

A FIGHT FOR EVERY SEAT IN CANADA. Not One Candidate in Any Place Where Nominations Were Held, Elected By Acclamation--The Outlook For Conservative Success is Bright.

(Special to the Sun.) MONTREAL, Oct. 27.—Through reports are still lacking from some constituencies, it would appear that there has not been an election by acclamation throughout the whole Dominion today. In every constituency there are two candidates in the field, and in many there are three. A feature of the situation is that the third party men are liberals, showing that that party is not united. In Quebec, independent liberals are running in Labelle, Maskinonge and Portneuf, and in each instance, if they remain in the field, their presence means the election of the conservative candidate. In the St. Lawrence division of Montreal, Geo. W. Parent, the independent liberal, retired at the last moment on the personal solicitation of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and in Beauce, another liberal only consented to retire after he had put up his money. In Kingston, Ont., a liberal, a dissatisfied liberal, in the field, and his persistence means the defeat of Hartly. In Russell, Mr. Shaw represents liberal opposition to the nomination of Senator Edwards. In Stouffville, in addition to the regular nominees, an independent liberal and a socialist are running.

Here in Montreal the results of nominations are considered most encouraging. Reports that have come in from the country constituencies say that in direct contrast to 1900, conservative speakers received a most favorable hearing today. In 1900 the mention of Laurier's name by conservative speakers meant rounds of applause. Today, on the contrary, the mention invited no disconcerting applause, and conservative speakers were able to vigorously combat his policy, not only not arousing dissent, but bringing forth splendid applause. This will be reflected in the returns on election day in Quebec, every one who has studied the situation believes. The day of Laurierism in Quebec is not gone, but it is waning. The people are all going back to their old loyalties and protection and recognize that only one party can extend it to them in the measure they desire.

SQUEEZED OUT BY LAURIER. OTTAWA, Oct. 27.—The ignominious downfall of three liberal candidates at Wright at the dictation of Laurier has caused great amusement to local conservatives. The fact that the minister is now the nominee of the liberals does not discourage Labelle and his friends. On the contrary it will simply inspire them to greater efforts to win the county. For Borden, the knowledge that Laurier is elected in Wright would not sit for that county is a powerful lever in the hands of the conservatives, and they are anxious to go to advantage. At the nomination proceedings in Beauce, Goyette, and Barrett were kept busy explaining why they quit. In Ottawa Belcourt and Stewart were nominated for the liberals, Birkett and Champoux for the conservatives. Stewart announces his belief that the auditor general should have ample powers and said the government is now prepared to concede this.

IN NOVA SCOTIA. HALIFAX, Oct. 27.—Both political parties nominated candidates today in each of eighteen constituencies of the province, in addition to which three independent liberals and one laborer were also nominated. They are Dr. Chisholm, liberal, in Inverness and H. N. Paine, liberal, in Richmond. Mr. S. B. McNeil, liberal, in South Cape Breton. The conservatives have put strong men in the field who at the joint nomination meetings made "convincing" speeches and were enthusiastically received by the vast crowds.

P. E. ISLAND. CHARLOTTETOWN, Oct. 27.—Nomination day passed off quietly here. The conservatives in the field are all well known and have been working hard some time. The feeling is strong for the conservative, owing wholly to the government's transportation policy. R. BORDEN IN HALIFAX. HALIFAX, Oct. 27.—The greatest nomination meeting seen in Halifax for years was that of tonight, when Mr. Borden appeared before an audience of his fellow citizens and was given an ovation unsurpassed in its history. An hour before the doors of the Music Hall were opened, and half an hour before the building was to be opened to the very roof with the most tremendous crowd that it ever held. Only that, but St. Mary's Hall, the next largest auditorium in the city, was opened and quickly packed to its utmost capacity, while unknown hundreds were unable to obtain access to either building. The display of enthusiasm was inspiring and remarkable. When Mr. Borden appeared the audience rose and cheered for several minutes, and during his speech of two hours, there were many renewals of the cheering. At the close of his magnificent effort Mr. Borden was given an ovation that has never before been witnessed in Halifax, and three-quarters of Mr. Borden went to St. Mary's Hall, where he spoke for half an hour. Mr. Borden was slightly hoarse, the result of a cold contracted in New Brunswick.

