ST. JOHN SEMI-WEEKLY SU

VOL. 26. ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1903. NO. 13.

ROUSING CONVENTION

Of the Opposition Party in the York Theatre Thursday Evening.

The Old Hall Was Crowded to the Doors, and Hundreds Were Turned Away.

Intense Enthusiasm Prevailed—Speeches By the City Candidates, Messrs. Shaw, McInerney, Wilson and Hatheway, and By J. D. Hazen, Leader of the Opposition.

The opposition party in the city fired their first big gun in the campaign at the York Theatre Thursday, and the effect will be to further demoralize the shattered government forces.

It was a great meeting—the attendance taxed the capacity of the auditorium, in fact many were obliged to stand. It was a few minutes after eight o'clock when Ald. Christie took the chair, and the audience that till this had been very quiet, burst into cheers when the candidates, accompanied by Mr. Hazen and a number of other gentlemen, took seats on the stage. Among those on the platform were L. P. D. Tilley, J. King Kelly, Dr. McInerney, W. H. Thorne, R. B. Emerson, Robt. P. Chandler, Col. Armstrong, H. H. Pickett, R. J. Wilkins, A. M. Belding, W. J. Parks, Thomas Kickham, J. T. Hart, Ald. Macrae, Col. Markham, John McDonald, Edw Sears, F. A. Dykeman, W. H. Logan, J. P. Quinn, F. L. Tufts, Phillip Grannan, Scott E. Morrell, Ald. Maxwell, E. R. Chapman, and Ald. Baxter.

The chairman called the meeting to order and introduced Mr. Shaw as the first speaker.

MR. SHAW

was received with great applause. He said he wished to thank the convention that had tendered him the nomination. He considered it a great honor to be associated on a ticket with Messrs. McInerney, Hatheway and Wilson. Mr. Wilson was a man no one could say anything against. Messrs. McInerney and Hatheway were the choice of the labor party as well as the opposition party, and it was no wonder the government were jealous of their position.

Mr. Shaw called attention to several paragraphs in the report of the accounts committee of the local legislature, stating that five of the seven members of the committee were government supporters, still their report did not contain a word in favor of the policy of the government, but was simply a statement approving of the way the auditor general furnished the accounts. The speaker then referred to the Royal reception and called attention to the way St. John people had been ignored by the government. As to the expenditure, the contention of the government that if they had not spent the money they did the people would have said they were disloyal, was wrong. It was reckless extravagance and needless expenditure that the people objected to.

After referring to the change of policy re the construction of bridges, the speaker briefly dealt with the roller flour mill policy of the government. In the house he had favored the subsidizing of mills at railway centres where western wheat could be used in conjunction with provincial grown. He had been met with the statement that he was working only for St. John alone; this was not correct. He had the best interests of the province at heart.

After a brief reference to the matter of stumpage, and Mr. Tweedie's statement that there would be no reduction, Mr. Shaw referred to D. J. Purdy's statement that the north end did not receive fair treatment. He was sorry that Mr. Purdy saw fit to bring such an issue before the people, as he must have seen that the members of the opposition were just as anxious to see that end of the city looked after as any part of the city.

In conclusion, Mr. Shaw said that if elected he would endeavor to do the very best he could for the people's interests. "Your interests will be mine," were his concluding words. (Cheers and applause.)

G. V. McINERNEY

was the next speaker. As he walked to the front of the platform Mr. McInerney was greeted with such a reception as would make any man feel proud. It was a succession of cheers that came from the heart, from men that had a thorough conviction that the gentleman whom they had selected as their candidate was whole-souled, honest and everything that a man should be who is to be entrusted with the people's interests.

After a fitting reply to the enthusiastic greeting extended him, Mr. McInerney referred to a statement made by one of the city newspapers, which for times gone by had been respected. It was to the effect that he (McInerney) deserved nothing from the hands of the people of St. John, as he was too recent. This was not even worthy of the Daily Telegraph. He felt that if Livingston or Elder could rise from their graves they would be heartily ashamed of the article. Referring to the Telegraph's "mean" canvass against him, Mr. McInerney told of the manner in which the nomination had been tendered him by the labor party, which nomination had been unanimously endorsed by the opposition party.

