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THE HERALD.

FREDERICTON, JUNE 24, 1893.

LIBERAL CONVENTION.

The great convention of the liberals of Canada, which opened last Tuesday in the Rideau rink at Ottawa, and closed its session late on Wednesday night, was one of the largest, most representative political gatherings, ever held in this country. From every province in the Dominion, with the single exception of far-away British Columbia, numbers of delegates, selected from among the most prominent and influential citizens, and all earnest in their zeal for the materiai welfare of the Dominion, gathered at the call of their leader. Fully two thousand representatives were there. At every single session of the convention, the immense rink, capable of seating upwards of three thousand people, was filled to the utmost capacity. The leaders of the provincial governments in four of the oldest provinces of the Dominion, viz; Ontario, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and New Brunswick, every one of them, a thorough and ardent liberal, lent their powerful aid to the deliberations of the convention, and one of them, Sir Oliver Mowatt, presided over its meetings as chairman.

One noticeable feature of the proceedings was the united enthusiasm and respect displayed towards hon. Mr. Laurier, the gifted leader of the liberals in Canada, who was present in person, and whose eloquent oratory and well founded prophecies for the future success of the liberal cause in the Dominion, inspired his hearers with zeal. Hon. Mr. Blair, Messrs. Thompson, King, McCready, Emmerson, McKeown, Wilson, Gilmore and Burpee, from among the New Brunswick delegates, took prominent parts in the proceedings of the convention, and did something more than hold their own among the great number of able men present. Hon. Mr. Blair and Mr. Gilmore, were members of the committee consisting of two from each province, appointed to prepare a platform of resolutions, and submit them to the meeting for discussion and adoption. The ten resolutions which they submitted, dealt with tariff reform, reciprocity, dishonesty and corruption in the government, the debt expenditure, royal commission, the selling of public lands to actual settlers only, the franchise act, the gerrymander act, the present constitution of the senate, and a plebiscite on the question of prohibition. These together, form a broad and comprehensive platform. They announce in plain terms, the stand which the liberal party takes upon each of the important questions dealt with, and their good, logic, strong common common sense and essential justice, ought to make them powerful weapons in the hands of the liberals at the next election.

We are inclined to think that the conservative press and party leaders throughout the dominion, have begun to view with some consternation the emphatic success of the liberal convention. Of course the conservative editors from one end of Canada to the other had something to say about the great convention, and of course, also, they did their level best to decry its avowed objects, to belittle its promoters and leaders, and even to predict its entire failure. They said what they had to say in the nastiest possible way. But they did not do a great deal of harm. And after all have had their say, a critical review of their deliverances discloses the fact that under all this assumed contempt there exists an under-current of jealous and well grounded fear. They cannot disguise, even from themselves, the added importance which the convention has given to the liberal party and platform in the eyes of the public of Canada. They see in the success of the convention an ominous portent of political disaster for their party in the near future. They will, perhaps, in the extremity of their despair, attempt to imitate the example of their opponents, and to hold a central convention of their own; and we only hope they will. What a pleasure it would be for them all to get together at one time! How Costigan and Curran would enjoy a brotherly hand shake with their dear comrade, Wallace! With what a double-barrelled glance of fatherly love would McKinley Bowell and Foster gaze upon Dalton McCarthy and colonel Tyrwhitt! How the French epithets of endearment would fly thick and fast between Angers and Chapleau and sir Hector Langevin! And how delighted Mr. Davin would be to embrace the hon. Mr. Daly! No tongue can describe the equanimity and harmonious repose of a meeting of such a handful of mutual admirers, under the benignant and approving smile of Thompson and Tupper and Ives. For the sake of the pleasure it would afford them they ought to hold a convention. But we think they will not do it. There is a little too much risk. The conservative party is broken up badly enough as it is, and the only result of such an assemblage would be to precipitate the political ruin which is already staring them in the face.

One result of the liberal convention has been to show to all observers that the liberal party is still as large, as strong and as thoroughly united as ever before. They still possess the popular policy, the able leaders and the zealous followers which have always distinguished them from their political opponents. They have strengthened their hand by this latest move. They have the people of the dominion on their side. They are opposed to an unpopular, corrupt and disorganized government; and with all these influences to aid, and the prestige which they have thus lately gained, it will go hard, but they will in the near future win a complete victory at the polls and establish once more at Ottawa a government of the people, by the people and for the people, in place of the present dishonest and unscrupulous administration.