WESTMORLAND COUNTY. DORCHESTER, Oct. 27.—There was a large crowd in attendance at the nominations here today, probably two to three thousand being in attendance, and everything went off well with the exception of a slight disturbance created occasionally by a small band of agitators, who seemed determined to make trouble by unseasonable interruption. Mr. Powell spoke with great vigor, and undoubtedly had the sympathy of the majority of the electors. Mr. Emmerson was nominated by Peter McEwen, merchant; Clement J. Lege, manufacturer; Arthur B. Copp, barrister at law; Francis J. Sweeney, Ernest A. Smith, lumberman; J. B. McManus, contractor; Amos Goss, farmer; Patrick Kelly, farmer; James Ryan, merchant; John H. Hickman, merchant; Reid McManus, contractor; George M. Fairweather, chemist; Clifford W. Robinson, Edward T. Gaudet, physician; Amos M. E. D. Leblanc, merchant; Joseph A. Bourque, manufacturers agent; Henry Copp, contractor; Charles H. Rea, lumber merchant; Geo. Chapman, Wm. Winter, merchant; Samuel McFarlane, merchant; Frank J. Setton, barrister; Edward A. Kelly, barrister; J. E. Masters, merchant; Jos. J. Bourgeois, merchant; L. H. Higgins, merchant; Jas. McD. Cooke, druggist; Ernest W. Givan, merchant; Edward C. Cole, merchant; Lee B. Reid, accountant; John H. Harris, merchant; John O'Neil, merchant; Wm. H. Edgett, merchant; Henry Brewster, merchant; Geo. A. Robertson, merchant; Edward Grouard, barrister; Geo. B. Wilkett, merchant; A. E. Holstead, druggist; L. N. Bourque, physician; Jackson Steves, merchant; Paul Lea, manufacturer; H. Seelye Bell, manager; Fred W. Winter, merchant; Samuel McFarlane, merchant; John M. Beaton, merchant; Robt. A. Borden, barrister; P. J. Quinn, merchant; Kossuth Beaton, merchant; J. R. Marks, manufacturer; R. L. Botsford, physician; Wm. McEwen, contractor; George C. Mathews, butcher; Philip Francis, manufacturer; Geo. L. Harris, barrister; Wm. McK. Weldon, merchant; Fred Sumner, merchant; Christopher E. Harris, merchant; L. W. Eaton, merchant; D. I. Welch, Dr. Belliveau, A. E. Trites, A. L. Wright, and many others.

