

# Cause of The Split

### Concise History of the Origin of the Trouble in the Conservative Party.

### It Began With the Arrival of Tupper and is Not Yet at an End.

(From the Times Correspondent.)  
Ottawa, Ont., June 1.—To arrive at an understanding of the dispute between Sir Charles Tupper and Robert Birming-

ham, which is now engaging the attention of both political parties in the Dominion, it is necessary to go back to the last session of the last parliament, when Sir Mackenzie Bowell was Premier, Sir Charles Tupper, who was then Canada's high commissioner in England, had arrived in Ottawa shortly before parliament met. The report was that he had been sent for by some of those who were dissatisfied with Sir Mackenzie Bowell's leadership, and that the idea was to put Sir Charles in his place. That story was contradicted by Sir Charles and Sir Mackenzie, but nevertheless everything turned out as prophesied, whether they were designed by anybody or not, and the official records show that the high commissioner of that day came to Canada upon his own suggestion, if not exactly upon his own invitation.

The session met in the first week of January and on the afternoon of the opening day, before Lord Aberdeen had been well through with the speech from the throne, there was a meeting held in the office of Hon. Dr. Montague, who was then Minister of Agriculture, to discuss the question of a new leader to replace Sir Mackenzie. The latter had no knowledge of the activity which was going on against him. This meeting was held on Thursday afternoon, and when told of it on the following day Sir Mackenzie was defiant and was willing to throw overboard the doctor and Hon. John Haggart, Minister of Railways, who, everyone knew, would stand by the Minister of Agriculture. They were always like Jim's, and the "hatched and inseparable" but on the following afternoon Sir Mackenzie was confronted with the resignation of seven of his ministers, and this changed the aspect of affairs considerably. When the ministers waited on Sir Mackenzie he confronted Dr. Montague with certain letters which had been written to the Governor-General, attacking Sir Adolphe Caron and Hon. Clarke Wallace, who had just resigned the control of the customs, because he was opposed to remedial legislation. These letters were not signed. From that day Mr. Wallace and Dr. Montague were at daggers drawn.

Mr. Robert Birmingham was the chief organizer of the Conservative party. Like Mr. Wallace, he was a prominent businessman, and he was active in keeping the loggia solid for Tupper and Mr. Wallace was zealously engaged in endeavoring to get them to vote against remedial legislation. In those days Mr. Birmingham was looked upon as the brains of the party. Whatever he said was law. The feeling between Mr. Birmingham and Mr. Wallace was intense, and the latter always believed that Dr. Montague knew more about the anonymous letters than he was willing to tell.

This was pretty much the position of affairs until after the general elections in June, 1896. Before the campaign was entered upon Sir Mackenzie Bowell resigned, and Sir Charles Tupper became Premier. The election returns showed that Sir Charles made a mistake in adopting coercion of Manitoba as his platform. He failed to carry Quebec with it and lost the support of Clarke Wallace, the grand sovereign of the order in British North America. His next step was to make his peace with Mr. Wallace. This was only accomplished gradually, and one of the conditions was that Mr. Birmingham would cease to be prominent in the affairs of the party, if not get rid of altogether. This was accomplished by appointing Mr. Samuel Barker, of Hamilton, chief organizer, Sir Charles announcing at the time that Mr. Barker was to work without salary, which, of course, Mr. Birmingham was not supposed to do. Nominally Mr. Birmingham was still on the list of organizers, but there was no work given him to do. Dr. Montague and Mr. Haggart still stuck to him.

To bring matters to a head, Dr. Montague laid his case before Sir Charles Tupper, but without success. Certain charges were being leveled recently in parliament against the manner in which the Conservatives had been conducting elections, and Mr. Birmingham was asked for a refutation of the charge by Sir Charles Tupper. He consented, but sent along with it a demand that he should be paid for his services or he would lay before the Premier a request that certain wrongdoings of the Conservative party in the general elections of 1891 and 1896 should be placed for investigation before the commission, which has been appointed to deal with electoral corruption. To this Sir Charles Tupper never handled any money in the future over which the leader of the opposition might have control. That ended any idea of doing with the payment of Mr. Birmingham's salary it is difficult to see. While this was going on a report of the trouble found its way to the Toronto Mail, the proprietor of which is W. F. Mackenzie, M.P., who is a supporter of Mr. Clarke Wallace. This ended any chance of immediate settlement, and a partial explanation from Sir Charles Tupper and Mr. Birmingham were forthcoming. Dr. Montague and Mr. Haggart were the first to go on strike in 1896, and succeeded in that, but in making five other ministers with them, in the end of another general election they

# Presidential Elections

### Senator Thurston Tells About Party Conventions in the United States.

### The Choice of a Chairman and How Presidents Are Nominated.

The near approach of the dates fixed for the party conventions in the United States to nominate candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency renders especially apposite an interesting article in the June Cosmopolitan by Hon. John M. Thurston, United States senator from Nebraska.

