(Continued from Page One.)

MR. BORDEN INTRODUCED.

After the echoes of the cheering had died away Mr. Hazen gracefully performed his formal duty of introducing Mr. Borden to an audience which, as the chairman said, already knew and esteemed him as a man of whom nothing could be said that was not good. He referred briefly to the national railway and national port policy for growth of his position in the esteem and affection of his party since he ment of the party during the same

As Mr. Borden rose the applause and cheering began again, and the leader was kept standing and bowing for some time before the enthusiasm subsided sufficiently to allow him to pro-

In introduction he spoke of his pleasure at again visiting the place that gave him such a hearty and generous recention last December. It was needless to add, he said, that the results which had followed that visit increased the kindly recollections he had of St. John. He referred to his selection as leader of the conservative party after the defeat of the party in 1900, in which election the man who had led them so well for four years went down with his party. He had had the pleasure only three days ago of seeing this grand old man. Sir Charles Tupper, in Halifax, and found him taking as keen an interest in politics as he ever did. Referring to his pleasure at the presence of Hon. Geo. E. Foster on the platform, Mr. Borden said that he had no hesitation in declaring that that eminent gentleman's public life, a still greater career awaited him in the years to come. (Cheers and applause.)

THINGS HAVE HAPPENED

Since his last visit here, said the speaker, many things had happened in political affairs in the country. Among others was the resignation of Hon. A. which the ex-minister of railways denounced the railway policy upon which people. Mr. Blair was always forcible, but he was never more forcible and bitter than when he condemned the policy of his colleagues as absurd and directly opposed to the interests of Canada in general and the maritime the auditor general, Mr. McDougall, lation (because it entered into none) provinces in particular. He even attributed unworthy motives to the government, yet Laurier and the government with true Christian spirit apjudicial position in this country, the chairmanship of the railway commiser is unavoidable; either Mr. Blair was power again. Defeated and over-ruled yet not a provision was made in the favorable consideration of the people, I Audit Act at least to the extent of sullenly responded that the contract leave the government on the horns of compelling the government to give was made and could not be changed.

DR. DANIEL'S ELECTION.

Following Mr. Blair's resignation came the election in St. John, where the liberal majority of 1,000 was turned into a conservative majority of 300. The echoes of that victory, gentlemen, are ringing all over Canada yet and will be heard until the last ballot of the next election is polled. That victory has done more to encourage the con servative party than anything else that has happened during the last four years. And the effect of this was increased by the favorable results in cther by-elections. "I want to say to you, electors of St.

John, that this constituency elected then a gentleman who represented it with credit to St. John and to himself. I have seen many men make their first appearance in the house, but I never saw one take a better stand or make a better impression or speak more to the point and to better effect than did Dr. Daniel." (cheers).

THE PARTIES IN CONTRAST.

Continuing the discussion of the things that had happened since his last the two parties on several matters ing resolution: during the past session. Upon no part of their record, he said, could the conways insisted on a high standard for public treasury. the bench, and frequently went out of his own party in selecting judges. He in this? The auditor general had denor trafficked in the power he possessed in this regard. His successors followed his policy. Could the same be said of the liberals? asked the

Proceeding, Mr. Borden condemned the principle of party expedient upon which the present government had made all its appointments. He did not tion to the sharp contrast in the attiask that party service should not be tude of the parties on this question." ciency and capacity should come first. In his own province, he said, judgeships had been kept vacant for no other reason save that the govern- did not pretend, he said, to be more of it may be. This gives the G. T. R. by tuency of the member of parliament who had been promised the position. the purchase of votes by any party as Deals and intrigues with reference to foolish as well as immoral. His theory

THE JACKSON CASE

stance it was proved that he had of- from the boxes. fered money to men to perjure them-

Judge Street interposed saying: introduced should be referred to a powers are given to the government Blake was quite within his special committee. rights in calling attention to the means The committee was appointed and re-

have been proven to have been devot-ed to an absolutely improper purpose. It is impossible to follow the ramifica-not time to revise it.

pany may find profitable and which may really control the profitable por-tion of the eastern division. Nothing was ever heard in my refused. experience before like it. It is im-

ground influences." Yet when the facts were laid before Cartwright defended the appointment and said the only fault he had fore. to find with Mr. Jackson was that he "I submit to you," said the conser one commandment, "Thou shall be dis- favorable contrast." creet so that thou shalt not be found (Applause.)

