

Board of Works  
189

# THE DISPATCH.

VOL. 5. NO. 37.

WOODSTOCK, N. B., FEB. 15, 1899.

PRICE TWO CENTS

This is the time, and  
Here's the place to buy

## LACES, MUSLINS, EMBROIDERIES.

We are dropping these lines and are quoting prices which  
under other circumstances we would refuse.

ECONOMICAL BUYER MIGHT NOTE THIS.

### JOHN McLAUHLAN,

Clothier, Hatter and Furnisher.

## IN THE SPRING

A man naturally thinks of something in  
the way of a **NEW SUIT,  
FANCY VEST, or  
OVERCOAT.** I have just  
received a fine stock of Cloths and Trim-  
mings which I shall be pleased to show you.  
Latest Styles and Patterns. Best Fit.

### Geo. W. Gibson, Tailor,

Opera House Block,

Queen Street.

## The Temperance and General Life Assurance Company

Closed their Books Dec. 31st, 1898,

Without a dollar of interest overdue. Without a dollar's worth of real estate ever having been owned by the company.	With an increase of 713 policies and 639 lives dur- ing '98.
Without ever having foreclosed a mortgage.	With a new business of over \$2,100,000.
Without a dollar of claims in dispute.	With total insurance in force, \$7,985,859.00.
With a larger new business than in any previous year.	With a death rate in their thirteenth year of only \$5.38 for each \$1,000 of average risk carried during the year.
With a premium income for '98 of.....\$188,744.14	With a death rate of only 3.44 per 1,000 of average number of policies in force.
With an interest income of.....25,381.55	With a record for care and economy unexcelled.
With an increase in total income of.....17,538.00	Such has been their record. It is a record of steady, solid progress. Where is there a cleaner record, or one that can beat it in any respect?
With an increase in assets of.....93,022.72	
With an increase in expenses of only.....714.58	
With total assets amounting to.....667,214.22	

T. A. LINDSAY,

Special Agent,

Woodstock, N. B.

E. R. MACHUM,

Mgr. Maritime Provinces,

St. John, N. B.

## GOOD TO EAT.

Prunes, Evaporated and Canned Apples,  
A full line of Canned Goods from the Wood-  
stock Factory, and also the best Ontario  
factories.

We carry in stock Sugar Cured Hams,  
Sugar Cured Bacon and Lard.

### NOBLE & TRAFTON,

Telephone 42-2.

63 Main Street.

## NOMINATION DAY.

### Mr. White Retires from the Fight— Speeches by the Candidates.

Rather a Warm Time—Hard Hitting.

Personalities—Mr. Dibblee Defends

His Position—Mr. Smith Discusses

the County Appropriation—Mr.

Carvell on the Bridge Charges.

The Sheriff's Court opened at the Court House on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock and H. H. McCain, M. P. P., Charles L. Smith, M. P. P., Frank B. Carvell, J. T. Allen Dibblee, M. P. P., A. Wilmot Hay and James K. Flemming were nominated candidates for the coming election.

At 2 o'clock the Sheriff closed his Court and a public meeting opened with the Sheriff in the chair. The court house was crowded. Wendell P. Jones, Secretary-Treasurer, read the following letter, which is self-explanatory:

CENTREVILLE, 11th Feb. 1899.

To the Electors of Carleton County:

When I issued my card it was with the intention of running the election, and as I supposed with a fair prospect of success. In conversation with many I find the party lines are so plainly drawn that men are determined to vote for party no matter what their former record may be, or whether they are capable of intelligently expressing their ideas even if they have any. It is to be regretted that candidates are not always selected for their ability to represent, rather than that they belong to party. I therefore have concluded to retire from the contest for the present, and hope the electors will select from the available candidates men who can intelligently make our wants known, and who will be an honor to the constituency.

Yours, GEO. W. WHITE.

Speeches from the candidates were now in order. The six candidates had previously met and arranged the order in which they would speak. Pursuant to this arrangement H. H. McCain, M. P. P., took the platform. He spoke shortly, sensibly and to the point. He said he was not an orator, that he had made no speeches in the house during the time he had represented the county, but that he had applied himself diligently to look after the interests of his county in the committees where really the work of the session was done. He had secured for Carleton County all the money he possibly could for her roads and bridges and if re-elected he would keep it up. The Opposition had spoken in bitter terms of the members of the Government, but he had talked with the members of the Gov't., had worked with them and had watched them and had found them men of honour and zeal for the interests of the Province.