Mr. McInerney then referred to the gentlemen who were associated with him on the opposition ticket. Mr. Shaw, the old war horse, was worthy of the confidence of all. (Loud cheers.) He was a man against whom the meanest of the enemy could throw no darts. As to Mr. Wilson (cheers and applause), his honest dealings had built up a record of which any man could be proud. Mr. Hatheway, "My colleague on the labor ticket"— This is as far as the speaker got when the large audience took charge for a few minutes to honor Mr. Hatheway. Continuing, Mr. McInerney said, let St. John send to the legislature of New Brunswick men whom they would, there would not be a brighter mind, a keener debater, a man better posted on economic questions than W. Frank Hatheway. (Cheers.)

The opposition not only knew their own ticket, but they knew the government ticket. Here the speaker devoted a few minutes to E. H. McAlpine and Hon. H. A. McKeown, who, he said, deserved more than a forecastle portfolio. For John L. Carleton he expressed sympathy, being passed over for Edward Lantalum.

The unpurchasable press was the speaker's next subject. "The fat and festive John Bowes and the triple-headed editor of the Telegraph" were featured. The Telegraph found fault with the opposition for not finding the "main body." They should be lenient, as all did not have the experience of the Telegraph people in hunting for an editor. James Crocket's versatility was explained, and D. G. Smith, "sly and slippery" and "studious of the slimy slippery eel," was described as in spare moments idolizing the Bonaparte of Northumberland county.

Mr. McInerney then brought several severe charges against the government. First, with extravagance, the public debt having been increased two and one-quarter millions since 1884, or an increase in 18 years of 800 per cent. Mr. McInerney quoted figures from the report to show where the government went behind nearly half a million dollars. Since 1896 they had received more taxes than any previous government ever received, still they went behind at the rate of two to three hundred thousand dollars every year.

The charge was not only one of extravagance but of squandering the people's money. The attorney general had a salary of $2,100 a year, but got $9,000 in 1901, which came out of the pockets of the people. The ministers were neglectful of their duties. He made this charge not in the back woods, but would hurl it at the teeth of the government. From October, 1901, to October, 1902, the attorney general did not prosecute one single case. The province had been governed by commissions. If a charge was made against an institution under government control, the government did not investigate, but hoisted the responsibility on some person whom they paid well. The speaker instanced the Evangelical Alliance, Insane Asylum, Hospital and Deaf and Dumb inquiries as examples. Members of the government in some cases constituted the commission and were well paid.

Referring to the proposed dam across the St. John river at Fort Kent, in which Dr. Pugsley was named as a director, Mr. McInerney said that as the government had dammed everything else in the province, Mr. Pugsley proposed to dam the St. John river. (Cheers and applause.) Strong opposition was displayed by New Brunswick parties, and now Mr. Pugsley says he did not know the gun was loaded. No matter what Mr. Pugsley might be, continued the speaker, he would not call him a fool. He knew what the scheme meant.

Mr. McInerney then went fully into the Muskoka lumber deal and ably defended Mr. Mott's action in splitting with a government that lacked honor and principle. In conclusion, he asked that it be not forgotten by conservatives that liberals liked fair play, something lacked by the Tweedie-Pugsley combination, and he would ask what would the late Sir Albert Smith, T. W. Anglin and Isaac Burpee say to a liberal party led by Tweedie, Pugsley and Labillois. Mr. McInerney was enthusiastically cheered when he resumed his seat.

Chairman Christie then introduced J. E. Wilson, whom he referred to as the working man's candidate. The large gathering applauded vigorously and Mr. Wilson was kept standing nearly a minute before he could make himself heard. When he did begin to speak cheers were given for him over and over again.