AFTER an imprisonment of ten months, ending in a protracted and anxious period of trial before the public courts of Massachusetts, Lizzie Borden, was on Wednesday last acquitted by a jury and is now free. The general public all over the world will hear with satisfaction the result of the trial, while at the same time they cannot but condemn a system of law which keeps a person arrested only on suspicion of crime, and a very groundless suspicion at that, imprisoned for such a period. The history of the trial shows how completely they failed, while the previous excellent character which Miss Borden bore, went very far, we believe, to bring the jury to their ultimate decision in favor of her innocence. But the fact still remains that she has passed through a most trying ordeal. She has been, as we believe, deeply wronged while innocent; and unless some step is taken by the commonwealth by way of compensation to her for this wrong, the thinking world will conclude that there is something radically wrong and unjust in the administration of the criminal law there.

The verdict of acquittal in the Stevens case, after only half an hour, on Thursday last, was a surprise to almost every one who followed the history of the case. No doubt the jury are the best judges of the value of the evidence submitted.

THE COMING PARTY

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

Ontario had gained in 10 years before 1881 some 342,000, in the last ten years only 151,000. Quebec fell off from a gain of 167,000 to 133,000 in the last ten years, Nova Scotia from a gain of 52,000 fell to 9,920, New Brunswick from 33,000 to nothing, P. E. Island from 14,000 to almost nothing. It is true that Manitoba had increased. Her rich prairies attracted immigration, but there was no part of the dominion now making larger demands for tariff reform than there. The settlers of Manitoba pay tribute to the monopolies. The N. P. is a copy of the vicious American system,

Sir John MacDonald said he took the leaf out of their book. This party, oozing with loyalty, rejected the British trade policy and sung the national anthem over the yankee importation. Protection is more ruinous to Canada than to the republic. There they have a very large measure of free trade. But still they have rejected protection.

Mr. Laurier read from the democratic platform declaring protection a fraud and robbery. The Canadian copy was also a fraud and robbery. We will never rest till we have wiped out that fraud. (Great cheering.) The ministers say they want to reform the tariff and maintain protection. That cannot be done. Our ideal policy is British free trade, but finances will not admit of its adoption in its entirety. But we propose to move toward it. Only so much revenue as is necessary shall be raised. Duties should be levied on luxuries; legislation for classes must cease. The ministerial ideal is protection, ours is free trade. Their immediate object is protection, ours is a revenue. (Cheers.) He predicted a hard battle before protection is overthrown, and dealt with reciprocity and showed how the liberal platform of the last election had been perverted and misrepresented. Conservatives as well as Liberals admitted the necessity of reciprocity and Canadians Stand by Canadian interests. He would not hesitate to go upon any British platform and maintain the right of Canada to legislate for her own benefit as the British parliament legislated for Britain. If any Canadian preferred Britain to Canada he should go there. But it is well known that any trade treaty we can make must first be approved by the queen and the government of England.

Turning to other questions he spoke of ministerial corruption which had made Canada a by-word and reproach. the gerrymander and franchise acts. These wrongs must be made right. As to prohibition he gave his own views. The Dominion Alliance held we must wait till the commission reported. He was prepared to act, and when occasion comes will speak.

As to the Manitoba school question the government had shirked their just responsibility and played the cowardly part. But the matter had gone to the courts, and the Liberal party is not in a position to take any action until the court decides. If the court adjudges that the government ought not to interfere that will end the matter.

Concluding he said we must have a government on moral principles, and must also have material prosperity. For these the Liberal party were working. He believed an election to be not far off, but that was the secret of the gods whose heaven was on the hill yonder. We must be ready for battle. In an eloquent peroration he summoned his followers to each do their best to secure success for the cause, and honest, economical and just government for Canada.

At the conclusion of the speech nearly the whole audience rose and cheered for a long time. Mr. Laurier then spoke with great force and animation five minutes in French. Great applause was given from the Quebec benches.

Next the names of the large committee on resolutions was given. There are a number from each province. The New Brunswick delegates on the committee are Messrs F. P. Thompson, A. H. Gilmor, W. F. George G. G. King, George Haddow, J. L. Carleton, James Domville, J. V. Ellis, Geo. F. Gregory.

