ST. JOHN SEMI-WEEKLY SUN

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OTTAWA.

Mounted Rifles' Horses Must be Bought at the Capital.

Captured Two Notorious Yankee Safe Crackers—Troop Train From Vancouver.

OTTAWA, Dec. 18.—The decision of the Ontario government in the Morris case has led to a number of candidates announcing themselves. Mayor Davidson and ex-Alderman H. C. Monk are already in the field.

Jas. Martin, alias Kid McManus, and Chas. Smith, the two burglars who cracked a safe in Bryson and Graham's some weeks ago, were sentenced by Judge McLeash, this morning. Martin got five years and Smith seven years in Kingston penitentiary. American police authorities say they are two of the most important criminals captured in recent years. Curiously enough, the constable who heard the burglars at work and located them, had left the station to fetch a sergeant to discipline two other bobbies who were fighting.

The troop train which will convey additional men for the Mounted Rifles to Halifax, will leave Vancouver on Christmas day, calling at several points at which recruiting is to take place in order to pick up the enlisted. Major Woodside, who was census commissioner for the Yukon, has been given a commission in the regiment.

On urgent representations of a party friend, the minister of militia has given orders that 100 horses for the Second Mounted Rifles shall be purchased in Ottawa and vicinity.

The board of geographic nomenclature met today and decided upon the correct spelling of a number of place names in Canada.

Only four of the Northwest creameries are to be operated during this winter. There were 20 creameries in operation under government auspices for the season just closed.

OTTAWA, Dec. 19.—It is reported in official circles that the position of Gentleman Usher of Black Rod will be given to Molyneux St. John, at one time sheriff of the Northwest Territories, and who for many years has been engaged in literary and newspaper work. It is now proposed to give him quarters in the senate building, the rooms occupied by the late Mr. Kimber being assigned for the use of senators. The appointment of Black Rod is made by the government, not by the senate.

Writs for by-elections were issued today, nomination Jan. 8th, polling 15th, with the exception of Lisgar, in which riding the lists are not yet ready. Victoria and Beauharnois have not yet been reported to the speaker as vacant.

It is stated that the damage to dredges and tugboats of the dominion, caused by breaking from their moorings in Richelieu River a few days ago, will cost the country nearly a quarter million dollars.

Tariff delegations are finding their way to Ottawa. The Ontario and Quebec market gardeners saw Fielding and asked for increased duty on vegetables. Another delegation wanted an increase on second class woodwork.

Major Rivers, chairman of the medals board, has been suffering from disease of the right knee. At a medical consultation it was decided that amputation of the limb was necessary. The operation was performed most successfully.

Sir W. C. McDonald of Montreal has accepted a plan for improvement of education in rural schools in Canada, substantially as outlined by the convention of the Dominion Educational Association, which met at Ottawa and has requested Prof. Robertson to carry it into effect. As Hon. James Wilson has taken a keen interest in improvement of education at rural schools, Prof. Robertson sought a conference with him at Washington in order to obtain such information, counsel and co-operation as he personally and the department of agriculture of the United States might be willing to extend. Prof. Robertson says his reception by the secretary and his chiefs at the various bureaus were most cordial and gratifying. Several of the men who have international reputations have promised to personally cooperate in carrying forward Sir W. C. McDonald's national scheme. They will come to Canada, and by personal counsel as well as by delivering a series of lectures to special classes of teachers, help on the movement.

SOUTH AFRICA.

British Capture One of the Vilest of Boer Leaders.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—A despatch from Lord Kitchener, dated from Belfast, about half way between Pretoria and the frontier of Portuguese East Africa, received here today, announces that Commandant Kritzinger has been captured, badly wounded by General French. Kritzinger was trying to break the blockhouse cordon at Hanover Road.

The capture of Commandant Kritzinger, who has been styled "the De Wet of Cape Colony," is regarded as very important. He has been a troublesome and energetic invader of Cape Colony, and is credited with more barbarities than any other commandant except Schepers. In a recent proclamation he called himself the chief commandant of Cape Colony.

