this bridge building had been going on six years. Dr Stockton was in the house when the policy was inaugurated. Every bill for every part of every bridge has been open for Dr Stockton's inspection.

The speaker cut sharply into Mr Hazen on the custom house building matters. He then took up the charges of extravagance against the government. He went into the bond issue taking up the bridge, railway, etc expenditures, and showing that for what was spent the province had the bridges, railways, etc.

The opposition asked return as Liberal candidates. Mr Foster came down here. Who is he? (A voice—"A walking delegate.") He was a good specimen of a political tramp.

Just here J B M Baxter sought to throw out a witticism, but it fell flat and passed unnoticed.

Mr McKeown said Foster came against Mr Blair's interests. He then showed how appropriations for public works were secured by members of the federal government for their constituencies, and pointed out that were Foster supported as against Mr Blair, there would be every reason why the minister of railways would be told by his colleagues that the people of Saint John did not want appropriations for works, they preferred Foster. And what did Foster do for the place? No one could point to anything he had done. (Great applause.)

He styled the opposition as professional fault finders, and closed amid applause with a prediction for success.

Then cheers were given for the chairman, the candidates and the queen, the band played and all left the hall delighted with the profitable evening spent and with many expressions full of hope for the 18th inst.

THE PREMIER CONFIDENT.

THE GOVERNMENT WILL CARRY THE PROVINCE BY AN OVERWHELMING MAJORITY.

DORCHESTER, Feb 9—Premier Emmerson returned here today, after visiting a considerable portion of the county of Albert. He is in splendid form, and seems delighted with the manner in which he and his colleague, Mr Osman, were received by the electors of the portions of Albert that they have been so far able to visit.

Asked by your correspondent if he had any communication which he desired to make to the public, he replied: "No, nothing very special. You might say, however, that without desiring to speak in any boastful way, I have no doubt the government will be sustained throughout the province by an overwhelming majority. The latest reports which I have from friends of the government all over are most reassuring. I question very much if there is even one county in the whole of New Brunswick of which the opposition feel at all certain. While our opponents have succeeded in nominating tickets in almost all the counties, in many instances their candidates are merely put in the field to make a show of fight. At the same time the friends of the government will work vigorously until the contest is over, and are not likely to throw away victory in any constituency by over confidence."

Asked if he had seen the Daily Sun's despatch, giving what purported to be an interview with Manager Johnson, of the Dominion Bridge Company, the prime minister replied: "Yes, I have read this latest effort of the St John Sun to destroy the bridge building industry in this province, and I may say to you that I hope to be at Moncton tomorrow night, and will likely give attention to the statement attributed to Mr Johnson, and may also have occasion to refer to other criticisms upon my Fredericton speech, in which I dealt with this whole bridge question."

ROUSING MEETING

HELD IN FAVOR OF THE GOVERNMENT AT SHEDIAC.

MONCTON, Feb 9—The local government candidates held a rousing meeting at Shediac last night, at which Senator Poirier presided. A meeting in the interests of Robinson, Wells, Richard and Copp will be held in Moncton Friday night, 10th, at which Premier Emmerson will be the principal speaker.

OVER A HUNDRED.

Grip Kills One of the Old Pioneers.

CHATHAM, Ont, Feb 9—Samuel Jackson died today at King's Ferry, Chatham township at the remarkable age of 104 years. He was the oldest settler in the neighborhood. He fell a victim to la grippe. Up to a few days ago he was hale and hearty.

FARMERS AT WELSFORD.

