POOR DOCUMENT

MC 2033

The Semi-Weekly Telegraph.

VOL. XXXVII. ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1899. NO. 29.

Special Sale of Corsets at 35 Cents.

We have a line of Corsets worth 65 cents per pair that we are clearing at 35c. per pair. Sizes 20 to 23 only.

LADIES' COLORED DRESS WAISTS, in plaid and plain colors, reduced to $1.50, $1.75 and $2.00. Worth $2 00 to $3 00.

ELEGANT WHITEWEAR at unusually low prices during the special sale now on.

Corset Covers from 15c, 20c up to $1.50.
Night Gowns from 65c to $3.75.
White Skirts from 55c to $3.50.

DOWLING BROS., 95 KING ST., ST. JOHN, N. B.

HEADACHE?

Often a headache will not yield to favorite remedies, which cure for others: The cause is not the one supposed. Defective vision causes more headaches than any other one bodily ailment. It is needless pain too, for the proper glass will relieve.

GLASSES TO FIT ANY EYE.

D. BOYANER, Optician.
548 Main St.

CHARLOTTE POLITICS.

Two Tickets Chosen With Good Prospects of Government Success.

ST STEPHEN, Feb 6—The Conservative convention met here this afternoon, a small number of delegates attending, and as the matter of choosing a ticket had been cut and dried beforehand and as they could not induce anyone to run from the eastern part of the county, the ticket chosen was: J D Chipman, W C H Grimmer and Geo J Clarke, all of St Stephen, and W H Hartt, of St Andrews. The convention finished their labors before tea time and adjourned.

Every indication points to the defeat of these four gentlemen, as many prominent Conservatives were present at the convention to select candidates in the interest of the government which met at 4 o'clock this afternoon. One hundred and fifty representative men from every polling district were present in Moore's hall. M N McMonagle was unanimously elected chairman and N M Mills secretary. Messrs C H Clerke, St Stephen, T Newton, Grand Manan; H V Dewar, St George; and Robert Billings, of St Andrews, were appointed a committee on credentials, and after all delegates had been furnished with certificates and other organization work concluded, the meeting adjourned until 7 o'clock.

The candidates presented to the convention were the following five: George F Hill, W F Todd (St Stephen), James Russell (St Andrews), James O'Brien (St George, and W Tatton (Grand Manan) The result of the balloting was: Hill 100; Todd, 99; O'Brien, 90; Russell, 78. Tatton, 45.

A motion was made and carried that the nominations be made unanimous.

The following resolutions were moved by D T Dwyer and seconded by C H Clerke:—

Resolved, That this convention of friends and supporters of the local government take this, the first opportunity of expressing its deep sense of the irreparable loss sustained by this county and the province by reason of the death of the late lamented premier, the Hon. James Mitchell; and further

Resolved, That the convention endorses the policy of this government and the present government in promoting the agricultural mining, fishing and other industrial interests of the province of New Brunswick.

Eloquent speeches were made by Messrs W F Todd, W E Tatton, George Byron, James Russell, George F Hill, John Mowatt, a prominent farmer of St Croix; Warden David Johnson, of St Croix, and others.

This was without doubt the largest, most representative and most enthusiastic political convention ever held in Charlotte and each delegate left for home with a firm determination to elect the four men chosen by this convention.

The meeting closed with cheers for the candidates, the government and queen.

FROZEN IN THE SNOW.

Family Quarrel and Death Near Chatham.

CHATHAM, Feb 6—On Friday a man named Cabel, living in Napan, is said to have beaten his wife with a strap having a buckle attached to it, cutting her badly on the head and about the face. Mrs. Cabel left the house and went to a neighbor's. Cabel then started for the woods, leaving two children, one aged 5 years and the other 14 months, alone in the house. The elder one took the baby and started to find its mother, but, becoming cold and tired, left the baby on the road. It reached its destination in an exhausted condition and, apparently, no questions were asked about the other child, as it was not until Sunday morning that its dead body was found frozen in the snow.