MR. WILSON

began with the remark that it was said it took all kinds of people to make up a world. This seemed to be so of a ticket. In his opinion Mr. McInerney stood well with the people, and he was certainly the equal in every respect of any man on the government ticket. A few months ago he (Wilson) was nominated as a candidate in the opposition interest, and he asked the privilege now of making a few remarks with regard to his selection. Mr. McInerney said his nomination came to him unsolicited. He wished to say the same thing. He defied any man to say that he solicited it or asked any one to place him in the position he now had the honor to occupy. Mr. McInerney spoke of the canvass that he was a recent importation. A canvass was used against him. (Wilson.) It was said, for he had heard of it on all sides, that if he went into politics it would ruin his business. What he wished to impress upon the people, and upon his friends in particular, was that they need not be alarmed about his business. He knew more about matters of that kind than outsiders. If he were elected neither his business nor the interests of the public would suffer. (Applause.) It was wonderful what an interest some people were taking in him in this regard. A prominent gentleman whom he did work, told him the other day that he should look after his business. All he had to say was that if the people elected him they need not bother about his business. Mr. Wilson then proceeded to explain why he was a candidate. It was on account of government's extravagance, which had led to the imposition of additional taxation generally. But in St. John was heavier than elsewhere. He spoke of the taxation on banks. The people who did business with the banking institutions had to pay. Insurance companies were taxed and those who insured found this an addition to their premiums. Then the government took away from St. John some $18,000 of the liquor license fees collected. When Geo. Robertson was mayor of the city he held up his hands in horror at the time this innovation was proposed, but Mr. Robertson seemed to be satisfied with the idea since he entered the legislature. Other taxes imposed by the present government were referred to and the gathering applauded Mr. Wilson's condemnation of this conduct. The people would not object to paying taxes as long as the money was expended in the interests of the province, but this was not the policy of the government. The government members got too much of it. He was opposed to the government for reasons which were good. He saw no reason why St. John should support Mr. Tweedie, who sneered at the idea of making St. John the winter port of Canada. The same canvass urged against Mr. McInerney was once used against Mr. Hazen when he first came to St. John, but it was of no avail. Mr. Hazen was elected by a large majority and he predicted that Mr. McInerney would have the same experience. The leader of the opposition was respected and esteemed throughout the province. In conclusion, Mr. Wilson thanked the meeting for the good reception given him and the opposition for having put him on the ticket. If elected he would feel very proud and he would do his best to serve the people of St. John honestly and satisfactorily. (Great applause.)