THE SPOILS SYSTEM.

tion of the liberal stand and had moved the following resolution: In making appointments to public

to capacity and personal character. career had already been in Canadian liberal," said Mr. Borden, "if he is and G. T. P. companies. prepared to endorse his leader's positending for an impossible ideal, simply Brunswick liberal voted against it. est on cost. The meaning of this is that the liberal G. Blair, the former member for this majority in the house has declared

constituency. This resignation took that appointments to public office shall \$25,000,000 of stock for nothing, and place under peculiar circumstances. "I not be made with regard to capacity will not go into them again," he said, or personal character, but solely with 'I will not repeat the bitter words with regard to party services. The Jackson case is typical expression of the government's declared policy. Whether the government is soon to appeal to the the people are in accord with the government on this point or not, the com-THE AUDITOR GENERAL Mr. Borden next spoke of the gov-

ernment's conduct with reference to G. T. R. without breach of any stipucommission or the railway proposal of defend the treasury against the raid-control over the Grand Trunk. the government is unworthy of the ers he asked for amendments to the the dropping of this.

> selected portions of his proposed Hays of the Grand Trunk confirmed amendments and adde to them those this. drafted by myself and informed the government that we were prepared to support such a measure. Among other amendments proposed was one to give power to the auditor general to carry on investigations before a judicial tri- instead of the expected election, parbunal in respect of any matter where the auditor general considered that the the country was surprised by the anpayment of money for the making or nouncement that further great concesthe modification of any contract was sions were to be made to the comnot in the public interest. I ex- pany. pressly asked that this provision should be made applicable to the Davis contract in respect of which the auditor general had made suggestions implicating not only the present government, but the late conservative administra-

visit, Mr. Borden referred to the sharp amendments for the consideration of "After presenting my proposed contrast presented by the policies of the government I moved the follow-

In the opinion of this house the provisions of the consolidated revenue and servatives look with more satisfaction audit act should be so extended as to than their action with reference to confer upon the auditor general powers public appointments, especially to the ample in every respect to protect the judiciary. Sir John A. Macdonald al- public interest and to safeguard the

> clared that under the present act he had not sufficient powers to protect the treasury. I only asked for such amendments as were necessary to protect the people's interests. But the government's majority unanimously voted it down, every liberal member from New Brunswick except one, who was away, voting with them. I invite your atten-

THE ELECTION LAW.

Mr. Borden next referred to the present condition of the election law. He quarters of the cost no matter what a purist than many other gentlemen in judicious methods of book-keeping an illegally. Personally he felt that if he ment the mortgages cannot be foreclos-As a culmination he instanced the could not be elected without the use of ed. The government has merely the appointment to an important position money or liquor he did not want to be right to enter and operate the road in in England of a man named Jackson. elected at all. But it was generally time of depression when the interes been mixed up most discreditably in purchasing votes and, during the last Trunk at liberty to resume possession Ontario election scandals. In one in- eight years, in having ballots stolen by paying up arrears if it finds it de

In 1903 the government through Mr. ment cannot even enter into possession selves in an election trial in the interest of the liberal candidate. So required amending. Mr. Fielding spoke in payment of interest for five years. flagrant was his conduct that at the strongly of the necessity of improvetrial in question the presiding justice, ment. He declared the trading off of powers and haulage rights for an addi-Judge Street, condemned him in the election petitions to be a public scandal tional period of fifty years over the extension. (Applause.) Is it worth and he moved that bills which had been eastern division, but no corresponding while to build this transcontinental

that have been taken to procure evidence in this case. One of the difficulence in this case. One of the difficulonly be taken up at that stage of the ties I have in this case is the knowl- session by the consent of the govern- necting with the eastern division while company to get what traffic it could.

tions of such an expenditure, and in dealing with the last case I cannot get tal bill, time for a Quebec bridge bill, out of my mind the possibility of the time for railway subsidies, time for course of the inquiry having been af- many other measures designed to refected by the expenditure of a very tain the present administration in large sum of money. Here is Mr. Dower, but no time for a measure destined to improve and purify elections. This is this man of the lowest possible char- Since then another session has come acter, as far as appears from what and gone. A bill was introduced by a government is the senior partner in has been said about him, and one conservative member, Mr. Casgrain, knows of the desperate offorts that but it could not be passed without the