LIGHT FINGERED GENTRY

Score a Good Prize at Norton Station.

NORTON, Feb. 6—The light fingered gentry have been paying the village a visit. While Mr J E McCready, station agent, was busy with the incoming train, some one took an express package off the desk, containing $40.

ROUSING CONVENTION

HELD BY THE GOVERNMENT FRIENDS AT WOODSTOCK.

WOODSTOCK, Feb. 7—The local government convention met in Cole's hall this afternoon to choose candidates for the coming election. A nominating committee representing every parish in the county was appointed. The committee was out but a short time when they came in with a recommendation that H H McCain, C L Smith and F B Carvell be the candidates. The recommendation was unanimously endorsed by a standing vote of the meeting.

Mr. McCain was the first speaker and while he did not speak at any length, said he had every confidence in the ticket nominated. He upheld the agricultural policy of the present government.

Mr C L Smith then took the platform. He discussed the road machines, the Jersey bull, the bridge question and McAvity's accounts. Mr Dibblee had railed at Mr McAvity for some of his prices, but while that gentleman had charged the government 2½ cents a pound for putty, Mr Dibblee had in the same year charged the government five cents per pound. He said Mr Dibblee could not have got a seat in the house had it not been for the Liberals, who had treated him royally and he had gone back on them. He (Dibblee) had got his brother a good office and tried to get himself a seat in the government, and when he failed in that he had gone into opposition.

Mr Carvell, the new candidate, received loud and vigorous applause on coming to the front. Mr Carvell is a member of the law firm of Hartley & Carvell and is well and favorably known throughout the county. He is a bright and forcible speaker and will no doubt bring strength to the ticket. Mr Carvell touched on the bridge question at some length. Referring to Mr Dibblee he thought that Messrs Smith and McCain had been too lenient with him. He said he was after Mr Dibblee and would have something to say to that gentleman at nomination. Mr Carvell said he had some experience in running elections, and gave the delegates some good advice on organization. He had consented to run at a great inconvenience to himself, but was satisfied the ticket would be elected.

The meeting was an enthusiastic one, the hall being packed to the doors. The delegates brought good reports from the different parishes.

SMALLPOX AT WATERVILLE.

The Situation is Generally Becoming Worse.

WATERVILLE, Me, Feb 6—The smallpox situation of Waterville on Monday night is reported to be much worse; two new cases have been officially reported, and six unofficially. In Winslow there are 30 official cases reported, and 40 unofficial. One of the Winslow patients is not expected to live throughout the night, is the physician's statement.

Comparative statement of value of merchandise exported from St John for January:

	1898	1899
Produce of mine	$ 3,450	$ 7,610
" " fisheries	20,677	12,818
" " forest	91,601	127,582
Animals and their produce	198 856	205 194
Agricultural products	386,241	252,141
Manufactures	93.024	41 481
Miscellaneous	1,081	555
	$792,137	$646,775

La Grippe

Have you had it? If not, be prepared, for it is here. You needn't dread the disease so much as the suffering afterwards.

Why have it? 'Tis the weak, nervous, pale and thin who suffer most.

Scott's Emulsion

corrects these conditions. It gives strength and stability and the strong throw off the disease. 'Twill lift you out of that terrible depression which follows. All druggists, 50c. and $1.00.

STOCKTON'S MANIFESTO.

PREMIER EMMERSON SHOWS ITS UTTER LACK OF FACT.

Chipman's and Fowler's Change of Front — Ridiculous Statement Made by the Opposition Leader Respecting the Bridge Charges—Misrepresentation About the Financial Position and the System of Accounts.

