

POOR DOCUMENT

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The Semi-Weekly Telegraph.

VOL. XXXIX.

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY NOVEMBER 3, 1900.

NO. 15.

LIBERAL AND CONSERVATIVE.

Four Candidates Named in St. John—A Great Day on the Hustings—Mr. Blair Answers the Sneers, Satire and Falsehoods of Messrs. Stockton and Foster—Speeches of All the Candidates—The Audience Took a Lively Hand in the Affairs.

We have nomination day and the candidates were named for each constituency in the province of New Brunswick and in nearly every constituency in Canada it was decided finally there would be a contest. Nowhere in the dominion had the proceedings greater significance than in St. John and on November 7 the eyes of all Canada will be centered upon this city.

Sheriff Sturdee opened his court at 11 o'clock and four nominations were made. That of Hon. Andrew George Blair, for the city of St. John, was led by Mr. W. H. Tarte, the son of Lt. Col. Joseph John Tucker, for the same county of St. John, by Dr. A. O. Earle.

Nominations for the Conservative candidates were filed by Mr. J. E. Cowan for Mr. George Eulas Foster, for the city, and Mr. Alfred Augustus Stockton, for the city and county.

The necessary deposit of \$200 accompanied each nomination and the poll was demanded by Mr. J. B. M. Baxter, representative of the candidates, and the sheriff agreed.

It was also decided that the agents of candidates at the various polling booths should stand in the same line transferred from the words which they spoke to the ones in which they worked. It was decided also that though the candidates could have as many agents at the polls as they thought fit, yet only two at a time could remain in the polling booth.

There were little intervals taken in the proceedings at the court house, as it had been announced the candidates were to meet at the Opera House at 2 o'clock. Long before that hour a hundred men marched to the Opera House and took seats in the auditorium. The audience who sat during the meeting, cheering and applauding for Conservative speakers and hisses and interruptions for Hon. Mr. Blair. The meeting had been packed by the Conservatives. The building filled rapidly and when Mr. C. N. Skinner took the chair he found the hall was not a seat being unoccupied and many standing the sides and about the doors. Supporters of the government were in the majority as they are everywhere in the city and county, and hardly resented the unfair denunciation of Dr. Stockton and Mr. Blair in the centre. There were some exciting moments and a good deal of feeling as the speeches were delivered. The extreme bitterness in the tone of Dr. Stockton's speech aroused the crowd which frequently and pugnaciously responded to the speaker's utterances. This was particularly the case when he called the attention of the audience to one of his critics and sneeringly intimated that the man was poor.

COL. J. J. TUCKER

Does Not D-pend on His Oratory, but

His Record.

Lieut. Col. J. J. Tucker, the Liberal member for the city and county, was first introduced by Chairman Skinner, who said each side was to have two hours, the last speaker having the right to any of the time which was not used.

Colonel Tucker said he esteemed it a great honor to stand on the platform on nomination day as the representative of the Liberals of St. John's city and county and in a brief remark I will express my satisfaction for that honor and for the other I have four years enjoyed of representing you at Ottawa. The reception I have today received is a guarantee to me that I have offered you some satisfaction. Unfortunately I am no public speaker and on that and other platforms I have nothing to say but a few words (derisive cheers) and I will leave it to your sound sense to determine if you want as your representative a man who can stand on a public platform and make a fine speech and afterward—well get up and go home without troubling him. If I fill the bill vote for me if I fail to fill the bill vote against me. I am expected I will spare no pains to carry my utmost power all movements for y's good and in every way will endeavor to advance the interests of the city.

DR. A. A. STOCKTON

Chiefly Abuse and Sarcasm—The Audience Heard From.

Dr. A. A. Stockton opened with a sneer, uttered through his speech and closed with sneers and all appeal for votes.

In beginning his address he addressed the gathering, gentlemen, to have a representative on a platform who can tell you in five minutes all he has done in four years. (Hisses.)

Mr. Stockton—Gentlemen, I am glad to tell you our young candidate may give his coat off before the 17th of November. Col. Tucker is certainly an ideal candidate. As he tells you what he has done I will tell you what he has not done.

During the time he has sat in the house the harbor has not been dredged, the foundation of the St. Martin's post office has not yet been laid. I will also tell you

what he has done. As proprietor of The Telegraph he advocated the sale of the Intercolonial and urged the hypnotic influence of the minister of finance to effect for the Drummond County bill and as a military man voted to accept the report of the committee on emergency rations.