Chairman McLean read an invitation from mayor Durocher to the delegates to attend a reception at the city hall tomorrow, with a fire parade.

Sir Richard Cartwright followed with a vigorous speech, covering general ground, and was followed by Mr. Gilmore of New Brunswick, who met with a splendid reception and made a characteristic speech full of humor and convincing argument.

Tomorrow will be the big day. The resolutions committee report and the platform will be discussed and adopted.

The Free Press publishes portraits of the leading delegates, including Messrs. Davies, Domville, Gilmor, Fraser and Borden from the maritime provinces.

The success of the convention, in point of numbers and the auspicious opening proceedings, is far beyond the most sanguine expectations. The weather is torrid.

A meeting of liberal newspaper men, about 50 in number, was held at the Russell house tonight. Addresses, limited to two minutes each, were delivered by many, including editors O'Brien, McCready, Hawke and Armstrong, of New Brunswick. Hon. Mr. Laurier entered and was received with rousing cheers, many times repeated, and the singing of He's a Jolly Good Fellow. Mr. Laurier expressed great gratification at the meeting of liberal journalists, praised their work and asked them to feel that the success of the liberal cause depended very largely on them. They were always in the battle and when success comes he would not forget them. Another ovation greeted the close of his remarks. The liberal editors are most enthusiastic over their leader.

Hon. Mr. Laurier, amid great cheering, moved the adoption of resolution for tariff reform, as follows:

"We, the liberal party of Canada, in convention assembled, declare:

"That the customs tariff of the dominion should be based not as it now is upon the protective principle, but upon the requirements of the public service;

"That the existing tariff founded upon an unsound principle and used, as it has been, by the government as a corrupting agency wherewith to keep themselves in offices, has developed monopolies, trusts and combinations;

"It has decreased the value of farm and other landed property;

"It has oppressed the masses to the enrichment of a few;

"It has checked immigration;

"It has caused great loss of population;

"It has impeded commerce;

"It has discriminated against Great Britain;

"In these and many other ways it has occasioned great public and private injury all of which evils must continue to grow in intensity so long as the present tariff system remains in force;

"That the highest interests of Canada demand a removal of this obstacle to our country's progress by the adoption of a sound fiscal policy, which while not doing injustice to any class will promote domestic and foreign trade and hasten the return of prosperity to our people;

"That to that end the tariff should be reduced to the needs of honest, economical and efficient government;

"That it should be so adjusted as to make free or to bear as lightly as possible upon the necessaries of life and should be so arranged as to promote free trade with the whole world, more particularly Great Britain and the United States;

"We believe that the results of the protective system have grieviously disappointed thousands of persons, who honestly supported it, and that the country in the light of experience is now prepared to declare for a sound fiscal policy;

"The issue between the two political parties on this great question is now clearly defined;

"The government themselves admit the failure of their fiscal policy and now profess their willingness to make some changes, but say that such changes must be based only on the principle of protection;

"We denounce the principle of protection as radically unsound and unjust to the masses of the people, and we declare our conviction that any tariff changes based on that principle must fail to afford any substantial relief from the burdens under which the country labors;

"This issue we unhesitatingly accept and upon it we await with the fullest confidence the verdict of the electors of Canada."

Hon. Mr. Laurier said the resolution was complete in itself and could hardly be improved upon. It sets forth the slavery of protection and draws the line between truth and error, liberty and oppression. Governments had no right to take from people more than was necessary for economically carrying on the public affairs. Any charge more than this was robbery. We would fight for tariff reform on these lines till victory crowns our efforts, (Cheers.)

Mr. Patterson, M. P. of Brant, in a rousing speech seconded the resolution, declaring that every right and liberty possessed by the people of Canada had been won by the Liberal party. We had a glorious country, rich in resources, but a false fiscal policy had prevented progress. We must now return to sound principles of tariff for revenue. The policies of the two parties is now clear and distinct, protection and revenue tariff, the latter giving equal privileges and no favors to any class or province.

Choquette, M. P., vigorously supported the resolution in French.

H. F. Gardner, editor of the Hamilton Times, supported the resolution, but thought it did not go far enough. He was for free trade and direct taxation, as laid down in Baldwin's platform 40 years ago.