The minister of justice surely had possible to trace out all these under- time to consider such an important 000,000. These figures cannot be contramatter, said Mr. Borden, but no step was taken and the public scandals dethe house by Mr. Borden, Sir Richard nounced by the minister of finance can guarantee to bond payment at \$14,still prevail to the same extent as be-

was not discreet enough. In other vative leader, "that in comparison words, Sir Richard would abolish the with the record of the government in whole decalogue and substitute for it these matters, our record stands in

THE GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC. Mr. Borden next discussed the great

Discussing this in the house, Mr. deal. He referred to Laurier's speech, wait. Since then eighteen months practically the whole burden. Whathave passed, and yet not even the survey work on the government section offices and particularly to those of a of the road has been commenced. representative nature, party services Since he last spoke here, he said, the should not alone be considered but selections should be made with regard ed. The first proposal was to build a railway from coast to coast. The gov-The government made no answer, tion and guarantee three-quarters of ernment was to build the eastern sec simply calling on its followers to vote the cost of the western section and it down. "I'll ask any fair-minded other assistance to the Grand Trunk

The government undertook obligation in that matter. I was not congave to the corporations the best part for a fair working principle that could of the road forever. It gave the rebe reached by any party. But Sir mainder without rental for ten years Wilfrid Laurier was the first man to and thereafter during a further period arise to vote it down. Every New of forty years for less than the inter-

The government permitted one of the corporations to deliver to the other thus to subject the people to payment of dividends thereon for ever. It received no assurance of cheaper rates and obtained no control it does not already have over all railways

through the Railway Act. It obtained no effective assurance that our products would be shipped from our own ports.

The contract was so framed that the appointed by Alexander Mackenzie, could carry all the traffic to Portland. as guardian of the treasury, and con- The Grand Trunk, while receiving all tinued in office through the eighteen the benefits and profits, entered into years of conservative rule. The conpointed him to the most important servatives had differences with him government. It was the Grand Trunk occasionally, but the thorny path that had the American line and the opened made for him when his own American port; it was from the Grand sion. Either one conclusion or the oth- friends, the liberal party, came into Trunk that all the danger threatened, not fit for the chairmanship of that time and time again in his efforts to. contract giving the government any

their reasons when they over-ruled his The session closed at this point. Then decisions. The only answer he re- came the failure of the company to ceived was when Mr. Fielding in 1903 deposit the \$5,000,000 cash required by brought in a bill to curtail his powers, the contract. Doubt arose as to the but outraged public opinion compelled genuineness of the company's intentions, but the government announced "Failing action on the part of the that the deposit had been made in government I took the matter up last Grand Trunk bonds, which were as session," said Mr. Borden. "I found good as cash, and the work would be many of his demands reasonable. I proceeded with at once. Manager

> CHANGES IN THE CONTRACT. But all this time negotiations were going on between the government and the company, with the result that, liament was again called together and

Mr. Fielding was asked why con cessions should be made at this time which he had declared at the last ses sion would be against the interests of His very frank reply was: "We pre ferred the contract as it stood then.

but the Grand Trunk Company insist-

ed on the change." "Has it come to this," asked Mr. Borden, "that the people of Canada must do everything that a railroad company demands? If the Grand Trunki Company has such power to wring concessions from the government, where, if that government remains in power, are these concessions to stop? What assurance have we that there will not be more concessions still further damaging to Can-

adian interests ?" Continuing, the speaker pointed out in the contract, which were as follows:

(b) The guarantees of the government in respect of the mountain section have been increased to three

ment guarantee the whole cost. spending money in acquiring an effi- division has practically been done cient organization than by using it away with as under the amended agree-(Cries of "Shame.") This man had known that money was used illegally in has not been paid, leaving the Grand sirable to do so. Moreover the govern-(d) The company receives running

> over the western division. (e) The company is enabled to force

A ONE-SIDED PARTNERSHIP. A high official of the Grand Trunk Co., said to the shareholders at one of partnership was decidedly unequal. The respect to the payments, but the junior in respect to ownership and control have been made to prove the charges. consent of the government, which was (laughter). The obligations of the country in respect of the whole line were computed at \$150,000,000 to \$170,dicted. But the Grand Trunk obligations were confined to the giving of its 500,000. The rolling stock is to be provided by a trust as explained by the president of the company. The capital stock of the Grand Trunk Pacific is to be used as a speculation for the profit

of the promoters. The government retains the unprofitportion which if the west develops as ter). But the contract does nothing to expected, will be quite as profitable as \$15,000,000 of profits for its shareholders. in the contract to prevent the G. T. P ever can be made out of the west, Whatever is lost in the east, stances, will be lost by the government. NO COMPENSATIONS.