During the last few days most persistent reports, emanating both from South Africa and from the Boer headquarters in Europe, of an approaching crisis in South African affairs, have asserted that it is alleged that Mr. Kruger will abandon his demand for independence, and that the Boer leaders in the field are inclined to cease fighting and seek the best terms obtainable.

In a speech yesterday at Cape Town Sir J. Gordon Sprigg, the premier of Cape Colony, declared that the outlook had never been brighter than at the present moment.

(N. Y. Mail and Express.)

Bourke Cockran here, and William Redmond in Ireland, both set too slow a time gauge on their mouths. The time for declaring England down and the Boers on top was three or four months ago, not now, when the Boers are reduced to less than eight thousand, are losing 1,500 to 2,000 a week of their fighting force, are hemmed into a narrow field by chains of blockhouses, are desperately short of ammunition and are deserting to the British side daily and in considerable numbers. Silence is golden and speech is silver, says an old proverb. Surely, then, ill-timed speech is like plugged silver, which will not pass current in any community.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—Dr. Krause, the former governor of Johannesburg, who is charged with high treason and inciting Cornelius Broeksma, the ex-public prosecutor of Johannesburg (who was executed Sept. 30) to murder John Douglas Foster, an English lawyer attached to Lord Roberts's staff, was formally committed for trial today at the Bow street police court.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 18.—Gen. Samuel Pearson, paid representative of the Boer cause, who is making addresses in this country in the hope of creating a public sentiment in favor of the Boers and adverse to Great Britain, addressed a company of about 600 men and women in Harmonic hall tonight. He reviewed the history of the Boer cause from prior to the Jameson Raid through the present proceeding struggle. He was repeatedly cheered when his utterances reflected the Beer determination to fight their cause to the bitter end if they are not aided by other powers. Gen. Pearson said that with the friendship of a strong power, the Boer cause would yet be successful.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—The Pretoria correspondent of the Times again warns the British public not to be too optimistic concerning the progress of the war. This is eminently satisfactory, says the correspondent, but there yet remains much to be done. He also deprecates the condemning of the entire Boer nation in connection with outrages on natives for the crimes of the few. The correspondent testifies that with the exception of individual acts, the Boer treatment of prisoners and wounded has been generally correct.

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YORK CAMPAIGN

A Rousing McLeod Meeting in Fredericton City Hall, Thursday Night.

Speeches by Mr. Borden, M. P., Leader of the Dominion Opposition, J. D. Hazen, M. P. P., and the Candidate.

FREDERICTON, Dec. 19.—The liberal conservative meeting held at City Hall here tonight, was everything that Dr. McLeod, the candidate of the party, and his friends, could have wished for. The large hall was almost completely filled with people. The main floor, with the exception of two rows, was fully occupied, and every seat in the balcony was taken up, many ladies being there. It was a thoroughly representative gathering and the various speakers were frequently applauded. It was conceded by everybody that the meeting, in point of numbers and enthusiasm, was far ahead of the liberal meeting held earlier in the week.

When the chairman, C. T. Thomas, appeared on the platform, accompanied by Dr. McLeod, R. L. Borden, leader of the liberal conservative party in Canada, and J. D. Hazen, M. P. P., the audience applauded and cheered enthusiastically. Later on, among the other gentlemen who took seats on the platform were: Rev. J. J. Colter, W. L. McFarlane, Lewis Bliss, Thomas Smith, A. D. Thomas, Rev. Canon Roberts, C. E. A. Symonds, William Black, H. G. Fenety, Geo. Gillman, John Oldham, T. J. Carter and B. C. Foster.

The chairman, in opening the meeting, referred to the last election, when Dr. McLeod came so close to Mr. Gibson. Dr. McLeod was again in the field, nominated and endorsed by the liberal conservative party. The candidate's principles were the same—purity, prohibition and patriotism.