A voice—He never was a turncoat. Dr. Stockton—Hon. Mr. Connolly, of Goldey Grove, you are always in your shirt sleeves. There is no danger of your being a turncoat for you seldom have a coat to turn.

Mr. Connolly—respectably dressed, sat in the front row. The audience shouted (Laughter and cries of nonsense).

Dr. Stockton—There are only two ways in God's creation that hint. They are snakes and geese. (More hisses.)

Dr. Stockton—A night or two ago Mr. John Seely took a man named Craigie to see him. He wanted to speak to him about his port. (Laughter and cries of nonsense.)

Dr. Stockton—My friend must have come in late. I fully answered that question half an hour ago.

Mr. Craigie (standing up in the audience)—That is lie.

There was a scene of confusion lasting seven minutes and cries of put him out, but Mr. Craigie stood confronting the speaker.

Dr. Stockton—You are so reported in the Telegraph.

Mr. Craigie—I am not so reported. I never saw John Seely until I got down here and I do not believe he knew I was going. The statement I made to them and the statement I made to you on the hustings in 1898 were true and I can prove it.

There was more confusion and the chairman told the audience that if any person in the hall was referred to directly he had a right to answer the speaker, and my one had the right to ask any reasonable question, but not to make any remark of an insulting nature to any of the speakers.

Dr. Stockton said The Telegraph credit him with having left the Conservative party in 1891. He said he left in 1891 on the strength of the Liberal Government.

He then intimated that a clique had been sent down to the lower provinces in 1891 and Mr. Blair had made use of it in his election. He said The Telegraph had charged him (Stockton) with Doublets, in the course of my remarks, I will supply him with much of the information which he desires, but I prefer now to direct more particular attention to the fact that after the change of administration the incoming government took up the contract with the Allan Steamship Company.

As we are aware, that contract provided for the carrying of the mail and passengers to the St. Lawrence River, the amount to be paid to the Allan Company was \$12 per cent. of the value of the cargo, and this was increased to 12½ per cent. in 1892.

Dr. Stockton—The amount of the mail service, and the trade of the United States with Great Britain had increased 50 per cent.

He said Mr. Blair had been going through the province telling the people about all the great men in the Laurier government.

Mr. Blair said, I trust that Dr. Stockton will pardon me if I do not devote time which I regard as valuable to answering the questions which he has put me to this afternoon, but I will speak a word on the discussion of other matters. (Laughter.) Doubtless, in the course of my remarks, I will supply him with much of the information which he desires, but I prefer now to direct more particular attention to the fact that after the change of administration the incoming government took up the contract with the Allan Steamship Company.

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., NOVEMBER 3, 1900.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH.
An eight-page paper and is published every Wednesday and Saturday at \$1.00 a year, in advance. The Telegraph Publishers are the proprietors of St. John, a company incorporated by act of the legislature of New Brunswick; Thomas Dunning, Business Manager; James Hanney, Editor.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Ordinary commercial advertisements taking one-half page will be inserted \$1.00 per inch. Advertisements of Wants, For Sale, etc., 6 cents for each insertion of six lines or less; 8 cents for each insertion.

NOTICE.

Owing to the considerable number of communications as to the mailing of letters it is hoped to contain many omitted in the ordinary course of business. We have to refer to our subscribers and advertisers for the remittance money for the postage due to do so by post office or registered letter, in which case the remittance will be at our risk.

In case of checks or post office orders the parties will please make them payable to the Telegraph Publishing Company.

All letters for the management of this paper should be addressed to the Telegraph Publishing Company, St. John; and all correspondence for the editorial department should be sent to the Editor of the Telegraph, St. John.

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Be brief.
Write plainly and take special pains with punctuation.

Write on one side of your paper only.
Attach your name and address to your communication as evidence of good faith.

Write nothing for which you are not prepared to be held personally responsible.

THIS PAPER HAS THE LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

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Allison Wishart.

W. A. Ferris.

Wm. Somerville.

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Subscribers are asked to pay their subscriptions to the agents when they call.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph

ST. JOHN, N. B., NOVEMBER 3, 1900.

THE WINTER PORT AND THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY.