This sentiment was vigorously cheered by a portion of the convention.

The vote was then taken and the whole convention stood up, adopting the resolution unanimously.

This was followed by great applause.

Mr. Davies, M. P., moved the resolution in favor of reciprocity as follows:

"That having regard to the position of Canada and the United States, as adjoining countries with many mutual interests, it is desirable that there should be the most friendly relations and broad and liberal intercourse with them;

"That the interests alike of the dominion and of the empire would be materially advanced by the establishing of such relations;

"That the period of the old reciprocity treaty was one of marked prosperity to the British North American colonies;

"That the pretext under which the government appealed to the country in 1891, respecting negotiations for a treaty with the United States was misleading and dishonest and intended to deceive the electorate;

"That no sincere effort has been made by them to obtain a treaty but that on the contrary it is manifest that the present government, controlled as they are by monopolies and combines, are not desirous of securing such a treaty;

"That the first step towards obtaining the end in view is to place a party in power who are sincerely desirable of promoting a treaty on honorable terms to both countries;

"That a fair and liberal reciprocity treaty would develop the great natural resources of Canada and would enormously increase the trade and commerce between the two countries; would tend to encourage friendly relations between the two peoples; would remove many causes which have in the past provoked irritation and trouble to the governments of both countries, and would promote those kindly relations between the empire and the republic which afford the best guarantee for peace and prosperity;

"That the liberal party is prepared to enter into negotiations with a view to obtaining such a treaty, including a well considered list of manufactured articles and we are satisfied that any treaty so arranged will receive the assent of her majesty's government, without whose approval no treaty can be made."

The opening in the evening was somewhat delayed by a violent thunder storm. In the meantime a meeting of maritime province liberals to consider matters of organization was held in the Reform club, some 70 being present. On motion of hon. Mr. Davies, Dr. Borden, M. P., took the chair, and H. J. Logan, of Amherst, was appointed secretary.

Hon. A. G. Jones, seconded by C. W. Weldon, moved that it was expedient to organize the maritime liberals as one body.

The meeting was adjourned till to-morrow morning at nine o'clock when the subject will be further considered.

The big convention resumed its session at 8.30 o'clock.

It was announced that an official report of the discussion and proceedings of the convention would be made by A. C. Campbell, of Toronto.

Vice chairman Blair opened the meeting by calling on hon. Mr. Longley to move the resolution touching dishonesty and corruption in the government and the necessity of economy.

Hon. Mr. Longley said this question was hardly second in importance to the prime issue of tariff reform and reciprocity. The government, so long in power, think they are the people, and take the people's money and use it in every corrupt and abominable form to maintain themselves in power.

While Mr. Longley was speaking a flag was hung in front of the platform, bearing the legend "Laurier expects every man to do his duty." Tremendous cheering greeted this, and with a eulogy upon the leader of the party hon. Mr. Longley closed.

Hon. James Young, of Galt, in a strong speech, seconded the resolution. It had been proved that $987,000 had been plundered from public contracts. If the government knew this they were corrupt; if they did not know it they were incompetent. In either case they should be turned out.

A. P. Casgrain, M. P., followed, showing that though Langevin, Rykert and McGreevy had gone down corruption in contracts is still rampant, as shown by the Curran bridge scandal.

Mr. Wilson, of Fredericton, made a capital speech, reciting the reforms carried on by the liberal party in New Brunswick and other provinces. On the other hand, extravagance and corruption had marred the national fabric and gone far to destroy confederation. He was astonished at the corruption disclosed, and more astonished that members of parliament could whitewash such wrongdoing. He illustrated this by a story of a man who had stolen a hog. The offence was fully proved but the jury acquitted him. The reason was that each juryman got a piece of pork. It was a well told story and elicited great laughter and cheers.

H. J. Cloran, of Montreal, followed, when the resolution was carried by a unanimous standing vote.

Mr. Gibbons, of Hamilton, moved the next resolution, dealing with debt expenditure. This was seconded by attorney general Sifton, of Manitoba.