MR. HAZEN,

the first speaker, was given a cordial reception. He expressed the pleasure it always gave him to address the people of York. He was glad to be here to advocate the cause of the conservatives, particularly when the candidate was a gentleman so worthy of the support of the party as Dr. McLeod. In 1900 the liberals could not find a man in their ranks to contest York, and had to put in the field a man who supported the liberal conservatives at two previous elections. Mr. Hazen then referred to the resignation of Mr. Gibson and the agreement of both parties to run this election without the use of corrupt influences. He considered Dr. McLeod's chances good and gave reasons for that belief. He spoke of the importation of outside speakers to help Mr. Gibson. Why was this done if his chances were good? The speaker discussed the Ottawa platform of the liberal party and showed that they had not carried out their pledges. He showed that under liberal rule the expenditure had increased and the debt had been added to.

The next speaker was

CANDIDATE McLEOD,

who was applauded for several minutes. He delivered a telling speech. He predicted a signal victory for the liberal conservatives. He found in his canvass that many men were going to vote for him this time who voted for Mr. Gibson before. The deflections from the conservative side were few, and their loss would more than be counterbalanced by gains from the liberals. Dr. McLeod spoke of his visits to several parishes, in all of which he had received hearty promises of support. If he had no chance of election, why were the liberals working so hard? The liberals had agreed to run a clean election. As for himself he proposed to conduct the contest in that way, but he could not force the other side to do it. If the liberals failed to live up to the agreement, they deserved the condemnation of all right thinking men. Dr. McLeod declared that he was for prohibition, and said that a provincial act could never give satisfaction, as it would not prevent the manufacture and importation of liquor. If New Brunswick got an act it would have to get the federal parliament to prohibit the manufacture and sale. Dr. McLeod admitted that Mr. Gibson did several things while in parliament, including the appointment of relatives to office, the dismissal of a worthy mail driver, and the substitution of John McCoy to fill his place. Dr. McLeod expressed the belief that he had a right to appeal to temperance people on both sides of politics for support, as he had helped them on all occasions. He dealt with the canvasses used against him, and showed that the liberals must be hard pushed when they resorted to such mean practices.

WHEN MR. BORDEN,

the conservative leader, was introduced, he was applauded over and over again. He said that he was glad of the opportunity to visit the beautiful city of Fredericton, and to meet many gentlemen of whom he had often heard. Dr. McLeod, who was the candidate of a large and representative convention, did not call on him in vain to say a word in his behalf. Dr. McLeod was fighting a good, honest and clean fight. He was fighting the battle of the people. The time had come, said Mr. Borden, when both parties should set their faces against corrupt elections. We might say farewell to honest government if men were to be elected by purchased votes. Parliaments made up of men elected through corrupt influences were not parliaments in any true sense. Mr. Borden declared that Dr. McLeod was entitled to the thanks of York county, and of the country generally, for what he was doing, and added that he was particularly pleased to be present to speak on his behalf in a campaign of that character. Mr. Borden then took up some of the remarks made by Messrs. Fraser and Macdonald here the other night, and spoke very effectively in contradiction of the statements made by them. Mr. Fraser had spoken of the conservatives having two leaders, himself and Mr. Monk in Quebec. Yet Sir John Macdonald had Sir George E. Cartier as his lieutenant in Quebec, and Mr. Blake had Mr. Laurier. Mr. Fraser could not have known what Mr. Monk said the other day, for Mr. Monk did not condemn the assistance Canada gave the mother country in South Africa. Mr. Monk's speech expressed the most certain and devoted loyalty to Canada and the Empire. There was not in it one word of censure of what Canada had done in South Africa. Mr. Monk's criticism of Laurier's proposal as to the organization of the Empire was the same well founded criticism which Premier Ross of Ontario made on the proposal. Canada obtained what she enjoyed step by step. What Mr. Monk and Mr. Ross said was that Canada did not desire a form of the connection with the mother land which would interfere with the rights now enjoyed. Mr. Borden said we all believed in closed connection with the motherland, but no one believed that the self-government which Canada had secured should be taken away and given to the parliament of the mother country. Mr. Monk's speech showed that he wanted to see the two races in Canada work together the destinies of the dominion. Mr. Monk called upon Canadians to show what they were, as they had a splendid country. Each race needed the other. They should, therefore, understand each other for the good of the country. Mr. Borden hoped that the two great races would soon come together and know each other better. When Mr. Fraser spoke of conservatives having two leaders, he must have forgotten the speeches made by Laurier, Tarte and Fielding at the manufacturers' dinner. Laurier said the present tariff was so perfect that there was no need of any change. Fielding said tariffs should be matters of compromise. Tarte said the cabinet ministers fought like devils, and he followed the other speakers with the most ultra protectionist speech Mr. Borden ever heard. Mr. Tarte might have made the same speech in support of the resolution he (Borden) moved in parliament concerning the principles of the national policy. At Bowmanville, Mr. Fielding urged the electors to support the liberal candidate because Canada had been so prosperous under liberal rule. If that was a good argument it was good as a relative argument. Had the liberal government done anything to make the trade of Canada more prosperous than that of the conservatives in the same period? From 1878 to 1896, under conservative rule, Canada's trade increased twice as much as that of the United States. From 1896 down to the present time, Canada's trade has not grown as rapidly as that of the United States. Mr. Fielding boasted of surpluses, which he condemned when the conservatives were in power, stating that more money was taken from the people's pockets than there was any necessity for.