He reminds us that since the campaign of 1852 candidates for President and Vice-President have been nominated in national conventions. The methods by which to-day the Republican and Democratic nominees are selected are almost precisely the same. The conventions are called in substantially the same way, representation in them is based on the same plan, and the proceedings are in all respects similar, except that in the Republican convention the nomination is made by a majority vote, while under the rule of the Democratic party it requires two-thirds of the convention to nominate.

Each national convention selects a national committee, consisting of one member from each of the states and territories of the Union. This national committee has in charge the entire matter of the Presidential campaign, and continues in authority until it is superseded by action of the next national convention. This committee issues the call for the national convention; it determines the time and place of meeting, makes all arrangements as to convention hall and selects the sergeant-at-arms and all minor officials necessary for convention purposes. The national committee always re-

publican convention of 1852 six delegates thus elected from South Dakota were seated, and at the Republican convention held at St. Louis in 1856, six delegates were seated from Oklahoma, and, as I now recollect, from one or two other territories.

Choice of Chairman.  
When the hour fixed for the opening of the convention arrives, the chairman of the national committee calls the assembled delegates to order; the call for the convention is read; the chairman usually makes a short speech, and then says: "Gentlemen of the convention, by direction of the national committee I nominate Mr. \_\_\_\_\_ for temporary chairman of this convention." If there is no opposition, the motion is put and decided viva voce. Should other candidates be named from the floor, the roll of the convention is called by states in alphabetical order, each state delegation announcing its vote through its chairman. As a matter of unique conventional history, it may not be out of place to refer to the fact that the Republican convention of 1858 was presided over by a temporary chairman who was not elected. It came about in this wise: The chairman of the national committee, Mr. Jones, of Pennsylvania, through inadvertence, said: "Gentlemen of the convention, by direction of the national committee I present to you as your temporary chairman Mr. John M. Thurston, of Nebraska." Mr. Jones immediately receded and left Mr. Thurston in charge of the convention. More or less confusion followed, a delegate from Kansas attempted to make another nomination from the floor, but Mr. Thurston, being in charge of the convention, proceeded with his opening address; at the close of which no further objection was made to the regularity of his selection.

It is customary for the temporary chairman of the national convention to deliver an address reciting the achievements of the party and outlining its purposes. This address is usually prepared and submitted to the party leaders and to the representatives of the Presidential candidates, before delivery. Upon the conclusion of this address the list of minor officers for the temporary organization as proposed by the national committee, is read and approved by the convention.

Every session of every national convention is opened by prayer, this attesting in the most solemn manner our na-

tests in which Presidential preferences were involved.

In the Republican convention of 1858 there was a most exciting contest over the Virginia delegation, in which the late Senator Mahone and Mr. John S. Wise very nearly came into personal collision on the platform of the convention.

In the Republican convention of 1892, the renomination of President Harrison probably turned on the action of the national committee in deciding in favor of many contested delegations known to support Mr. Harrison. The manner in which these contests were decided engendered much bitterness, which undoubtedly extended far into the ensuing campaign. When the national committee met, it was known to have an anti-Harrison majority, but before votes were reached on contested cases, in some way or other the friends of Mr. Harrison were found to be in control. Charges were openly made that this change in the sentiment of the committee had been brought about by the offer of patronage and position, and there can be no question that the fact that nearly one-third of the membership of the entire convention did not take up federal office-holders did not tend to promote party harmony or party success.

In the Republican convention of 1896 the seats of one hundred and sixty-eight delegates were contested. The Republican national committee worked almost continuously day and night, for a week before the convention, hearing and determining these cases. Most, but not all, of these contests were between delegations favoring McKinley and those favoring other candidates. Fortunately, however, the majority for McKinley in the convention was so overwhelming that the question of Presidential preference had but little, if anything, to do with the decision of the contests by the national committee; and all these contests were decided with such fairness and good judgment that only one—the Delaware case—was taken into the convention.

All will remember what an important part the Nebraska contest over rival delegations played in the Democratic convention of 1896. It was this contest from his own state, between the gold and silver Democracy, that gave Mr. Bryan his first commanding prominence in that convention and turned the eyes of all the delegates upon him as the most available candidate of the party.

When the report of the committee on

in a single hour, national fame and the Presidential nomination of his party.