What do we get out of this partnership? What are the reasons for it? Last year the premier said it was ne- Fielding could only say that as the cessary, and immediately necessary, rates were the same the shipper would because of the prospective loss of choose the Canadian port. The patriot bonding privileges. We hear nothing ism of the shipper was the only proof that now. The reasons which the tection. I have as much confidence as Grand Trunk had in view were clear- any one in the patriotism of the Canaly set forth by Mr. Hays himself. He dian shipper, said Mr. Borden, but told the shareholders that the com- when the Grand Trunk company gets pany must have access to Lake Sup- its hands on this traffic, and can make erior and Georgian Bay at both ends. more money by sending it to Portland, They must bring grain to the western where do you think that traffic will go end of Lake Superior and it would be (applause and laughter). carried east by water to Midland or Is it not evident that the Grand well known financial paper. It was the government? shown that the company did not propose to carry grain east by all-rail. "Wheat gathered by the Grand Trunk Pacific would be carried to Port Arthur and if there were any land carriage east, the Grand Trunk would was set forth in resolutions which he have it." That is to say, that the moved in April, 1903. The substantive traffic would go to the present Grand part of this motion was contained in Trunk and this road would in winter these clauses:

it got its hands on. This statement is confirmed by the ministers themselves. No minister has had more to do with the contract than Mr. Fitzpatrick, minister of justice. Let us hear what he says:

Mr. Fitzpatrick, minister of justice, said during the discussion: Our great competitor in the English market is the United States, and for six months in the year we are depending upon our chief competitor for an outlet to that market for our Canadian products. How can you get out from Montreal in winter except by way of Portland or Boston or New York?" The minister continued: "What's the use of talking? Can we shut our eyes to geography? Can we shut our eyes to the facts? How much grain has gone from Montreal to Halifax or St. John? How much of our food products have gone that way? Invariably they have gone to Portland or Boston, or New York. As Portland is to the Grand Trunk railway so Boston is going to be to the Canadian Pacific railway.

THE PREMIER TOO.

Sir Wilfric Laurier pointed out the advantages of Portland. He said that the Grand Trunk would continue to go there when it had such large interests, that we could not undo the past. But he hoped that the additional traffic of the Grand Trunk Pacific might be turned to Canadian ports. How could he expect it? Look at the situation. At the Grand Trunk meeting the officers said that the company had been gathering up traffic in the east to hand over to the C. P. R. in the west. The C. P. R. gave them no western traffic. Therefore the Grand Trunk must go west to get traffic for its own eastern lines. The Grand Trunk is using this new railway to get western traffic. This freight will be brought to the lakes. When the Grand Trunk Company gets its hand on it east of the lakes it will go where the present traffic goes. Where does that railway, while the obligation assumed go? To Portland. So will the new

traffic. (Applause.) the great importance of the changes Sir Wilfrid says that the old traffic will go to Portland and the new will (a) The Grand Trunk Railway is be sent to Canadian ports. How will it would be more in the public interest permitted to dispose of common stock it be separated? Who will turn away of the G. T. P. which it receives for from Portland the traffic that is obnothing. Thus vanishes the last safe- tained from the Grand Trunk Pacific? tending across the continent the preguard against the imposition of rates It will all go together. (Applause.) necessary to pay a dividend on the The testimony of the premier, of Mr. Fitzpatrick and Manager Hays all railway from the Atlantic to the Pagoes to prove this.

> THE GLOBE, TOO. Here is another witness. The Grand Trunk Company has bought the Canada Atlantic. Speaking of this transof the company is evident at a glance. several other ports. But the traffic from the west when the new transbe more than can be handled at these ports. The Canada Atlantic terminus simply one more road to Portland, railway, pay for it with the people's money, and hand it over to a company to use in this way? (Applause.) No

CANADIAN WINTER PORT.