MR. HATHEWAY

was cordially received. He regretted that he did not possess the speaking ability of Mr. McInerney. It was a pleasure to listen to such an orator. There were liberals of the old line and conservatives of the old line here, and both parties met on the one common ground of opposition to the government. They had left behind them their politics to consider the record of the local government. Let us test it and see them as they stood. Mr. Tweedie in his manifesto alluded to the employers' liability act, and said that as the measure proposed to give workmen compensation when they were injured through the carelessness of a co-laborer, the government could not consider it. Nova Scotia had such an act, and here Mr. Hatheway read a letter from Attorney General Longley of that province stating that the act was just what the St. John labor delegation sought at the hands of Mr. Tweedie and his colleagues, and which they refused to pass. (Applause.) There was such a law in England and in New Zealand. Speaking of the local government's immigration policy, Mr. Hatheway found fault with it. The pamphlets sent over to the United Kingdom were such poor things that many of them were destroyed. Very few of them were distributed and it was good for New Brunswick that it was so. He quoted some sentences from a letter written by a reputable gentleman stating that it was unwise to scatter small advertising matter. This gentleman held that it would be better to send a few farmers over to the other side to tell the people there what New Brunswick had to offer them. The Deaf and Dumb institution at Fredericton showed the carelessness of the government. They contributed from $1,500 to $2,000 a year towards its maintenance, yet they did not take any hand in looking into the way it was conducted. The investigation into its affairs showed that it was far removed from being the place it should have been. Why did the government not keep an inspection over it? As soon as the government knew of the things happening there, the attorney general should have taken the matter up. This would have saved the expense of the commission. There was no reason why he should not have done so. Then the guilty parties could have been punished and not allowed to go away. How quickly the attorney general undertook to get after the Rothesay forgery! But they had not yet been punished. At a meeting held in this city some years since for the purpose of a conference between the business men of the city and the local government with respect to the establishment of a summer service between St. John and Liverpool, the government agreed to take this matter into their serious condiseration. That was shortly before an election. The government still had this question under consideration and the Liverpool-St. John summer line was yet unheard of. The premier reminded the city of St. John that the government gave $2,500 a year for a time toward the Carleton terminal facilities. That was true, but he forgot to mention the extraction from St. John of $18,000 or more out of the city's revenue. When Mr. Hazen became the premier, and that day was not far distant, the speaker was afraid the new premier would be sorry he assumed the position, so great would be the deficit he would have to face. How would the Pisarinco fishermen feel when through this government's action they lost the bonuses they had been paid for years by the dominion authorities out of the Halifax award. The government proposed to use the money to pay the expenses of government. And even if the local government agreed to continue these bonuses, would the fishermen feel like trusting them with this money after the record they had established for themselves? (Applause.) The policy of the opposition was a good one. (Applause.) It should commend itself to the people. It favored the reduction of the number of members in the legislature. This was a proper move. The geography used in the public schools, and which parents had to buy for their children, was an inferior text book. In Nova Scotia books on geography cost 60 cents each. In New Brunswick they were sold for 30 cents. One would think our geographies would be national books, but they were not. It was only natural that they would teach those who studied them to be true Canadians, yet in these books seven pages were devoted to the United States, eighteen lines to Ireland, thirty lines to Scotland, and one page to England. There seemed to be no rivers in Ireland and only two cities, Dublin and Belfast, being mentioned. As to Scotland, the Clyde was the only river spoken of. What must George Robertson think of that? Representatives in the house who did their duty would surely look after such matters. The geographies of 8 or 10 years ago did the British Isles justice, but this one did not. In 1887 Mr. Tweedie was a good conservative and at Fredericton spoke strongly against the city of St. John. Hon. A. S. White moved a resolution in favor of St. John being made the winter port of Canada. Mr. Tweedie spoke and voted against this. If Mr. Tweedie had had his way St. John would not have become the winter port. It was Mr. Hazen that was to be thanked for the establishment of the winter port business. (Applause.) Mr. Hatheway next discussed the Fort Kent dam. He had in his possession the bill in question, which was sent him by the attorney general of Maine. This gentleman had no share or interest in the damming of the St. John river at Fort Kent. Five men in Maine and three in New Brunswick were the interested parties. It was no harm for a New Brunswick man to be mixed up in this scheme, but it was certainly wrong for our attorney general to be interested. (Applause.) The people should understand what this thing meant to St. John. The St. John river at Fort Kent ran between Maine and New Brunswick. This bill gave these gentlemen the right to dam the river from Fort Kent out to this dividing line, about 150 feet. If Maine consented, this would be done and then this concern would endeavor to get permission from New Brunswick to complete the dam from the centre of the river to the New Brunswick side. P. C. Keegan, to whom Mr. Pugsley wrote the letter published in the Telegraph, was one of the promoters of a scheme for damming the Allegash river so as to turn its waters back. That, too, would hurt St. John, and it would greatly injure the scheme proposed by this concern which wants to dam the St. John river at Fort Kent. Mr. Pugsley when he wrote Mr. Keegan was protesting against the damming of the Allegash, and he said it would be a violation of the Ashburton treaty and against the Fort Kent dam. That was all that seemed to be in Mr. Pugsley's letter. When the meeting was held at the board of trade rooms the other day, millmen, including W. C. Purves, J. F. Gregory and others, declared that it would be a disastrous thing to St. John if this Fort Kent dam were built. The dam if built would hold all the logs and these people would have a chance to pick out their own. This would mean a detention of 25 or 30 days for the logs coming to St. John, and the water down before this proposed dam might have fallen to such an extent during this period that the logs could not be got here. And there was another danger. Logs cut in Quebec might be taken in and cut and sold as Maine lumber. The people of Maine were delighted at the prospect of getting all this lumber, and it was the boast that Bangor would get one hundred million logs formerly taken to St. John. It was in St. John's interest to protest against this bill. They should insist that no member of the government should be interested in such a scheme, because the time would come when he would be called upon to judge as to the matter. In closing, Mr. Hatheway expressed the opinion that the opposition would be victorious on the 28th. (Applause.)