The attempt of the Conservative organs to induce the people of St. John to believe that the Conservative party have felt a great interest in St. John as a winter port, can only impress upon those who are not familiar with the facts of the case. Those members of the Board of Trade who have been connected with that organization for the last ten or twelve years, are well aware of the efforts that were made in times past to induce successive Conservative governments to take some interest in St. John and of the utter failure of all these efforts. In February, 1880, it was known that in the course of a few months, the Short Line would be open from Montreal to St. John, and it was thought an opportune time to get the attention of the government directed to this fact, in order that advantage might be taken of it to benefit St. John. On the 21st of February, 1880, a very large and enthusiastic meeting of residents of St. John was held in the large hall of the Mechanics' Institute. It was presided over by the mayor, and about a hundred of the most prominent business men of St. John were on the platform. It was not a political meeting in any sense, but one which was participated in by men of all political parties, the sole object being to press upon the government the necessity of trading with the development of St. John's trade as soon as the Short Line was open for traffic.

At the meeting a series of resolutions were passed urging on the government the necessity of a change of policy with reference to the Maritime ports of Canada, in view of the completion of the Short Line. One of the speakers, Mr. C. A. Everett, pointed out that heretofore the trade of the Upper Provinces had gone to Portland, Boston and other American ports. But the time had come, he said, when we in the Lower Provinces had a right to say to the government that they shall give us a tariff of rates that shall assist us in carrying our trade over our own railways, to the building of which we have contributed so much, and enable us to direct our Atlantic trade wholly through the St. Lawrence and Maritime Provinces ports. This was the subject of the first resolution and of Mr. Everett's speech, and the resolution was carried unanimously, as were indeed all the resolutions.

The second resolution, which was to the

SIR MACKENZIE BOWELL AND THE TRAITORS.

The attempt of the Sun to treat Sir Mackenzie Bowell's attitude with regard to Mr. John Haggart, and the other men who composed the "Nest of Traitors," as a mere personal question, will not answer. Sir Mackenzie Bowell is a very prominent public man. He is the leader of the Conservative party in the Senate of Canada.

He has been the means of embarrassing the present government very seriously in its legislation, by inducing the members of the Senate to throw out important government bills. He is quite as high in the councils of the party as Sir Charles Tupper, and is a great deal more trusted and respected than the latter. Therefore when he declares that he has done his best for the trade of those regions. Under such conditions it would be suicidal for these maritime ports to be left to be idle, while that trade passed through foreign ports. He dare not dream of the consequences of such an event. And the people would be unworthy of their sire, if they would be craven cowards if permitted to do it. Such were the views of Mr. George Robertson in 1886, and they are his views still.

Mr. W. H. Thorne, in seconding this resolution, said: We ask now that the government provide a subsidy that shall give us an Atlantic mail and freight service, whose terminus should be in Canada, and not go to building up a foreign port. In asking this we but claim our right. Is it not in keeping with our national policy, whose aim is to make self-reliant, giving us control of our trade through our own channels. Mr. Thorne said that we wish the government would readily grant, since unless they do the policy they have pursued in the past will prove a lamentable failure.

The third resolution which was moved by Dr. Siwas Alward, M. P. P., was as follows:

"Whereas, the completion of the Short Line railway between St. John and Montreal, which has just been announced, reduces the railway distance between the two cities to 422 miles thus bringing St. John much nearer to the interior cities of Canada than any other of the large Atlantic seaports;

"And whereas, the harbor of St. John is very naturally situated and easy of approach in all kinds of weather, affording ample accommodation for the largest steamships and was never known to be frozen or in any way impeded by ice;

"And whereas, there are now three independent and competing lines of railway extending from this city to the upper provinces, viz. the Intercolonial, the Temiscouata and the C. N. Pacific, thus affording abundant facilities for the rapid transport of both mail and outward-bound freight and passengers, and avoiding the danger of delay which has been experienced in the past from snow storms, when only one road was available;

"Therefore resolved that this meeting respectfully request the Dominion government to consider the possibility of making St. John the principal winter port of Canada and the terminal point of all Canadian subsidized trans-Atlantic steamers during the winter season."

Dr. Alward grew very eloquent in moving this resolution and spoke with great force and effect. He concluded by saying that he believed that we were on the rising tide that would bear us to the full of prosperity. The issue lies largely with ourselves. The men of old Palmer reared a monument to the memory of their merchants. We too, said Dr. Alward, will erect a monument to the memory of our merchants, if on this occasion they make St. John the winter port of Canada. And we will place the monument down upon the two cities soon to be made one, and the fourth in importance in this great Dominion.