W. W. HUBBARD, J E HOPKINS AND OTHERS MAKE ADDRESSES.

WELSFORD, Feb. 7—The Institute meeting held in the Odd Fellows Hall here last evening was well attended. The speakers were W. W. Hubbard, secretary of the Farmers' and Dairymen's Association, and J. E. Hopkins, Superintendent of Dairying in Nova Scotia. J. W. Fowler, presided. W. W. Hubbard was the first speaker, he explained the objects of these meetings, and the whole work of the Farmers' and Dairymen's Association. The association was now aided by the Department of Agriculture with a substantial grant, and with the personal help of the Commissioner of Agriculture, who since his acceptance of office had done everything he possibly could to help along the work of the association. There was an almost universal cry that the farmers of New Brunswick had no markets for their products. This was an erroneous belief, for not only had we local markets superior to any other part of Canada, but we had just as good opportunity of participating in the export trade in cheese, butter, poultry and eggs, bacon and fruit as had the people of any country.

What we needed to do was to produce these articles cheaply and of such quality as would command them a favorable place in competition with other countries' products. We had already made a start in cheese production. Now we should try and even up the butter business. Then with the dairy business fitted in the production of pork. We were as yet hardly supplying our home markets with pork. We should do that and get our local packers upon a better system of buying; then we should see that some of them or some one else put up bacon for export, and so give us an opportunity for increasing very largely our output of pigs.

There was today, it was claimed, lack of profitable work upon the farm for our boys and girls, and consequently they were leaving for town and city employment, and unfortunately generally leaving Canada. He believed there was a department of farm work to which any intelligent young boy or girl could attend that would bring in good returns. He referred to the production of poultry and eggs. There was both a good local market and an export demand for poultry and eggs. A neighbor of his at Sussex who kept last year 75 Plymouth Rock hens had had an income of $151 during the year from that flock. For the local trade eggs should be marketed from 1st November till 15th February; there was no skill required to get eggs when the hens wanted to lay them. We should have early-hatched pullets, so that they will be developed by October; then the fattening birds must be separated from the stock to be kept for egg production, and the latter should not be fatted but kept in plenty of exercise upon egg producing food. Keep the hens scratching all winter.

After New Year's the St. John market was always very poorly supplied with good table chickens, and there was practicaly no fresh eggs obtainable there during the coldest months. Canadian eggs were now going forward in considerable quantities to the Old Country, and there was over there also an excellent market for dressed poultry.

There was also another branch of farm work which deserved our attention in New Brunswick. It was the production of fruit of good varieties. If our people here were to be as careful in the selection and handling of their fruit trees as the Annapolis valley fruit growers, we might to-day be shipping thousands of barrels to the English market. He was informed there was a great big undeveloped fruit market among the industrial population of northern England, where we might put great quantities of fruit of a lower grade than that required for the London market. He thought there was room along all the lines he had mentioned to build up a profitable farm business in New Brunswick.

J. E. Hopkins spoke upon the Economies of Dairy Farming. He said there was enough waste upon the ordinary dairy farm to make the owner rich if he could save it. The first essential to profitable dairying was a cow that would respond to good treatment and produce milk. Pick out the best cows and get rid of your poor ones. Use a bull of some recognized dairy breeds and keep the heifers from the very choicest cows and train them up right. Don't fatten them and let them get wild, but keep them growing and handle them gently and continuously. Do not let them calve in the woods or somewhere and then break them in to be milked by a rope round their legs and a club on their back. Kindness paid with the young heifer—keep her milking just as long as possible and in that way give her a habit of long milking.

Some men were always looking for a hardy breed of cows. Such cows were no good in the dairy. A man to be a successful dairyman must be a good judge of a cow; he must have a love for his cows, understand their wants and their comforts and then they will repay him.

A cow will develop or fail according to the intelligence manifested towards her. A cow is a creature of habit, and her bad habits are but the reflection of the habits of her owner.

The cows with lots of nerve force are always the best milkers.

Then this good cow must have a comfortable stable with plenty of sunlight in it. There is no cheaper and better tonic than sunlight coming through glass into a cow stable. He believed that succulent fodder was essential to making milk in the winter season, gives plenty of cheap succulent food such as roots or corn ensilage and don't over feed with grain. The food had a great deal to do with the quality of the butter, succulent well flavored food would always give a better quality of milk and butter than dry food.