MR. HAZEN,

the leader of the opposition party, was then called upon to speak. The immense gathering cheered and applauded for quite a time, and Mr. Hazen bowed his thanks to the meeting for the very complimentary reception. Mr. Hazen's address was a long one and full of interesting facts. The electors applauded the points as they were made, and at times became very enthusiastic. In opening, Mr. Hazen thanked the meeting for the reception given him. He then spoke of the gentlemen who composed the opposition ticket in this city, saying that if any one doubted the ability of these gentlemen to represent creditably the city in the legislature their doubts must have been dispelled by their conduct of themselves at this meeting. He then spoke in a complimentary way of the four gentlemen. As for the canvass that Mr. McInerney had not run a sided here, that gentleman had little to fear from it. The very minute a man came to St. John the people extended to him all the rights of citizenship. St. John was composed of men of enterprise and business ability, men of generous and hearty impulses. He came here in 1899, after having had some experience in Fredericton in public life. So generous and hospitable were the people of St. John that they elected him to parliament in 1901. (Applause.) It was his firm belief that the same treatment would be extended to Mr. McInerney. (Applause.) Mr. Hazen next alluded to the Moncton convention, where the conservative party decided to run the last local election on federal party lines. The government refused to take up the challenge but ran as a coalition government. That question was settled then. He now appealed to men of both parties on the record of the government. Let the people consider their record and say by their votes whether they endorse their conduct or not. The government's policy was changed to suit different localities. In some centres they appealed to the liberals, in others they asked for conventions of supporters of the government. The premier's manifesto was considered by Mr. Hazen, who showed how the opposition had driven the government into coming over to the tender and contract system as to the building of bridges. The extravagance of the government in all other departments was pointed out. The opposition leader went into the government's representation of the additional grant from Ottawa, and said it was an outcome of the Quebec conference of years ago. All the other provinces would get more money if it went through. Mr. Tweedie ridiculed that conference and the men who took part in it. Mr. Hazen then outlined the policy of the opposition, showing how his party would govern the province more effectively and economically than had been the record of the present administration.

The leader of the opposition was loudly applauded as he resumed his seat.

THAT ONE-EYED STEER.

(Special to the Sun.)

OTTAWA, Feb. 12.—The Ottawa Journal says of the election in St. John: It will be hot and interesting. It will be a wonder if the one-eyed steer of cattle guard fame is not dragged into the issue by those who take to the amusing side of political discussions. Paddy and the famous steer are now on exhibition at the live stock show here, and it is expected they may be sent to St. John.

Str. Evangeline will be here from Halifax in the course of a few days.

O. J. McCULLY, M. D.

M. R. C. S., LONDON;

PRACTICE LIMITED TO DISEASES OF

EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT

163 GERMAIN STREET.

Office Hours—9 to 12; 1 to 4; 7 to 8.

CHARLOTTE CAMPAIGN.

A Compromise Arrangement That May Not Materialize.

Opposition Carry Out Their Part in Good Faith, but Government Caucus Repudate Their Leaders—Tweedie to the Rescue

ST. STEPHEN, N. B., Feb. 12.—St. Stephen had had more politics today to the square inch than it has ever had in its history, and enough to do for the whole province if it were spread out evenly. A conference of both the liberal and conservative parties was held here, the former in the Salvation Army hall, and the latter in the town council rooms.

J. D. Chipman was chairman of the opposition meeting, which was attended by 113 delegates, representing nearly every parish in the county.

Some days ago Hon. Geo. F. Hill and other government supporters waited upon a meeting of the opposition leaders then in session here, and submitted the following proposition for the formation of a composite ticket:

Whereas, an election of members to the general assembly of the province of New Brunswick has been ordered for the 28th of February instant, and in the interest of all parties in Charlotte county it is considered best that if possible a contest should be avoided; therefore be it

Resolved, in order to prevent a contest, that a ticket composed of two liberals and two conservatives shall be chosen by their respective parties, who, when so chosen and confirmed by convention or otherwise, shall compose a ticket to be submitted to the electors for their acceptance at the nomination to be held on the 21st instant; further

Resolved, that the ticket so chosen as aforesaid shall be considered the choice of the liberal and conservative parties of that county, and the subscribers hereto pledge themselves to do all in their power to secure the election of such ticket and to defeat a the polls, if necessary, any and all opposition that shall arise or be presented against the same from any section or portion o Charlotte county.

St. Stephen, February 9th, 1903.