Taking up preferential trade, Mr. Borden said the pretended preference Canada gave the mother country was not really a preference. The imports from England had not kept pace with those from the United States. The pretended preference had failed of its purpose. The tariff of 1897 gave to the United States a larger share of our trade. Excluding free goods, the average duty paid by English goods was about the same as from the United States. The present tariff was of no value to Great Britain; it was detrimental to Canada, and had accomplished the ruin of the woollen industry of the dominion. Mr. Borden pointed out how the liberals had failed to get reciprocity with the United States. They had absolutely failed in other directions. Then the leader of the opposition party discussed the programme of the liberal conservatives. They adhered to the National Policy under which Canada prospered so well. Their efforts would be devoted to getting real preferential trade within the empire. That would be a great thing for Canada. No one would dare deny that statement. The policy of liberals in this matter was inaction; that of conservatives was activity. When our goods were admitted into foreign countries fairly it was only just and fair to modify our tariff, to have reciprocity as far as we could without injury to the trade of Canada. In this country there must be better control of trusts lest they should get control of the legislature of the country. It did not do to imagine we had no reason to guard ourselves against this. Another thing the conservatives favored was that aid to railways should not be given merely for political purposes to satisfy those who desired to benefit themselves. Aid should be given on a systematic basis. The government should decide what railways were required, where they would best be built, whether they would come into competition with other lines or not, so that the people would not have to pay for two railways. The people should be secured by proper control of rates charged by railways. Wharves and buildings should not be provided wherever the wish of this or that one might be gratified thereby, but where people wanted them, and where the interests of the country would be best served. Another plank in the opposition's platform was economy and purity in the administration of the public affairs. There should be purity in electoral matters and in running elections. Here Mr. Borden referred to the election frauds exposed in parliament, where ballots deposited for liberal conservatives were abstracted and votes for liberals substituted. His efforts to get these matters investigated were supported by Laurier and Cartwright at the start, but later on when the truth had begun to come out, the premier called on his followers to vote down the motion to continue the enquiry. All Sir Wilfrid's promises to have a thorough investigation amounted to was the appointment of a commission, which had done nothing. Dr. McLeod was doing good service for Canada by conducting elections on clean lines. This was the only way to stem the tide of corruption. It was in the best interests of the liberal conservative party to have elections run thus. He did not know how this contest would result, but he would say he thought it would be a distinct retrograde movement in public opinion in York county if Dr. McLeod did not win. York county showed itself to be possessed of independence at the last election, and the clean, manly fight made by the conservatives was then appreciated. It would be putting the hand back on the dial if those who voted for Dr. McLeod before on his record, which had not been jarred, did not give him the same support now. He believed they would stand by the candidate so that he would be elected by the honest vote of the county.

Cheers were given for the King, Dr. McLeod and Mr. Borden.

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NEWS FROM WATERSIDE.

WATERSIDE, Albert Co., Dec. 14.—Sch. Friendship arrived here on the 12th from Hillsboro and from here will go to Point Wolfe to load ship timber for Two Rivers, where a large amount of ship building is being carried on by Capt. Wesley Wilbur.