Malcolm McKenzie said that in reference to the hog raising business that he was at present making about 40 every year, and he could not increase very much under present arrangements.

Votes of thanks were given the chairman and the speakers.

Before adjourning W W Hubbard called the attention of the meeting to the opening of the dairy school at Sussex on the 21st inst.

FIRE AT CITADEL.

HALIFAX ALARMED BY A MIDNIGHT BLAZE.

HALIFAX, Feb. 9—At 12 45 this morning a general alarm was sounded for a fire at the citadel. At this hour 1 45, it is raging fiercely. The entire city fire department is on hand but can do but little. Being the highest point in the city it is almost impossible to pump water up. The fire is in the non-commissioned officers quarters and is spreading. A heavy northwest wind is blowing and the temperature there is almost at zero. Bugles were sounded in the Barrack Squares throughout the city, calling the men to quarters. A large force of troops are now at the scene armed with leather buckets. It is thought the fire will burn itself out. There is no danger of explosion so far, as the magazines are situated at the south side of the Citadel Square, and the fire at present is confined to the north side.

FIRE IN NEW YORK.

Almost a Million Dollars' Worth of Property Destroyed.

NEW YORK, Feb 9—Fire today swept through the block of buildings opposite Battery Park, bounded by Front, Whitehall, South and Moore streets, and destroyed thirteen buildings, entailing a loss of about $700,000. One fireman, Bernard Blair, of the fireboat VanWyck, who was overcome in one of the buildings, and who was being brought down a ladder, slipped from the arms of his comrade and fell to the ground, fracturing his skull. Several other firemen were overcome by smoke and cold, and a corps of ambulance surgeons was kept busy attending to the fire fighters. One hundred and fifty girls employed in the bagging factory of Messrs. Walter & Bell, on Front street, became panic stricken, and a score of them on the fourth floor were cut off by the smoke. They were reached over the roofs of the other buildings. There were many thrilling escapes from the flames, some of the tenants being compelled to jump from the windows for their lives. Several were reported on the missing list for a time, but they are all now accounted for. At least a score of firemen and policemen were badly frostbitten, and thirty-eight families, most of whom had escaped without much clothing, suffered intensely.

HEAD SPLIT OPEN.

Brutal Murder of a Mother by Her Son.

HAMILTON, Feb 9—Mrs Benjamin Parrott, the victim of yesterday's brutal assault committed by her son, Benjamin Parrott, died from her injuries at the city hospital, today. Parrott is about 35 years of age, and is under arrest, and has been considered of unsound mind He will be tried on a charge of murder. Mrs Parrott's skull was split open by the sharp edge of an axe, and her brains were protruding when the police removed her in an ambulance. The axe was found in the house smeared with the woman's blood, and is now in the keeping of the police.

SHORT HORN BREEDERS

Hold Their Annual Meeting—Officers Elected.

TORONTO, Feb 9—At the Dominion Short Horn Breeders Association annual meeting today, James Russell, of Richmond Hill, Ont, was re-elected president for the ensuing year, and vice-presidents for the maritime provinces were elected as follows: F G Bowyer, Georgetown, P E I; Geo A Fawcett, Sackville, N B; C A Archibald, Truro, N S; Senator Josiah Wood, Sackville; and G A Fawcett, Sackville, elected delegates to the New Brunswick provincial exhibition.

SMALLPOX SCARE.

Eleven Bad Cases of the Disease in Quebec.

MONTREAL, Feb 9—Dr Elzear Pelletier, secretary of the Quebec board of health, has issued a bulletin regarding the present status of smallpox in this province. There have been 11 cases in all since the outbreak, all in Soulanges county. At Coteau du Lac there were five cases. All of the patients have recovered, At Coteau Landing, one case, which terminated fatally. At St Telephore, five cases; one recovered and four still sick.

The more we study the more we discover our ignorance.—Shelley.

The population of India increases at the rate of 3,000,000 annually.

IN A HARD PLACE.