In a recent interview Premier Emmerson dealt at considerable length with the manifesto of the leader of the opposition. He said:—

Dr Stockton's manifesto to the electors of New Brunswick must be very disappointing to that gentleman's personal and political friends. He seems to have been afraid that if he spoke forcibly he might hurt somebody, and it is very doubtful if his address has evoked any considerable enthusiasm among his supporters. The learned doctor condemns the government for taking steps to bring about a general election before a session of the legislature, but he can scarcely expect to deceive the public as to the real object of the dissolution of the legislative assembly. When the Moncton convention decided that provincial politics must be run on dominion lines the government had as supporters Mr Chipman of Charlotte, and Mr Fowler of Kings county. These gentlemen were willing to support the government until an election was brought on, but, in view of their statement that they would desert the government after the present term, no self-respecting administration could be willing to accept their support pending the bringing on of the general election. That was one of the reasons that

ACTUATED THE GOVERNMENT

in advising His Honor to consent to a dissolution of the House at the present time. Of course the real reason, however, was, as I have stated in my manifesto, to get the voice of the electors with respect to the question raised by the Moncton convention, and, as I have endeavored to point out in my manifesto, the present was as early a date as we could bring on the election and give votes to the young men of the country who were exercising the franchise for the first time. It is rather

RIDICULOUS OF DR. STOCKTON

to suggest that we had a dissolution brought about because of being afraid to meet the house in connection with the bridge charges. Why for months the opposition press have been clamoring for an election and declaring that the government was afraid to face the electors and would hang on to power as long as possible. I think, however, that we have been able to show that there is very little in the permanent bridge charges, and I am satisfied that the voice of the electors will declare in favor of giving the preference to New Brunswick concerns when that is possible consistent with fair prices and excellence of workmanship.

Dr. Stockton seems to be greatly alarmed at the financial condition of our province, and points to the fact that the interest charge has increased from some $46,000 in 1883 to about $130,000 in 1897. If the learned doctor would turn to the debates of 1886 he would be able to read a report of his own (Dr. Stockton's) speech, which should carry conviction with it at the present time. On that occasion, I need not say, Dr. Stockton was a very warm friend of the government, and he was quite warm in his denunciations of opponents of the administration. In that year there was a considerable increase in the interest account of the province, and this is how Dr. Stockton defended that increase; "All would admit that an annual interest charge of $85,000 was large and that a debt of $1,700,000 was a very large one for a small province like New Brunswick. The interest we now paid was about one-seventh of our entire revenue. That fact of itself was not of an encouraging character, but

WHO ARE RESPONSIBLE

for this financial condition of affairs? Certainly not the present government. On the 31st of December, 1882, the floating debt of the province was $321 374.59, and on the 31st of December, 1883, the floating debt was $291,202 09. The present government came into power in March, 1883, and they administered the finances during that time as well that they provided for all the ordinary public services and in addition reduced the floating debt, which was increased by the late government by over $30,000. This floating debt was owing to the banks of the province, and interest at six and seven per cent was being paid on it by the old government The present government took authority by law to fund by issue of bonds to the extent of $250,000 at five per cent interest. This did not, however, entirely clear off the floating debt, but left a floating debt on the 31st of December, 1884, of 53,501.21. The management of the public lands under the late surveyor general was certainly not in the public interest. In one year he sold $17,000 worth of public lands of the province; another year $19,000 worth, and still another year $13,000 worth of the public lands to meet current expenses of the public service. That was decidedly wrong. Had this government followed that course instead of having a floating debt of $21,000 at the last fiscal year, they would have wiped out entirely the floating debt of $63,501 21 on current revenue account due on the 31st of December, 1884, and had a surplus of $28,000 besides. But the government did not believe in eating up the resources of the country in that way for current expenses, and he thought the people at large would say they exercised a wise judgment in that regard." Dr. Stockton's words of 1886, when he was supporting the government—that the government was certainly not responsible for the increase in the interest account—are as true today as they were when he spoke them in the legislature.

STOCKTON MISREPRESENTS FACTS.

What the leader of the opposition can hope for by misrepresenting the facts with respect to the increase of the public debt I cannot foresee. He says that "nearly one-half of the increase in our net debt during the last 13 or 14 years has been for public services outside of railway subsidies and chiefly for services which before that time were paid out of the ordinary annual revenues." As a matter of fact the increase in the debt for other than railway subsidies, with which legislation this government had nothing to do, was less than $500,000. During the years hat Dr. Stockton supported the government the increase in the public debt exceeded $60,000 a year more than the increase since he has ceased to be a supporter of the government, and that fact I would think would have much to do with lessening the effect of the leader of the opposition's argument with respect to the increase in the public debt.