J. T. A. Dibblee, M. P. P., was greeted with shouting and applause. The warm reception he interpreted as a sign of victory on the 18th. He said he had been elected in 1895 as a supporter of the Gov't., and that he was now in opposition and it was his duty to explain his reasons for his change of faith. Some accounts were presented to the Public Accounts Committee in 1898 which he thought contained exorbitant charges and he had criticised them severely. For this he had been hounded by the Herald, the Telegraph and the Gazette, and had been taken to task by the leader of the Gov't., who told him that if he continued to criticise the accounts of Gov't. supporters, he (Emmerson), could no longer consider him a member of the party. He said that the accounts of McAvity & Sons and of the Record Foundry Co. contained items in which the charges were from 50% to 500% above the market value and he thought it his duty to his constituency to oppose the passage of such bills through the Committee. During this campaign the Gov't. candidates had been telling the people that in McAvity's account of \$1500, he, Mr. Dibblee, had only been able to find total overcharges of from \$25 to \$75. "At the time this bill was in the committee," said Mr. Dibblee, "I told the Government that if they would produce McAvity and put him on oath I should prove that the overcharges amounted to \$500—or I should resign. To convince the Gov't. that I was right I telegraphed a Montreal house for prices on bolts and showed the Gov't. the answer which quoted bolts, landed in Fredericton at 3cts. per lb., terms 4 mos. or 3% off for 30 days, and for these very bolts the Gov't. paid McAvity 6cts per lb." Mr. Dibblee said that the Gov't. supporters had told the people that he was as bad as McAvity and they had circulated a dodger through the County comparing charges for Florenceville bridge material with those of McAvity, in which his, Dibblee's charges were far and away the highest. "Now," said Mr. Dibblee, "the

bill from which my prices have been taken was rendered in 1895 when prices were high and that from which McAvity's prices have been taken was rendered in 1897 when prices were low. My bill was smuggled into the accounts of 1898, I don't know by whose authority, and of course my bill was at a disadvantage. I told the committee that I should be willing to have my '95 prices compared with McAvity's '95 prices, but they would not listen to me. They would not produce Mr. McAvity's bill of '95, but allowed his book keeper to appear before us with a set of figures that may or may not have been right. McAvity's prices may be slightly lower than mine, for he sells them more in one month than I did during all the time I was in the house. Then again, the freight to Woodstock on the goods I sell them is large and if you add this item to my bill it leaves very little difference for me to account for. Mr. Brewer, who did the work on the Florenceville bridge, told me he wanted the best material I could give him. In the line of lead, for instance, I gave him Brandom's white lead and charged him a fair price for it, and any dealer knows that this lead can't be bought at the price which McAvity has charged and consequently his lead must be of an inferior quality." He attacked the Gov't. for having work done by day's work instead of by tender. He called attention to one item of \$3,528, paid to R. C. J. Dun, brother of a member of the Gov't., for inspecting work that cost only about \$20,000. Mr. Dibblee said he had spoken to Mr. Emmerson about this charge and told him it was too high. Mr. Emmerson, he said, agreed that it was too high, but it had been paid and he, Emmerson, would try to get some of the amount refunded. Mr. Dibblee thought the time to have the bill reduced was before it had been paid. If the Opposition were put into office, they would do away with the day's work plan of constructing public works and put everything up to competition. He accused Mr. Emmerson of having dissolved the house prematurely on the advice of Mr. Blair. He attacked Mr. Emmerson for having delayed so long answering the bridge charges, which were made last September, and not answered till February. Mr. Stockton had during the present campaign, challenged Mr. Emmerson on a public platform and discuss the bridge charges and Mr. Emmerson had repeatedly declined. It was because Mr. Emmerson dared not face a discussion of the bridge charges on the floors of the house that he had dissolved. Mr. Dibblee then turned his attention to Mr. Smith. He understood that Mr. Smith had said of him that he got his brother a \$500 position in Fredericton, and then, because he could not get himself a position in the Cabinet, he had left the Government. True, he had secured a position for his brother, and the other up river members had helped him, for which he thanked them. Before applying for the position however, he waited till the incumbent of it was dead and buried and that was more than Mr. Smith did, who was now trying to get a man kicked out of an office that he might get into it. He said he had not tried to get a position in the Cabinet but he had, with the consent of the members from Carleton, Victoria and Macawaska prepared a letter to the Gov't., recommending them to abolish the Solicitor-Generalship and to take one of the up river men into the Cabinet. The letter was signed by himself, McCain and Beveridge. The Madawaska men said they would see him about it later. The letter was never presented and the matter dropped at that, and he defied any one to say that he kicked. In closing Mr. Dibblee told the audience that the Gov't. was running behind to the extent of \$100,000 to \$125,000 a year and were covering their deficits up in the Auditor-General's report. He promised that the Opposition, if given the reins, would stop that sort of thing and would continue and improve on the Agricultural policy.