Sebert Martin of West River is spending a few days here. He will go to Albert shortly to take charge of a music class. Annie M. Dumphy and Wm. Copp spent Sunday last in New Horton, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. James C. Copp. Miss Emma Anderson has returned home from Hillsboro, where she has been visiting friends.

M. H. Dow was here a few days ago, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Anderson.

H. E. Graves has returned from Cape Breton, where he has been for the last two weeks looking after his estate there.

Capt. Wm. Gough has moved into his new house. Amon S. Webber intends getting a cut of lumber to be sawed at the Two Rivers wharf.

A large amount of kiln wood is being cut here for the American market.

Samuel Copp of this place, spent Sunday last in New Horton, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Willard Wilber.

MONTREAL, Dec. 19.—Over twenty thousand citizens have been disqualified from voting at the civic elections next February on account of their failure to pay water and business taxes.

WOODSTOCK.

Meeting of the Carleton County Teachers' Institute—Died in Colorado.

WOODSTOCK, N. B., Dec. 19.—The Carleton County Teachers' Institute began its annual session in the Opera House here this morning. G. Hugh Harrison, president, in the chair, and N. Foster Thorne, secretary. There was a good attendance.

After the transaction of the usual routine business, the following papers were read and fully discussed: "Geography and History," by Jos. Howe; "History of Education in Carleton Co., by D. W. Hamilton, B. A. Dr. Inch was present and gave an interesting address.

This evening a reception was held in the Opera House and a musical and literary entertainment carried out. Among the speakers were the mayor and Mr. Baird, chairman of the board of school trustees.

Harry Nash of this town has received word of the death of his brother, Jas. Allan Nash, which occurred recently in Divide, Colorado. Deceased had been living there for 17 or 18 years and had not been in Woodstock for some ten years. He was 64 years old. Mrs. B. H. Smith of Woodstock and Mrs. C. Harry Miles of Andover are sisters.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

To the Editor of the Sun:

Sir—The St. John Daily Telegraph, which has always flaunted itself before the public as the champion of consistency, yet after starting an agitation avowedly for a uniform standard of time, has and is wilfully deceiving the people and advocating strongly its adoption, a unique standard (Atlantic standard), and after inviting the public to vote upon and give any expression of opinion on the matter at issue, it publishes communications favoring its own view (Atlantic standard) which are utterly incompatible with the primary object of the agitation, namely, a uniform standard, and suppresses those at variance with its own pet scheme.

I challenge it to publish all communications it has received in favor of the "real thing," Eastern standard, and let the public compare them with such able productions as "Basebellist's" letter, which proved satisfactorily to the Telegraph's mind at least that the daylight could be lengthened to allow opportunity to witness several more innings of base ball.

H. M. BALKAM.

Chipman, N. B., Dec. 17th, 1901.

SCHOONERS LOST.

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—It is believed that the schooners Maud and the Ella Brown, which sailed from this port for Beverly, Mass., and Camden, Me., respectively, on Nov. 5, will never be seen again. The Maud has not been reported since Nov. 13, and the Ella Brown since Nov. 10, the day of the heavy gale off Cape Cod, in which several schooners foundered. Both vessels were in the neighborhood of Cape Cod on Nov. 10. The crews of the two vessels numbered all told thirteen persons.

The insurance companies which carried insurance on the vessels have decided that the vessels were lost, and are preparing to pay the claims.

P. E. I. Cable is Once More in Operation.

SACKVILLE, N. B., Dec. 19.—The break in the Anglo-American cable connecting Prince Edward Island with the mainland has been repaired and communication was resumed at 2.30 this afternoon.

WE are giving away free your choice of Watches, Sleds, Bracelets, Ladies' Belts, Rings, Knives, Chairs, Lamps, Clocks, Dolls, Caps, Cameras, Air Rifles, Skates and numerous other presents to any one selling a small quantity of our goods, which consist of Collar Buttons, Scarf Pins, London Perfume Tablets, and Ladies' Hat Pins, which retail at 5 and 10 cents each.

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