Dr Stockton says our system of auditing the public accounts should be entirely changed, and rather intimates that the auditor general is a tool in the hands of the administration. As a matter of fact the government never attempts to influence the auditor general in connection with the work of his department, and our auditor general is in quite as independent a position as the same officer is at Ottawa. Dr. Stockton says it should be the auditor general's duty to see "that vouchers are produced for each payment, and all accounts showing in detail the items on which payments are made should be filed in his office." It is almost needless to say that we have

NO SUCH SYSTEM

at present. If Dr Stockton will turn to the debates of 1888 he will find the report of the public accounts committee, which committee consisted of Mr Burchill, Dr Moore, Mr John A Humphrey, Mr G R Ketchum, and last, but not least, Dr A A Stockton. The report, among other things, says: "The vouchers for the different expenditures of the public service were laid before the committee and found to correspond with the Auditor General's Report." And further "The committee desire to express their appreciation of the ready and cheerful assistance rendered by the auditor general in the examination of the accounts. The work of this department is important and is apparently increasing." Where is the suggestion there that there should be a change in the system of auditing the accounts? It is quite true that the committee of which Dr Stockton was a valuable member, did make a recommendation to the legislature, but it was not in the direction of changing the manner of auditing the accounts, but it was as follows: "In view of the long and faithful services of this public officer (the auditor general) the committee suggest the advisability of providing him some assistance in the discharge of the duties of his office." I I may say that the system which so pleased Dr. Stockton in 1888 with respect to the auditor general's department is the same system which he now condemns. The leader of the opposition declares that the expenditure of public moneys should be

BY PUBLIC COMPETITION

and tender. I have already dealt on the public platform with this part of his manifesto. I may state here, however, that during the time Dr Stockton supported the administration he was a great advocate of the days' work system and the public accounts show large sums of money spent for work done by the day on his (Dr Stockton's) recommendation. I have been able to show both in the legislature and out of it that in many instances large sums have been saved to the province by having important public works done by the day, Dr Stockton is on record as stating that he would have the public printing of the province put up to competition among the friends of the government, and Mr Pitts, one of his lieutenants, is on record as declaring that when he (Mr Pitts) supported the government, and when tenders were called for, the offers made were bogus, and that each printing concern got at its own price the report which it had expected to get. Of course I am satisfied that the tenders were genuine, but I mention the observations of Mr Pitts to show the possibility of the opposition charging that the tendering would not be bona fide, in the event of the government giving out all work by tender. It is very difficult to let some important public works by tender, having regard for economy. Take a bridge, for instance, that requires to be repaired. You have plans and specifications prepared, and after part of the flooring of the bridge has been taken up it is discovered that greater repairs than were supposed are necessary, and the result is that if you have the work done by contract you are face to face with a large bill for extras; whereas, if you have the work done by the day and under a competent foreman, my experience has been that in nine cases out of ten you can make a saving by having the days' work system prevail. Of course there will be cases where it will be in the best interests of the province to have public works done by contract, and in such cases we have never hesitated to have done. Dr. Stockton professes

NOT TO BE SATISFIED

with the expenditure on bye-roads. I would like to hear from that gentleman in what way the present system differs from that which prevailed during the several years which he supported the administration.