Nominating a President.  
When all other business of a convention, as outlined above, has been concluded, the nomination of a candidate for President is in order. Nominations are made upon call of the states alphabetically. When the name of a state is reached, his selected advocate takes the platform and makes a nomination. The nominating speeches of the past quarter of a century have been notably eloquent and strong. Conkling's nomination of Grant before the convention of 1860 at Chicago will never be forgotten by those who heard it; it remains a classic for all time to come.

The nominations being made, the roll of states is again called alphabetically and the chairman of each delegation rises in his place and announces the vote of his delegation. If any member of the delegation challenges the correctness of the announcement, the chair orders a poll of the delegation, and the individual names of its members are called by the secretary of the convention. If at the end of a roll call no candidate has received a majority of all votes cast, another roll call is ordered, and this is continued until the nomination is made.

When at the end of a roll call the candidate has a majority of all the votes of the convention the presiding officer, arising in his place, announces the result, concluding with "by authority, therefore, of the national convention of the \_\_\_\_\_ party of the United States, I declare that \_\_\_\_\_ is duly nominated as its candidate for the office of President of the United States."

The nomination for Vice-President follows in a similar manner. After this is made, the roll of states is again called and each state and territory announces the name of its member of the national committee. A notification committee is also created in the same way, and thereupon the convention adjourns.

After this, the notification committee, at some convenient and designated time, through the permanent chairman of the convention, who is ex-officio chairman of the notification committee, the candidate is officially notified of his nomination. It is customary for him to respond briefly at the time, and later on to prepare and submit a formal letter of acceptance, outlining in a general way his views of the issues before the country.

After this comes election in November—the voice of the people!

WHY BUSINESS MEN DIE EARLY.  
"If you were to ask me what is driving so many business men to their graves at the present moment," remarked a well-known physician to the writer the other day, "my answer would be, the prevailing habit of substituting liquor for solid food during working hours."  
"It is perfectly astonishing what a number of men try to sustain themselves on alcohol from the time they leave their homes of a morning until they get back at night. Everything is done in such feverish haste nowadays that the time-honored luncheon interval of sixty minutes is positively getting out of date in many commercial circles, and men who formerly felt the absolute necessity of a substantial meal during the day, which, besides

Renewing the Body.  
afforded a well-earned rest, are contenting themselves with a few sips of brandy or whisky, with perhaps a biscuit, swallowed, as it were, in the twinkling of an eye."  
"This vice—for a vice it certainly is—is fatal in the long run and, indeed, is the cause of an infinite number of early deaths. Alcohol is all very well in its place, but you may take it from me that he who endeavors to maintain the mechanism of his brain at concert pitch on repeated doses of spirits and a stray biscuit cannot make old bones."  
"An active business man must, if he is to live to the allotted span, enjoy a good meal in the middle of the day to prevent himself wasting. If he neglects to observe this rule and falls back on stimulants, which, mind you, might be of benefit to him if they were accompanied by food, he is bound by all the laws of nature to wear out rapidly. Let this be precisely what hundreds of city men are doing at this very moment. To enrich their pockets by refusing to forsake their desks for a brief space, they are gradually but surely breaking themselves down."  
"I speak, as you are aware, from long experience of city people of all classes. I recollect the case of a restaurant keeper and his wife. They were the owners of an extremely prosperous eating-house, but they wanted to  
Grow Wealthy Too Fast,  
and rather than spend a quarter of an hour at their own tables, where dishes were served at lightning speed, they preferred to subsist all day long on nips of sherry and dry biscuits. This enabled them to keep an eye on theirordinates, but what was the result? They both died worn out before they reached their fortieth year. Men and women who attempt to live on these lines simply kill themselves. There is no other word for it. It is self-murder aggravated by suicide."—Cassell's Saturday Journal.

WELCOME RAIN.  
Calcutta, June 15.—Rain fell continuously in the Darjeeling district for three days, ceasing at 4 this morning. Several slight landslides occurred, and a number of water pipes were broken. The railway revetments are unfinished and trains have ceased running.

MR. TARTE'S RETURN.  
(Associated Press.)  
Toronto, June 15.—The Globe's London correspondent cables that Hon. J. I. Tarte will probably sail for Canada about the end of the month. His European trip has greatly improved his health, and he is looking better than he has looked for years.

AMENDING RAILWAY ACT.  
(Special to the Times.)  
Ottawa, June 15.—Hon. A. G. Blair's Railway Amendment Act, which gives power to the railway committee of the Privy Council to locate stations, passed the committee to-day with some slight amendments.