Such were the views of the business men of St. John in 1880. The resolutions which were passed at this meeting were duly forwarded to Ottawa; in the course of the summer the railway was completed, and trains began to run between St. John and Montreal over the Short Line. But the government, which was then under the premiership of Sir John A. Macdonald, made no sign and gave no indication whatever of its intention to comply with the request of our people. No announcement was made with regard to a change in the policy of the government with reference to the ports of Canada. The subsidy to the mail steamships having their terminus at Portland was continued to be paid right up to the time when the Conservatives went out of power. Not one dollar could our people obtain by way of subsidy for a line of any kind coming to St. John, until the autumn of 1885, when under a threat from Messrs. Cheseley and Hazen that they would resign if a subsidy was not given, the government, very reluctantly promised to give \$25,000 to the Beaver Line for a service to this port during the winter. After such treatment of St. John by the Conservative party for a long series of years, when they were in power and when Mr. Foster was minister of finance and represented this province in the government, what reason is there for thinking that we would be treated differently by them if the Conservatives were again returned to power. We all know that the Conservative leaders, one and all, have pronounced against the claims of St. John in times past. They have neglected our interests. They have refused to grant any request we made for the improvement of our trade. They have in fact treated us with gross disloyalty and neglect, and there is no reason whatever for thinking that they would treat us in any other fashion if they were again in office.

The policy of Sir Charles Tupper, as enunciated by him on many platforms, is one that is viewed with alarm by the people of the United Kingdom, as tending to a disruption of the empire. Sir Charles Tupper has no other view of our relation with the mother country, he says, but the business one. "Business is bus ness," he declares, and for anything that Canada does not respond is heartily and immediate. The government of the country took the lead in the matter, and made its arrangements with such vigor and energy that within a fortnight of the time war was declared by the Boers, the first British contingent, more than a thousand strong, was sailing down the St. Lawrence on its way to South Africa. These men who went forth to war were our sons, our brothers, our dearest friends and our beloved companions. Every one of them was bound to his country and to his people by a thousand ties of affection, yet everything was sacrificed on the altar of patriotism and they went forth, undaunted and confident, inspired by the noblest sentiments that can rise in the human breast. These men since they went away from us have had a great variety of experience. Their ranks have been thinned by sickness and by losses on the field of battle. They have performed arduous marches. They have suffered every form of privation. Hunger and cold have not been strangers to them. They know by their own personal experience how arduous is the toil of long marches,

PREFERENTIAL TRADE.

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United States. Are the people of Canada prepared to support such a policy as this? Are they to follow a leader who puts forward views so detrimental to the union of the empire and so hostile to the mother country? We think not. Sir Charles Tupper will be told in the most emphatic terms on the seventh of November that this Hessian policy of his will not work, and will not be adopted by the people of

the United States.

ST. JOHN, N. B., November 3, 1900.

Up-to-Date Ready-to-Wear Clothing.

A store full at greater money-saving prices than anywhere else. It will be a queer person we cannot please, for no where else is there such wide opportunity for selection; such perfection of fit, such tailoring, such quality, such prices for value given. Ask; that's all. Our men will show you kinds till you think there's no end to them—and that's almost the case.

Today we call your attention particularly to our

Suits at \$10, \$12 and \$13.50.

At \$10.00—Men's stylish suits, single and double-breasted, in tweeds in green mixtures, greys and browns. Light and dark shades in checks, plaids and over-plaids. A suit that would do credit to any tailor at double. Blue and black serges, single and double-breasted; also fine black clay worsted, single and double-breasted and cutaway style. No where else will such suits be shown for less than \$15.00.

At \$12.00—Men's stylish suits, single and double-breasted sacks, in all-wool tweeds in browns, greys and mixtures. Looks just as well as a custom-made suit that costs twice as much. Plenty of choice in patterns at \$12.00.

At this price we are showing a fine black cheviot, double-breasted, with silk facings, and a fine black clay worsted in double-breasted and cutaway styles.

At \$13.50—Men's single-breasted sack suits in Irish tweed in the popular green herringbone effect. For value cannot be matched hereabouts.

Send a Postal Card asking for our Fall Style and Sample Book of Men and Boys' Clothing



GREATER OAK HALL

SCOVIL BROS. & CO.,

St. John, N. B.

King Street,
Corner Germain.

how deadly are the diseases which follow in army in the field, how terrible is the shock of battle. Yet they have passed through all these things and they come back to us stronger in their manhood and more efficient workers than when they went away. We need not say how royal the welcome will be that they will receive from us. The people of Canada, full of generous sentiments, full of love for their heroic sons, are ready to do anything to honor them. Those who have been maimed in the fight will be well taken care of for the remainder of their days. Those who have been disabled by illness will be nursed into health. We shall be true to ourselves in honoring them because it must be felt by every reader of the Sun that the prospects are bright for the ministry, and Montreal, the city, will resume its old place as the leader in solid column supporting the National oligarchy. The promises to vote, as of course, for the party which accomplished its development, and promises to do still more in the future.