The court house would not hold the crowd and speeches were made in the open air. Mr. Emmerson was suffering from a bad throat, but was received with enthusiasm by his friends, while his opponents listened with attention. After giving an account of his stewardship and the circumstances under which he had accepted office, the Laurier government, he branched into general issues, claiming that under Fielding's tariff \$22,000,000 less had been taken from the people than would have been under the Foster tariff. He admitted expenditures were larger, but claimed this was because territory was larger and Canada of today was not Canada of four years ago. Geo. A. Robertson, with Laurier, he had been in favor of extending the Intercolonial, but could not get what he considered right and therefore his opinion on the railway question had changed. He said Portland was only a bogey in the Grand Trunk, would have to construct new works there if they took traffic that way. He did not believe people were so unopinionated as to send freight there. He predicted that the government would be overwhelmed by a hearing of the Intercolonial, but could not be defeated when times were good. Notwithstanding that the large body of conservatives had given Emmerson their attention, when Foster rose to give a critique of the Liberal government, he did their best to create a diversion and prevent him from being misquoted by the sympathizers, however, were most numerous, and many decent liberals present expressed themselves as disgusted. Powell made a magnificent speech. He dealt exhaustively with the railway question, exposing Emmerson to the great delight of the audience. Emmerson four years ago had told the electors he would go to Ottawa to hold up Blair's hands in extending the Intercolonial, but no sooner had he got there than he commenced to knock Blair down to get his position. Today he was appealing for support for a scheme that would destroy the Intercolonial. He showed that Portland was bound to be the terminus of the Grand Trunk, and if the eastern section was to be a success at all it would be at the expense of the Intercolonial. If the large amount of western freight had to come over the Grand Trunk it would be much better for the maritime provinces to have it come over the Intercolonial. Quebec, he neatly turned the tables on Emmerson's statement that the conservatives under Sir John had been the party of progress by pointing out that Emmerson had all along opposed Sir John, and ridiculed Emmerson's bombastic prediction that the government would sweep the country by pointing out that the Liberals in 1878 had made the same prediction, but had been overwhelmingly defeated. He had never heard of any Henrys among the prophets, and he had every confidence that the conservatives would be victorious and Borden next premier. By arrangement Emmerson had time to reply to Powell, but a portion of the crowd acted so unfairly that

was still rented. As to his absence from parliament during part of last session, he was paired, and \$8 a day was deducted from his salary while he was away. He spoke of the New Brunswick liberal members who voted against the transcontinental railway going down the St. John valley, and entered into a thoroughly business-like criticism of the Grand Trunk railway scheme, with its terminal at Portland, Me. Mr. Hale was warmly applauded on resuming his seat. Mr. Carvell was given a good reception and spoke at considerable length, defending the government railway. The whole proceedings were over before 4 o'clock. This evening the conservatives held a large meeting in the Opera House, where speeches were made by Mr. Hale, J. K. Flemming, M. P. P., and B. Frank Smith. All reports from the country are of a most satisfactory nature.

VICTORIA-MADAWASKA. Hon. John Costigan and J. C. Manzer were nominated for Victoria-Madawaska today. Mr. Costigan, the first speaker, spoke in English and French. The people of this constituency ought to be pleased with the prospect of a railway down the St. John river. The I. C. R. went to northern New Brunswick in spite of protests and he was now trying to get what he sought for 20 years. He condemned Blair's course in the C. P. R. deal, spoke in French along the same lines, and defended with a personal appeal for support. Mr. Manzer said he had close personal relations with the farmers of the county. Their interests were his and they could therefore trust him to forward their common interests. The West Indian trade was almost monopolized by the United States, and this trade would be shared by Canada if proper steps had been taken by Mr. Costigan in the C. P. R. deal. He condemned the railway deal as unfair and unfavorable to St. John and the province. Porter wanted the liberals retained so that they would secure a reciprocity treaty with the United States, and condemned the conservative government for giving away too much land to the C. P. R. Mr. Laforet spoke entirely in French, and dealt with the railway deal and many other matters. Lawson said the G. T. Co. would not operate the eastern division of the proposed railway without profit and divert trade to Portland. He credited the government with prosperous times and used other stock arguments of liberal canvassers. Carter ridiculed the claims of the liberals that they could obtain credit for the prosperity of the country, and dealt fully with the railway deal. He asked why Porter condemned the course of his candidate in supporting the C. P. R. He said that eight years were not sufficient to obtain credit for the prosperity of the country, and dealt fully with the railway deal. He asked why Porter condemned the course of his candidate in supporting the C. P. R. He said that eight years were not sufficient to obtain credit for the prosperity of the country, and dealt fully with the railway deal.