Charles L. Smith who was well received reminded Mr. Dibblee that on his last appearance on that platform he, Dibblee, had told the people of the county that the present government had saved the country \$10,000 a year since they came into power and now he told them a very different story and he thought that Mr. Dibblee had not proved his case to the satisfaction of any one and had been weak in his attempt to account for his change of base. Some one asked Mr. Smith about the bull and he responded promptly that he was glad of the opportunity of explaining the bull business. He said that J. T. Allan Dibblee and W. S. Saunders, both of whom were present and would corroborate his statement, and other men in the county had asked the government to get a Jersey bull. Messrs. Dibblee and Saunders had selected the breeder and the animal and the government had asked him to go up to Ontario and get the bull. He went up, saw the animal, which looked all right, and brought him down. He had been asked to keep the animal on his farm and he had done so. The bull proved to be no good, but it was not his fault as both Mr. Saunders and Mr. Dibblee knew. The anonymous letters in the press attacking him on this score were only worthy of men so contemptible that they would strike at a man from under cover. While he was at this matter he asked the support of the county for the ticket, on the strength of the Government Agriculture Policy. Mr. Emmerson had seen with regret, half a million dollars a year leaving the province for flour. And he had bonused roller mills in the province wherever he could get them built, and induced our farmers to raise their own wheat. Mr. Stockton and the opposition papers had decried the idea, telling the country that we could not raise decent wheat. But, notwithstanding the rust, this year the province raised 400,000 bushels of good wheat and by so doing had kept a large amount of money from leaving us. Mr. Montgomery from Glassville and Charles McCormac from Brighton had told him that their own wheat, ground at one of the bonused roller mills had made a flour just as good as the imported article and Mr. Shaw of St. John, a member of the opposition, had at the last St. John exhibition, as a judge, pronounced New Brunswick flour as good as the imported flour. When we consider that the farmers of the Dominion produce \$4.50 a year to \$1.00 a year produced by all other classes, he thought it but right that the government should look after the interests of this important class of people, and when he saw the rapid increase in our cheese factories and that very important acquisition to our county industries, the Carleton Creamery, he thought the Agricultural Policy of the government had justified itself. In one day this winter the Creamery Co. had paid out to the patrons of one skimming station, in Simonds, the sum of \$375. Coming to the matter of the public debt Mr. Smith said that when Mr. Blair became Prime Minister of the province the bonded debt was \$750,000, and there was a floating debt of \$250,000 more. The previous government, beside piling up this debt had given away 1,000,000 acres of the public land, and for all this we had not a bridge to show from Grand Falls to St. John. Now, we had something to show for our money, magnificent bridges and useful railways, and still our debt was less than that of the city of St. John. Last year the State of Maine had added \$200,000, to their debt and the year before they had added the same amount, so perhaps we had not very much cause to complain. In years gone by Mr. Smith said the county money used to come to the sec. treas. but now it came to the members. Mr. Dibblee had asked Mr. Connell to let the checks come to him, Dibblee, because, he said, it would help him in his business. Mr. Dibblee had invariably spent the money in advance and let the county pay interest on the money to carry on current improvements. Did this look like economy? He and Mr. McCain got weary of this sort of thing and asked the government not to allow any bills unless signed by the three members. Not to be outwitted Mr. Dibblee had resorted to the questionable and worse than unorthodox expedient of cutting their names from old recommendations and pasting them on other recommendations that he dared not ask them to sign. He had on one occasion asked them to recommend a bill of \$50,000 for repairing a small work at of Harland. They insisted on seeing it and on going to the ground they found that the repairs had been so great as to use seven hundred lbs and a few stone. The work had been done by three men in a day and a half. At one time Mr. McCain, Mr. Dibblee and himself had compared notes and found that they had half of their yearly appropriation left to their credit. Within a short time he received word from the department that they had overrun their appropriation and he found to his surprise that Mr. Dibblee had squandered \$1400 of the amount without their knowledge. These were some samples of the methods of this great apostle of economy, Mr. Dibblee. He was pleased to say that since the government had got rid of Mr. Dibblee, he and Mr. McCain had caught up on the appropriation and now spent it judiciously and today they had half of their yearly appropriation to their credit. Talking of economy was cheap and Mr. Dibblee indulged in a lot of it but he was not willing to act up to his theories. When he had got that position in Fredericton for his brother the salary had been \$450 a year and Mr. D. had got it raised to \$500.

Dibblee—"Didn't you vote for the increase?"

Concluded on Fourth Page.