Dr Stockton has some reference in his address to Mr Hazen's election kite with respect to permanent bridges. I think these charges have been pretty thoroughly answered, and the facts are before the public. I may say, however, that if it be true that we have been paying two prices for permanent bridges during the past five or six years, Dr Stockton has given great evidence of his incapacity as a leader in not having been able to discover that fact until after the appearance of Mr Hazens' campaign document, based on the statements of the nameless engineer. In this connection I may say that I thought Attorney General White made a pretty good answer to the insinuations of the opposition with respect to the prices paid for permanent bridges, in his address at Fredericton last week. The attorney general referred to Dr Stockton's statement that the government

WERE WASTING MONEY

over two-priced bridges. "Admitting, for the sake of argument," said Attorney General White, "that, that is correct, what do we find? The total sum paid to the Record Foundry was some $50,000, and if a double price had been paid, as Dr Stockton alleges, the province would be out some $25,000. Now when we advertised our bonds for sale we were dissatisfied with the offers received, and did not come to any bargain. Dr Stockton criticised our course in delaying matters, and his action, if it had any weight, might have hurt our credit; but he did not have much influence, and we were able eventually to dispose of our bonds at an advance of $30,000 on the first offers received. We had saved enough on this transaction alone, he claimed, to offset the amount alleged to have been squandered over two priced bridges." But of course the government had not paid an excessive rate for their permanent bridges, but had, as I have shown, paid the New Brunswick bridge builders even a little less than had been paid to the upper province concerns for bridges furnished the province, which bridges were far inferior to the excellent ones built by our own New Brunswick firms. The leader of the opposition says that we cannot

EXPECT TO COMPETE

with the West in the cultivation of wheat, and that our climate is not favorable for that. He also says that it would be a mistake for our farmers to give up other crops to attempt to raise wheat. Who ever suggested anything of the kind? Nobody ever suggested that our farmers should enter into competition with Manitoba in the growing of wheat, nor that they should give up other crops to attempt to raise wheat Our policy was that the farmers of this province should raise their own wheat, and already we have a number of modern flour mills established in the province as the result of the policy adopted by the government. The flour made from wheat grown in the province has been pronounced by Mr Shaw, one of the gentleman on the ticket with the leader of the opposition, as being the equal of the Manitoba flour. Our idea from the first was that the million dollars or more annually sent out of the province for flour should be retained within the province, and the result of our policy in this regard has been eminently satisfactory, notwithstanding that last season was a particularly unfavorable one for wheat growing. At no distant day I have hopes that as a result of this policy we will be not only able to grow all the wheat needed for flour for the people within our own province, but that we will be also able to export flour.

The leader of the opposition says we need

COLD STORAGE FACILITIES

to enable our farmers to hold their farm produce for the highest markets, and that the butter and cheese industries should be given every encouragement. He talks as though our government had not taken action with respect to these industries, while it is a well known fact that the result of the government's policy with respect to butter and cheese has been to give great impetus to both these industries. In 1881 the output of cheese from New Brunswick was scarcely worth mentioning, while last year, as a result of the government's encouragement, eight hundred tons were produced. Last year the output of butter was nearly 100,000 pounds as against a little more than half that amount the year before, and the government expected soon to have as many butter factories as we have cheese factories, and hoped to build up a great trade in both industries with the mother country. The government have been giving a great deal of attention to the pork question, and the intention was to stimulate the pork raising industry by assisting in the establishment of a pork packing factory, to be located at St. John or some other important centre. If there is one feature of policy more than another to which the government can point with great pride, it is their agricultural policy and it is our intention to further develop that policy until the province of New Brunswick is known all over the world because of the excellence of its farm and dairy products. The leader of the opposition condemns the government for going outside of the province for their purchase of thoroughbred stock. The hon. gentleman is

MORE POSITIVE NOW

than he was a couple of years ago If he will turn to the Debates of 1897 he will find himself reported as follows on this question: "He (Stockton) was not prepared to give a final judgment on this question. He was not prepared to say which policy was the best for the country, but he felt that there was a great deal of plausibility in the argument, to say the least, that if our farmers could purchase as good stock in the province as the government could import, then the government should refrain from entering into competition with our own stock raisers." As I pointed out on a previous occasion, one is able to see how nicely the leader of the opposition had balanced his sentences in making his speech in the legislature in 1897 on this question. He (Dr Stockton) was not then prepared to give a final judgment. He had pursued a wiggling, wobbling course with respect to this matter, as with respect to nearly every other public question upon which he has spoken. He did not then know what course the government would pursue, and in his speech from which I have quoted he had taken the precaution of leaving a loop-hole for himself. As I stated in the legislature last year, if there was pure bred stock in plenty in this province there was no need of the government becoming middle men between the stock raisers and the farmers of the country. It had been reported to the government by prominent farmers throughout the country, as well as representative agricultural societies, that there was not sufficient pure bred stock in the province; that an importation of stock was needed to benefit the stock of the country, and that private capital should not be expected to supply such stock. I do not know that