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YORK COUNTY. FREDERICTON, Oct. 27.—Alex. Gibson, Jr., liberal, and O. S. Crockett, conservative, were nominated today, and the fight promises to be a warm one. Mr. Crockett's nomination paper is said to be the largest ever filed by a candidate in this constituency, and embraces hundreds of old time liberal names. This afternoon the candidates and Dr. Pugsley addressed the electors at the City Hall. The gathering was a quiet one, when Mr. Crockett was speaking there was no enthusiasm. When Sheriff Sterling, who had been elected chairman, called the meeting to order there were not more than four hundred people present. Mr. Gibson was the first speaker, and he occupied only about ten minutes. He met with very little reception. He acknowledged that he had voted against

bringing the railway down the river. He said that the opposition made many amendments, and as he was elected a liberal he had to vote as the government wished him. Mr. Crockett spoke for nearly two hours, and scored Gibson severely on the way he had cast his votes in parliament against the interest of York. Mr. Crockett dealt with the government policy and devoted much time to the transcontinental railway. He did not spare Dr. Pugsley in the least regarding that gentleman's relation with Mr. Russell and Mr. Blair and the conservatives. The candidate's remarks made much amusement for those present. When Dr. Pugsley arose about five o'clock to reply to Mr. Crockett about half the audience left the hall. The importation of outside talent did not seem altogether acceptable to the majority of those present. Liberals naturally asked where were Senator Thompson, W. T. Whitford, Geo. Allen, Peter Hughes, R. W. McLellan and others. Why were they afraid to meet the people of York and why was it necessary to send for the attorney general. Dr. Pugsley did not accomplish much, however, by coming to Fredericton. He began speaking shortly before five and when at six there were not a hundred people in the hall. He asked, "I hope I am not worrying you," a cry went up "Hurry up." Dr. Pugsley spoke for about five minutes longer and then the audience quietly left the hall. It was taken altogether the quietest nomination ever in Fredericton and the bringing of Dr. Pugsley here worked as a boomerang.

SUNBURY-QUEENS. GAGETOWN, Oct. 27.—D. W. Wilmot and Dr. Hay were nominated in the Gagetown county today. Mr. Wilmot spoke one hour and twenty minutes, Dr. Hay one hour. Mr. Mott was present and made a speech in support of the candidates. The official nomination papers were signed by Parker Glazier, Henry Mitchell, S. L. Peters and a large number of others. There was a large crowd present from the candidates' home town, came down from Sunbury carrying passengers for nomination proceedings. Harry Harrison presided at the meetings.

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY. CHATHAM, Oct. 27.—The nomination proceedings in Chatham today resulted in the election of James Robinson, M. P. P., and W. S. Loggie, ex-M. P. P., being duly placed before the electorate in the formal manner provided by law. Both nomination papers contained the names of many prominent electors. After the legal time had expired a public meeting was convened at the Orange Hall, at which about a thousand electors were present. Wm. Hickson, president of the Conservative Association, was called to the chair, and stated that owing to the death of Samuel Thompson, clerk of the peace, there would be no other speakers except the candidates. He called upon Mr. Robinson, who at once responded. In his opening address Mr. Robinson briefly alluded to the various public works in which he was successful in the public. His statements, including the new telephone line to Neguac and Tracadie, and promising still further effort in advancing the interests of the county, touching upon railway extension, Escominc and a new station for Chatham and the water front. He deprecated the government policy of giving our lands to the United States, and scored the administration upon the G. T. P. deal, which had been condemned by Blair. He advocated the policy as enunciated by R. L. Borden, expressed his belief that he would be sustained at the polls, thanked the electors for their renewed expression of confidence, and resumed his seat, having been frequently applauded. W. S. Loggie was then called upon, and announced himself as the liberal candidate. He explained that he was a special correspondent, and was here to suggest the explanation "home manufactured." The most serious of the morning newspapers confess that the country is under the shadow of war and that the word is now with Russia. The Standard editorially describes Robt. J. J. Loggie's whole story as the creation of a disordered imagination, bearing its refutation on its face, and says: "For Russia to enter a controversy with England on the basis of such a tissue of misstatements can only lead to trouble." The Daily Telegraph says: "If the admiral believes his own story, all that can be said is that the sooner he returns home and is looked after the better it will be for himself, his family and his country." These extracts well represent the opinion of the country and press. The fact that the second Pacific squadron appears to have fired on vessels of various nationalities is regarded as proving that its officers were in a condition of nervous panic, rendering the squadron a danger to the world's commerce.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 28.—The naval general staff publishes the following two despatches from Vice-Admiral Rojstevsky: First Despatch. "The North Sea incident was caused by two torpedo boats advancing to attack without lights under cover of darkness against the vessel leading