G. J. CLARKE AND THE CHARLOTTE OPPOSITION.

ST. STEPHEN, Feb. 9—According to the Sun's report of the Conservative convention Messrs Grimmer and Clark must have delivered very amusing speeches, especially to those delegates from this town who know the truth of the matter as to the very anxious attitude those gentlemen assumed in regard to getting on a coalition ticket, both having stated previous to the convention, that they would not hesitate an instant but for their presence at the Moncton convention, and even that would not have prevented them running on the government ticket but for the fear that the four or five who dominate the Conservative party would read them out of their ranks. As the Hon Mr Emmerson has publicly denied that he or any member of his government ever offered a cabinet position to either of those gentlemen, it is unnecessary for me to say anything further than that when that statement was made to the delegates the parties making it knew that it was absolutely false. On Saturday and even on Monday many of the leading Conservatives expected that a coalition ticket would be formed, and George J. Clarke is reported as saying that he expected to be turned down and that he would not be particular, as he knew if an election would be held the opposition ticket would be defeated. In the convention they tried to induce Clarke to decline a nomination if offered, but he absolutely stated that he would not be turned down, thus making good the statement made by him a few weeks ago that they did not dare turn him down. Yet he was evidently afraid that he and Hazen would be abducted by the government party. No doubt he will ask for a guard to protect himself against being stolen and perhaps held for a ransom. But he need not fear, as neither his own party or the supporters of the government have any use for him. The only guard he will require is one to protect him against the knives of some of his colleagues on the ticket, although they say he has a knife up his sleeve for revenge for past turn downs and mutual dislikes. Another singular incident in the speeches reported from the convention was the fact of not a word being said against the Emmerson government, showing conclusively that they, as supporters of the local government for many years could not now find anything to say against that government which has been so generous to this county during the past five years especially. The most amusing charge to make against government supporters was that in which Mr Grimmer accused the latter party of having stolen the colors of the conservative party simply because the delegates to the government convention from the Islands and St Andrews wore a piece of blue ribbon on that occasion, but I suppose the delegations from those places were so large that it sent a cold shiver down their spines, as it was an indication that the Islands were solid for the Emmerson government—especially, too, as but five delegates were present at their convention from that part of the county, although nineteen were reported.

SUCCESS ASSURED.

GOVERNMENT MEETING AT ELGIN PRESAGES VICTORY.

ELGIN, Albert, Feb 8—One of the largest and most enthusiastic political meetings ever held in this parish was held in Garland's Hall on Tuesday evening. Standing room was at a premium. Long before the hour had arrived for the meeting to open all seats were filled over 400 people being present.

Councillor R A Smith was selected chairman. He spoke of his being most highly gratified in seeing such a large audience before him and especially pleased to see so many ladies present with a manifested interest in the politics of the country, and, after making a few remarks as to the ability of the two candidates chosen by the government supporters of this county as the government standard bearers—Hon H R Emmerson and C J Osman, he introduced C J Osman, who spoke at considerable length and manifested ability. He made one of the ablest speeches of his life and was frequently applauded. Mr Osman expressed himself and the ticket a sure of victory on the 18th.

Mr. Emmerson was called to the platform with continued cheers, which proved beyond doubt his popularity with the electors of his constituency. Mr. Emmerson spoke with great force, and his argument was most convincing, and if any had any belief in the slanderous charges made against Mr. Emmerson and his government their minds was set at ease and the slanders has set in motion a reaction which will carry the government tickets to victory with an overwhelming majority.

The policy of the government held out by Mr. Emmerson is most gratifying, not only to the farmers but to all.

DESTROYED BY FIRE.

Adams House at Chatham Burned to the Ground.

CHATHAM, Feb 9—On Wednesday night the Adams House was totally destroyed by fire, originating from the flue of the furnace becoming so hot that it set fire to the woodwork. The greater part of the furniture which was saved from the flames was destroyed. The insurance was only $4000.