THERE IS ANYTHING ELSE

in the manifesto of the leader of the opposition which needs reference at my hands. I may say, however, that the absence of any reference to the Moncton convention surprised me quite a little, considering that that convention had been called with the hope of having provincial politics run on dominion lines, one would naturally have expected some reference to the convention in the manifesto of the leader of the opposition. Did he purposely refrain from making any mention of it because he was annoyed at the convention for passing a resolution of confidence in the Hon George E Foster as provincial leader of the Conservative party in federal politics, and neglecting or refusing to pass a similar resolution of confidence in himself (Dr Stockton) as leader of the provincial opposition? Or was the reason for making no reference to the convention the fact that the resolution of the convention calling for the running of provincial politics on dominion lines had fallen flat in the province? Or was Dr Stockton a little afraid that if he made any mention of the Moncton convention his past record might be quoted against him? When one remembers how Dr. Stockton abused the Conservative party he can perhaps excuse the doctor from putting himself forward too strongly as a Conservative leader. If he will turn to the debates of 1896 he will find himself (Dr. Stockton) declaring on the floors of the legislature that "he would be ashamed to belong to a party which had never done anything for the progress of the world or the elevation of the race. Mr Wetmore might boast that he was a lineal descendant of the old blue blood of the Tory party, but what had that party ever done in England or the colonies for the enfranchisement of the masses or the promotion of human happiness? He challenged his honorable friend to point to a single statute in England passed by a tory government that had for its object the elevation of the masses or the enlargement of the bounds of human liberty. He (Dr Stockton) had been brought up a liberal, his views were liberal, and he trusted he would be always found fighting the battles of the people at large against the exclusiveness or pretensions of any class."

How the mighty hath fallen! One can hardly realize that this is the same Dr. Stockton who is now appealing to the Conservative party to place him in charge of affairs at Fredericton.

PROSPECTS ARE BRIGHT.

Gibson and Thompson Have a Successful Meeting at Harvey Station.

HARVEY STATION, Feb 6—Messrs Gibson and Thompson, accompanied by G J Milligan, held a rousing meeting here in the government interest this evening. John Taylor occupied the chair. The large hall was filled and much interest was taken. Mr Milligan dealt with the bridge charges in such a manner as would convince any fair minded person of the falsity of the opposition charges. He exposed the hollowness of the flaxseed wheat canvas and pointed out the benefits of the government agricultural policy which elicited much applause. He showed up several of Dr. Stockton's inconsistencies on financial questions.

Mr Alex Gibson was well received and made a brief address, chiefly on the necessity of preserving the lumber of the province.

Hon F P Thompson, in a rattling speech, exposed Black, Pinder and Pitts and pointed out why York should no longer take a back seat in the affairs of the province.

Mr E H Allen also made a very effective address.

A strong working committee was elected at the close and the government prospects are bright.

GRAND CELEBRATION.

Close of Present Century to Be Royally Observed.

MONTREAL, Feb 6—A movement is on foot to hold a grand celebration here in June in commemoration of the close of the present century. The festivities are to last for a week, and among the most important events will be the opening of the remodelled Victoria Grand Trunk railway bridge. There will also be a monster procession of the various trade organizations.

AN INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE.

G. W. White Will Come Before Carleton Electors.

WOODSTOCK, Feb 6—Mr G W White, Centreville, has announced his intention of running as an independent at the coming election. He thinks he was not used just right by the Conservative convention, and will take his chances on a ticket alone.

The words of praise bestowed upon Hood's Sarsaparilla by those who have taken it prove the merit of the medicine.

The work of a carriage wheel never begins until it's tired.