SCENE AT KIMBERLEY HOSPITAL DURING SIEGE. (Mr. Cecil Rhodes is the second man to the right in the group). —By courtesy of Mr. H. L. Salmon.

and the highest or fourth class is brown, 30pf., or about threepence farthing.  
Anyone over sixteen years of age can insure, provided he or she does not earn over £100 a year. This of course, comprises a very large portion of the community—servants, shop-people, artisans, laborers, teachers, seamen, nurses, secretaries, clerks. Of course, they only pay as long as they are in work, and must insure in proportion.

The number of people insuring since the idea was started by the present Kaiserin about eight years ago, may be imagined from the fact that in 1897 four hundred thousand persons drew pensions amounting to £2,750,531, over one million of which was provided by the State.  
At seventy years of age everyone is entitled to the full pension of his class, but if "incomplete," or if temporarily, one-third of what he earns, on an average is paid to him weekly. If a girl marries, and no longer intends to work, she can get back the whole of the money she paid in, and often these few pounds, so wisely saved, furnish the house and start the young couple without debts, and even leave a little in hand.—Mrs. Alec Tweedie.

WAR ON CHINESE.  
(Special to the Times.)  
Nanaimo, June 15.—The Trades and Labor Council of this city will make war on the Chinese. To begin with they will make a house to house canvass for signatures to petitions similar to the ones now being circulated in Victoria and other cities, and at the last meeting of the council a committee was appointed to wait upon the City Council and ask them to enforce the Sunday observance law, thus shutting down the Chinese wash-houses on that day. Another committee was appointed to try and make arrangements for starting of a laundry employing none but white help.

quires that the city location shall provide free of cost a suitable building and meet all the general expenses of the convention—not including, however, any of the personal expenses of the delegates thereto. In addition to this, it has happened of late years that certain cities have offered substantial contributions to the party campaign fund as an additional inducement for securing the convention. The city of Philadelphia, where the Republican national convention is to be held on the 17th of June next, voluntarily pledged itself to pay into the treasury of the Republican committee one hundred thousand dollars; most of which has already been subscribed and turned over to the committee. (The Democratic convention is to be held at Kansas City on July 4th.)

Meeting Place.  
The convention hall is usually arranged to seat about fifteen thousand people. On the present basis of representation, the national convention consists of about nine hundred delegates, and the same number of alternates. Adequate space is reserved for the representatives of the press. Each delegate is usually allowed two or three tickets in addition to his own official ticket; each member of the national committee receives twenty-five; an appointment is made among the various states of tickets for distinguished guests, and the balance is turned over to the local committee for distribution to the convention fund. The call for a Republican national convention must be issued at least six months before the date decided upon. In the Republican convention of 1880 the nomination of a Presidential candidate almost seemed to turn upon the settlement of certain contested cases, notably those from the State of Illinois, the unseating of several Great delegates making Grant's nomination impossible, and resulting in the nomination of Garfield.

Some Reminiscences.  
In the Republican convention of 1884 there were several very interesting con-

ventional adherence to the tenets of the Christian religion.  
The first business of the temporary organization is a call of the states for the purpose of naming the members of the several committees. These committees are usually as follows: On credentials; on permanent organization; on rules and order of business, and on platform. Each state and territory names one member of each committee.

Rules of Convention.  
Usually at the beginning of the convention the rules of the last convention are adopted—to remain in force until the committee on rules and order of business can report. Republican national conventions have, I think, without exception, adopted the rules and parliamentary procedure of the House of Representatives, to be enforced as far as applicable to the proceedings of the convention. Under these rules the previous question can be moved, and it is within the power of a majority of the convention to limit or shut off debate on any question. This power in actual practice has been seldom exercised, and when exercised has been under an agreement that debate should proceed on the pending question for a fixed time after the ordering of the previous question.

The permanent organization being effected, reports of committees are in order, the committee on credentials having precedence. It has usually happened that the report on credentials precipitates a contest in the convention over some one or more sets of delegates, and this is usually a very interesting point in the proceedings. In the Republican convention of 1880 the nomination of a Presidential candidate almost seemed to turn upon the settlement of certain contested cases, notably those from the State of Illinois, the unseating of several Great delegates making Grant's nomination impossible, and resulting in the nomination of Garfield.

Several vessels were presumed that on of yellow metal will be of great use in the Klondike of the moss and under the waters to run off they did a few years ago. "It is better to be serious, and to bring in water by means of ditches, pipes and from its branches. Such involve the outlay of applications have already been for several concessions of bringing in water, and one or two of these have been given. They not the command of a large capital or large necessities of the them to accomplish any results. It is very many grants have hydraulic concessions to be cases out of ten, will be increasing the water now idly waiting for long and buy their un-

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