G. F. Hill, W. F. Todd, W. C. H. Grimmer, John D. Chipman, George J. Clarke, R. E. Armstrong, H. McKenna, Henry F. Todd, J. T. Whitlock, Frank C. Murchie, F. E. Rose, Jas. G. Stevens, jr., John McGibbon, Almon I. Teed, W. W. Inches, A. M. Deacon, W. S. A. Douglas, J. W. Scovil, Philip Breen, Henry E. Hill, J. L. Ray, F. M. Murchie, Fred Waterson, W. D. McLaughlin, C. H. Clerke, Irving R. Todd, R. W. Whitlock, N. Marks Mills, Joseph McVay, D. A. Vaughan, J. C. Henry, J. R. McClure, E. G. Vroom, H. M. Webber, John Ryder, J. W. Richardson, S. McCurdy, C. A. Lindow, Felix Smith, Chas. E. Huestis, S. Craig, Thomas Toal, J. R. McLean, W. A. McVay, J. M. Murchie, T. A. Hartt, V. V. Vanstone, J. B. Polley, Walter J. Commins, Frank H. Tyrrell, John E. Algar, H. B. McAllister, Maxwell Robinson, J. E. Osborne, T. W. Butler, H. H. Butler, F. A. Morrison, John Kerr, Michael McBride, Peter Dewar, Alexander McTavish, W. A. Murchie, J. D. Bonness, Hugh Thompson, Fred B. Hill, Frank H. Beek, John Boyd, Peter McKenna, A. Mungall, Geo. Hannah, Allan A. Moore, B. A. Ripley, W. McK. Dehmadat, Jas. L. Boyd, Osburn Badd, Jas. Green, Geo. M. Hyslop, Chas. O. Maxwell.

The conservative convention endorsed the action of their leaders in making this arrangement and proceeded to nominate candidates to represent them on the composite ticket. Thomas A. Hartt of St. Andrews, W. C. H. Grimmer of St. Stephen, and Geo. J. Clarke of St. Stephen, the latter nominated as the representative of St. George district, were nominated, and each in turn declared himself in opposition to the present government at Fredericton. All were good men. The vote resulted as follows: Clarke, 72; Grimmer, 60, and Hart, 44. So far all was plain sailing, but word came that the government convention had refused, by a vote of 43 to 58, to ratify the agreement entered into by their leaders, and an adjournment of the opposition meeting was made until 8 o'clock to further consider matters.

At the evening session some of the members advocated the formation of an opposition ticket of four members, but others advocated standing by the agreement made by the leaders.

The assurance was given by prominent members who had, in the meantime interviewed Hon. Geo. F. Hill and R. E. Armstrong, the liberals who were expected to form the government members of the composite ticket, and prominent liberals who had signed the agreement with them, that these candidates and liberal leaders who stand by the agreement entered into it in good faith. On the proposition being laid before the conservative convention, it was ratified by a vote of 67 to 22.

Mr. Clarke and Mr. Grimmer were appointed a committee to wait upon Mr. Hill and Mr. Armstrong and request them to attend the convention. The two gentlemen did so. They stated that while the agreement solemnly entered into by them, as they believed, in the best interest of the government party, had been rejected by the rank and file of their party, they were prepared and willing to stand by it, and had the endorsement of all, excepting possibly one, of the liberals who signed with them in the course that they were adopting. They appreciated the courtesy shown to them by the conservative convention and would use every honorable means to secure the return of the composite ticket.

In the meantime the liberal convention had tried to nominate three other candidates, each in turn declining. An urgent telegram was sent to Hon. Mr. Tweedie to come here tomorrow, and their convention adjourned to meet again tomorrow.

Practically the conservatives have two good men in the field, with two colleagues who are running independent of either party, and one of them a member of the government. Whi some opposition may develop, the election of these four men, with the pled ed support back of them, is practical assured. Charlotte county has writt political history today.

BELLEVILLE, Ont., Feb. 12.—Guy Jones of Hatteeburch was crushed beneath a load of timber he was driving and instantly killed. He leaves a wife and family.

Neverslip Shoes!

Consider your Horse's welfare, comfort and safety by using

Neverslip Calks

Other careful horse owners have been using them for eighteen years. Send to us for our free catalogue, which tells you what Neverslip Calks do. Your horse shoer can probably tell you about them too, and he will sell you a set and put them on.

NEVERSLIP MFG. CO., New Brunswick, N. J.

If you are not already using Neverslip Shoes and Calks a trial will convince you that they are the most economical shoes you can use. They save time and money and your horse's feet are always sharp.

Come in and see us or ask your blacksmith for them.

W. H. Thorne & Co., Ltd.

42, 44, 46, Prince Wm. Street Market Square, St. John, N. B.