BRITAIN IS ANGRY. JAPS ARE MOVING. And Has Sent a Big Fleet. Heavy Artillery Fighting On Sakhe River. After the Baltic Squadron. The Russian Admiral's Explanation is Looked Upon as Nonsense and Merely a Pretext to Gain Time. LONDON, Oct. 28.—Notwithstanding the diplomatic check in consequence of Admiral Rojstevsky's report, it is evident that Great Britain is preparing for the possibility of war. Tremendous activity is reported from all dockyards where vessels under repair are being made ready for sea under urgent orders from the admiralty. At Cardiff it is stated that admiralty agents are securing great quantities of coal for Gibraltar, Portsmouth, Malta and other ports and paying high freights. The Mediterranean fleet is hastening in the direction of Gibraltar, and it is announced that the Channel squadron, with decks cleared, will leave Gibraltar early this morning, its alleged object being a "sham attack on the rock." The home fleet, likewise, is concentrating. In fact, almost the entire British navy is pointing in the direction of the Baltic fleet, a portion of which is expected to sail from Vigo during today. Perhaps the most significant development is the decision to announce which is called for noon today. While the call was issued prior to the receipt of Rojstevsky's report, which changed the situation considerably and appears to place some of the burden of proof upon Great Britain, the meeting undoubtedly marks the reaching of a serious stage. While up to the present time the government has maintained an almost complete silence with regard to the progress of the affair, it is considered almost certain that Premier Balfour, who will make a speech at Portsmouth tonight, will, after a conference with the cabinet, be in a position to make some definite announcement. Public sentiment, which hitherto has been kept under remarkable control, is rapidly standing the strain of another day, and especially because of the opportunity afforded by Mr. Balfour's appearance on the platform, unless some satisfactory explanation is made. It might be said that yesterday was the first time that any real excitement was exhibited on the part of the public. Early editions of the afternoon papers, calculated to arouse the most intense national feeling, positively announced that a time limit had been set for Russia's reply, and that the cabinet had been called to assemble immediately. This brought out a crowd in Downing street, but it quickly dispersed when informed that Mr. Balfour had not arrived from Hatfield House, and that they were 24 hours ahead of time. Admiral Rojstevsky's report seemed to stagger almost everyone. His statements were received with incredulity and evidently the reply was regarded as merely an attempt to gain time. The text of the admiral's telegram, received at a late hour last night, is calculated to inflame instead of allaying the resentment of the British public. His statement that he "endeavored to spare the trawlers and ceased to fire as soon as the torpedo boats were out of sight," together with the virtual accusation of complicity with supposed Japanese torpedo boats against the fishermen, is hardly likely to reconcile an angry nation to the possibility that there is another side to the case calling for investigation. "How much longer" is the burden of the newspaper editorial articles this morning. Commenting upon the continued delay of the Russian government and what is characterized as the "amazing" story of Admiral Rojstevsky presents in defence of his action, little disposition is displayed to listen for a moment seriously to the admiral's story. Some St. Petersburg correspondents even go so far as to suggest the explanation "home manufactured." The most serious of the morning newspapers confess that the country is under the shadow of war and that the word is now with Russia. The Standard editorially describes Rojstevsky's whole story as the creation of a disordered imagination, bearing its refutation on its face, and says: "For Russia to enter a controversy with England on the basis of such a tissue of misstatements can only lead to trouble." The Daily Telegraph says: "If the admiral believes his own story, all that can be said is that the sooner he returns home and is looked after the better it will be for himself, his family and his country." These extracts well represent the opinion of the country and press. The fact that the second Pacific squadron appears to have fired on vessels of various nationalities is regarded as proving that its officers were in a condition of nervous panic, rendering the squadron a danger to the world's commerce.