"The friends of the National Policy have again the upper hand in the city, and only require a poll of the fall to make the verdict of Montreal so explicit as to be remembered through a decade."

When the polls were closed on the very day when this confident prediction was made, it was found that the only province in Canada in which the Conservatives had secured a majority were New Brunswick and Manitoba. They were beaten in Quebec and Ontario. They were disastrously beaten in Quebec and a majority of about 35 had been rolled up against them all over the country. The prophecies that are being made now are no more valuable and no more to be relied on than those made by the Star and Sir Charles Tupper in 1896.

OUR RETURNING HEROES.

The news that the Idaho has been sighted at Halifax and that our soldier boys are on their way home will be heard with the utmost satisfaction by every reader of the Sun. The Telegraph. There has been no event in the history of this country during the present century, that has so stirred our people as the despatch of a Canadian contingent to South Africa for the purpose of assisting the other country in the war against the British Empire which was being waged by the Boers in that quarter of the world. When a father or a mother gives up on the altar of their country their own offspring and sends them forth to fight Great Britain's battles, they give the highest proof that can be afforded of their loyalty and of their attachment to the British flag. "Greater love hath no man than that a man lay down his life for his friend." Greater loyalty cannot exist than that which proves itself on the battlefield, amid the sound of cannon, the rattle of musketry and the shedding of blood. When the call comes demanding that the sons of Canada should assist in this South African war, we respond with a hearty and immediate. The government of the country took the lead in the matter, and made its arrangements with such vigor and energy that within a fortnight of the time war was declared by the Boers, the first British contingent, more than a thousand strong, was sailing down the St. Lawrence on its way to South Africa.

These men who went forth to war were our sons, our brothers, our dearest friends and our beloved companions. Every one of them was bound to his country and to his people by a thousand ties of affection, yet everything was sacrificed on the altar of patriotism and they went forth, undaunted and confident, inspired by the noblest sentiments that can rise in the human breast.

They have performed arduous marches. They have suffered every form of privation. Hunger and cold have not been strangers to them. They know by their own personal experience how arduous is the toil of long marches,

real not worthy of attention, because he has surrendered his principles, his manhood, his character and everything else to the cold-blooded, cold-hearted individual whose unshameful face we see posted about the city, and whose only record with regard to St. John is that he has appointed nearly all his relatives to public offices. We sympathize with the Sun in its sad condition but we cannot promise it any relief.

THE PARTY OF CORRUPTION.

The Sun says that the Honorable John V. Ellis did not pay \$10,000 for his senatorship. That is true, because the Liberals are not in the habit of selling offices. There is no Pacific scandal attached to the record of the Liberal party. We do not find any member of the present government writing such letters as the following, which was written by Sir George E. Cartier to Sir Hugh Allan in 1872:

Montreal, 30 July, 1872.
Dear Sir Hugh—The result of the general election will expect to be assisted with the aid of the Conservative election, and any amount which you and your company shall advance for that purpose shall be recovered to you. A memorandum of immediate requirements is below.

Yours very truly,
GEORGE E. CARTIER.
(Sgd.)

Now Wanted.

Sir John A. Macdonald.....\$25,000
Hon. Mr. Langevin.....15,000
Sir G. E. Cartier.....20,000
Sir John A. (add'l).....10,000
Hon. Mr. Langevin (add'l).....10,000
Sir G. E. C. (add'l).....30,000

Nor do we find Sir Wilfrid Laurier sending such telegrams as the following:

Toronto, Aug 28, 1872.
I must have another ten thousand. Will be the last time of calling; do not fail me; answer today.

(Sgd.) JOHN A. MACDONALD.

The Liberals are not built that way. But here we have Sir Charles Tupper, one of the gang who sold the Pacific railway to Sir Hugh Allan, posing before the electors of Canada as a pure-minded and honorable statesman, and inviting public support on the ground that his opinions are very bad men, while he is a very good one.

THE NOMINATIONS.

We surrender a very large portion of our space today to the nomination proceedings and to reports of the speeches delivered by the several candidates. These reports speak for themselves and any one who gives them attention will not have much difficulty in coming to a conclusion as to which side he ought to support. It is not too much to say that the opposition have made out no case against the government. They have advanced no good

POOR DOCUMENT

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., NOVEMBER 3, 1900.

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