Here hon. Mr. Blair vacated the chair, calling hon. Mr. Joly thereto. After a strong speech from Dr. McLellan, of Iverness, a former conservative, but now the liberal nominee of that county, hon. H. R. Emmerson, was called on, and aroused great enthusiasm by his powerful speech. Always a liberal he had taken two knockdowns from the tory party, and yet hoped to strike a return blow. He had never realized all it meant to be a Canadian liberal until coming to this great convention. It had been said the liberal party was dead. If so, hon. Mr. Laurier was the Gabriel whose trumpet call had brought to it life, and the 20th June was resurrection day. [Tremendous applause, and three cheers for Mr. Emmerson.] He asked what was the platform of the tory party? [A voice replied "plunder," and cheers greeted the retort.] It had been said that the tories would steal our clothes. If so they will only use them for overalls. [Cheers.] He told the story of the farmer who went out to exercise a refractory jersey bull who ran off with him, whirling him against the ground and through the air. A neighbor called out "Jones, where are you going?" "I don't know," said Jones, "ask the bull." The tory leaders don't know where they are going. We must ask the monopolist bull. Concluding, Mr. Emmerson said we have platform and principles of which we are proud, a leader we honor, with rare grace of manner, a life above reproach, a noble example for the young men of Canada. There are other liberal leaders in all the provinces, able, honest, and progressive. In these and their followers, sturdy liberals of Canada, loyal to Canada, rested the best and only hope of the dominion. Hon. Mr. Emmerson sat down amid tremendous cheering.

After a brief speech from Edward Perry, the resolution was carried by standing vote.

The fifth resolution, against royal commissions, was moved by hon. David Mills, seconded by Mr. Demers, M. P., for St. Hyacinthe, the latter speaking in French.

Mr. Webb of East Northumberland, and Mr. Colter, ex-M. P. for Haldimand, followed.

The sixth resolution, declaring that public lands should only be sold to actual settlers, was moved by hon. Robert Watson, of the Manitoba government, and seconded by hon. Mr. Ross, speaker of of the Northwest assembly.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

The seventh resolution, condemning the franchise act, was moved by hon. A. G. Jones. He believed all liberals and many conservatives desired the repeal of this act.

D. Monnette, M. P., seconded the resolution, in French.

After a rousing speech from Hall of Toronto, the resolution was adopted amid cheers.

Mr. Mulock, M. P., moved the eighth resolution condemning the gerrymander act

Mr. G. G. King seconded it in a brief speech. He said he had been one of the victims of tory election laws. New Brunswick had been robbed of its representation. If only two liberal members had been elected to parliament, we have now in Ottawa four score of good liberal delegates, (Cheers). New Brunswick's total increase of population under the national policy, was only equal to the increased number of lunatics in the asylum. Give us tariff reform, and New Brunswick would, in ten years, regain her lost representation by an increase of population. (Cheers).

The resolution was carried.

The chairman of resolutions, Hon. Mr. Fielding, read a resolution condemning the present constitution of the senate, and declaring it should be so amended as to bring it into harmony with the popular institutions.

Hon. R. W. Scott moved this resolution, which was seconded by the Hon. Mr. Blair, and carried.

Fisher, ex-M. P. for Brome, moved the 10th resolution calling for a plebiscite on prohibition. He held that the Liberal party contained a majority of the moral sentiment of the country.

This was seconded by B. Rogers of P. E. Island.

Hon. T. W. Anglin regretted that after the unanimity with which the other resolutions were adopted this should be introduced. He refused to be bound by this if it was raised at this late hour.

F. S. Spence of Toronto, replied. He said the convention was the largest representative body ever assembled, and as orderly and sober as an assembly of clergymen. (Cheers.) His objection was that the resolution did not go far enough.

Mr. H. A. McKeown supported the resolution which was carried with a few dissenting voices.

Votes of thanks to Ottawa Liberals, etc, were passed.

White, of Megantic, moved a resolution endorsing Laurier as leader. This was carried amid great cheering, and singing of "He's a Jolly Good Fellow."

Hon. Mr. Laurier returned thanks in a few eloquent words. The success of the convention exceeded his fondest hopes. He thanked Hon. Messrs. Mowat, Fielding, Blair and Joly who had contributed so much to that success. He praised his Lieutenants Cartwright, Mills and Davies, "Bravest of the braves," Charlton, Patterson, Mulock and Edgar, and Closed with "Let every man do his best to win."