ST. ANDREWS, Oct. 27.—A special C. P. R. train from St. Stephen and St. George brought five hundred people here today, half from each town. The steamer VIKING brought about one hundred from the islands, and a number came from St. Stephen in the steamer Eaton. Sheriff Stuart opened his court of nomination at noon today, with but few spectators to watch the formal proceedings. Gilbert White Ganong was nominated by J. D. Chipman, W. C. H. Grimmer, J. J. Watson, Dr. Deinstadt, J. T. Whitlock, S. McConkey, W. W. Inches, F. M. Murchie, A. I. Teed, Geo. J. Clarke, Dr. Laughlin, Dr. Deacon, Michael Daly, Thos. W. Butler, H. B. Kerr, H. E. Hill, F. E. Rose, P. F. McKinnon, R. W. Deane, A. D. Johnston, H. E. Johnston of St. Stephen, and others. For the convenience of electors when the sheriff's court closed at 2 o'clock, arrangements were made to hear the nomination speeches in the Andreole hall, which, spacious as it was, could not hold all who wished to enter. Mr. N. Cockburn, K. C., was unanimously elected chairman. Mr. Ganong suggested that a hearing be held at 7 o'clock, and then Mr. Ganong commenced his address to the largest audience ever assembled in a building in town. At first he got an attentive hearing, but what seemed to be an organized band from St. George persistently interrupted him, and though appealed to by the chairman, continued their mischievous absolutely refusing to give Mr. Ganong a hearing. Daniel Gilmore begged the disturbers to give Mr. Ganong a hearing as also did King Gilmore and N. Marks Mills, but no respect was paid to their request. Mr. Ganong stood for at least half an hour watching for a lull in the storm. It was hopeless to attempt to continue. The stage curtain was dropped. The St. George friends of Mr. Gilmore had the pleasure of not only interrupting and refusing to allow Mr. Ganong to finish his speech, but that they prevented Mr. Gilmore from putting his views before the electors in nomination speech. It is safe to say that Mr. Ganong has by the disgraceful incident gained numerous votes of the fair-minded liberals who were disgusted with the proceedings.

CARLETON COUNTY. WOODSTOCK, Oct. 27.—Nomination day proceedings passed off very quietly and in an orderly manner. Sheriff Hayward presided and urged the large number of electors present to give each candidate a good hearing. The court house was filled to overflowing, and many could not get admission. F. H. Hale and F. B. Carvell were nominated. Mr. Hale was the first to speak. He took up some personal canvasses made against him, one being that he was not a resident of the county. He claimed he was a resident, and was here among his friends. He had gone to British Columbia, and had rented his house here. He had returned, having sold out his business there, and was going to do business hereafter in Carleton county. His family would be home now if it were not that his house

was still rented. As to his absence from parliament during part of last session, he was paired, and \$8 a day was deducted from his salary while he was away. He spoke of the New Brunswick liberal members who voted against the transcontinental railway going down the St. John valley, and entered into a thoroughly business-like criticism of the Grand Trunk railway scheme, with its terminal at Portland, Me. Mr. Hale was warmly applauded on resuming his seat. Mr. Carvell was given a good reception and spoke at considerable length, defending the government railway. The whole proceedings were over before 4 o'clock. This evening the conservatives held a large meeting in the Opera House, where speeches were made by Mr. Hale, J. K. Flemming, M. P. P., and B. Frank Smith. All reports from the country are of a most satisfactory nature.

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