The National Anthem closed the convention at 1 o'clock Thursday morning.

BATTLESHIPS COLLIDE.

Over Four Hundred Officers and Men Drowned.

LONDON, June 23.—A despatch from Tripoli, Syria, states that the British battleship "Victoria," flagship of the Mediterranean squadron, collided with the British warship "Camperdown" while manœuvring off Tripoli to-day. The "Victoria" had an enormous hole made in her side, through which the water poured in torrents. The hull quickly began to settle, and before those on board could cast loose their small boats the big ship went to the bottom, carrying down with her not less than 400 of her officers and crew. Among those lost is vice-admiral Taylor, commander of the "Victoria."

Rear admiral Markham, of the "Trafalgar," telegraphs from Tripoli that the "Victoria" sank fifteen minutes after the collision in eighteen fathoms of water. She lies bottom uppermost. Twenty-one officers were drowned and 255 men were saved. The "Camperdown's ram struck the "Victoria" forward of the turret on the starboard side. The injury to the "Camperdown" is serious.

As soon as the officers of the Victoria, saw there was danger of the ships foundering, orders were given to close the collision bulkheads. The vessel was making water too rapidly to allow of the closing of the bulkheads and while the men were still trying to shut them, the vessel with her immense guns and heavy top hamper turned over and carried them down.

Gladstone was greatly shocked upon hearing of the catastrophe. He said there were 611 officers, seamen and boys, and 107 marines on board the ship.

It is feared of this total of 718 souls, 430 have been lost.

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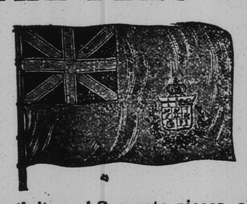
June 17th, 1893.

THE FLAG STILL FLOATS.



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Elegant and Durable.
We have received to-day a
CAR LOAD OF FURNITURE,
Comprising Bedroom Setts, Tables, Lounges, etc., all New Designs, well finished and sure to be Satisfactory. Goods offered at the Lowest Living Profits.
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Open to Colts owned in the Maritime Provinces on or before January 1st, 1893.
Stake No. 1, for Trotting Foals of 1892.
Stake No. 2, " " " " 1891.
Stake No. 3, " " " " 1890.
Stake No. 4, " " " " 1889.
CONDITIONS.
The fees in each Stake will be twelve dollars, payable as follows: $3.00 on 1st March, when nominations close; $4.00 on 1st June, when animals nominated must be named, breeding, sex, color and ownership given, and final payment of $5.00 one week before the race.
An owner can nominate any number of eligible colts or fillies in either Stake, but can only start one animal in each class.
Fifty Dollars ($50) Will Be Added
to each of above stakes, and the purses will be divided as follows: When four or more start in premiums of 50 per cent, to first, 25 per cent. to second, 15 per cent. to third, and 10 per cent. to fourth. When three start, premiums of 60, 30 and 10 per cent., where two start, 80 and 20 per cent.
Any animal distancing the field in either stake will be entitled to first money only. In such an event, the remaining colts to trot off on same terms as above, the balance of purse to be divided same percentage as above, according to number of starters. Should there however, be any premiums for which any distanced horses stand equal, the horses shall trot one heat for the same under the original conditions of racing with the exception that distance is to be waived. In all cases the heat is to be trotted, and no arrangements to divide money will be permitted.
Distance in the yearling race; will be two hundred yards, in the two year-old race, one hundred and fifty yards; in the three year-old and four year-old race, one hundred yards.
Stake No. 1, will be half mile heats, best 2 in 3; stake No. 2, mile heats, best 2 in 3; stake No. 3, mile heats, best 2 in 3, and stake No. 4, best 3 in 5. On all other matters National Rules to govern.
THERE WILL ALSO BE A 2.27 CLASS, for a purse of $200. The entrance fee of this race will be 10 per cent. of purse, payable 5 per cent. with nomination, which closes ten days before the race, and per cent., evening before the race.
All correspondence to be addressed to
GEORGE McSWEENEY, Manager.
Hotel Brunswick, Moncton, N. B., January 3, 1892.

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COND'SED MILK,
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New Evaporated Apples.
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To the Ladies.
We are showing a Fine Assortment in the following lines of Ladies Underwear for Summer.
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