When Mr. Fitzpatrick told the house of commons that for seven months in the year we had no Canadian outlet for our exports I was surprised. I had not heard that St. John was closed in winter (laughter). I thought that Halifax was on open port, though you in St. John sometimes make a joke to the opposite effect. Sydney is never closed. There are many other ports on the Atlantic open every day in the year (hear). The statements of Mr. Fitzpatrick and his colleagues seem to have greatly misled the English people. Otherwise well informed public me have warned the Balfour government not to offend the United States lest that country should close the whole seaboard against us during half the year (laughter). I am sorry to crush the rising hopes of the people with these statements of our ministers. It was found necessary to set Sir Wilfrid right on some of these questions of geography last year. He got his mileage wrong and the one thing that he was sure of was that he would correct able portion, the company takes the geography with this contract (laughmatter before the people, the G. T. P. the C. P. R., which earned last year ing in 1903 whether there was anything correct the geography. I asked Field Borden said that he had used some when, introducing the bill, he passion- If the enterprise proves unprofitable the carrying the traffic to Portland. He pretty strong language in condemna- ately declared that time could not government will be obliged to assume said that the company would have to bring it to St. John or Halifax for the same price as to Portland. He was askwhere people are flocking in and de- ed whether in that case the company velopment is rapid, will go to the com- would not prefer to go the shorter distance to Portland, especially since which is not supposed to be a good they had such large interests there. Mr. Fallway country under present circum-He said the company would make more

money by going to Portland, but the government did not intend to permit it. But when Mr. Borden asked him what there was to prevent it Mr

some other port and go thence by Trunk Company or some person conrail. The statement of Mr. Hays was nected with these transactions has explained in the Financial News, a exercised extraordinary power over A BETTER POLICY.

icy to propose. This, Mr. Borden said

1. The immediate construction and control by the dominion of such lines of railway in the west to the Pacific as the enormous importance and increasing development of the great western country require. 2. The extension of the Intercolonial

trence to Winnipeg and the extension and improvement in the province of Quebec and in the maritime provinces of the government system of railways. 3. The development and improvement of our canals and inland waterways, and the thorough and efficient equipment of our national ports and

terminals on the Atlantic and Pacific as well as on the St. Lawrence and on the great lakes. 4. The thorough examination exploration and survey of the country between Quebec and Winnipeg, with a view to the future construction of such lines of railway as may be found

in the public interest. That for the purpose of accomplishing these results the government, in accordance with the policy laid down in the order in council of 19th May, 1903, should immediately avail itself of the best expert advice and assist-

ance. That there was no change in his programme would appear by comparing these resolutions with the following to be effective, and discussed the evil vative senate, cost the government moved this year, and supported as the others had been by the whole opposition party in the house.

That the bill be not now read the third time, but that it be resolved: That the bill proposes to ratify and construction of a transcontinental corporation, to whom the remaining portion is to be leased for fifty years on terms onerous to the country.

the country under the proposed agreements will provide almost wholly for the cost of constructing the proposed by the Grand Trunk Railway Company is comparatively small.

The house is of opinion that instead of ratifying the proposed agreements that the dominion should assume the whole obligation necessary for exsent government system of railways, thereby completing a transcontinental cific entirely owned by and under the control of the people of Canada.

NATIONAL PORTS.

Mr. Borden then took up the questhis country. For his part he regarded opportunity of making the governaction the Toronto Globe, organ of said, was no new idea. Other countion of improving the ports. This, he the government, says that the object tries were spending immense sums on similar appointments were going on was that any party could do more by by the government over the western At present it reaches the lakes at York is alive and awake. Great imtheir waterways and terminals. New Midland, Goderich, Collingwood and provements are taking place in all ours. Cheap transportation is in decontinental system is completed will mand everywhere, and a modern equipment of ports is necessary to able activity were there. This was well driven from Canada one of the first cheap transportation. We will give at Depot Harbor gives one more op- our foreign competitors a great adportunity. It is the nearest port to vantage if we do not go forward in of the present government the man for Lord Dundonald.) They had dep this direction. Such expenditure and liberal organ proceeds to show that enterprise will be bread cast upon the the same business will be done by way waters. But it will return before many for a capable and worthy administrative will be done by way waters. But it will return before many for a capable and worthy administrative will be done by way waters. But it will return before many for a capable and worthy administrative will be done by way waters. days. Halifax, St. John, Quebec and lantic as by the present route. It is Montreal should as soon as possible be thoroughly equipped for the vast seaborne traffic that is to be secured. (Great applause.)

A GOVERNMENT-OWNED RAIL-WAY.

a railway is only a highway. This

is a case where the government pays put forth to secure victory would not for the railway. If we pay for it with be in vain. public money, is it wise then to hand it over to private parties? (Applause.) was heard with the deepest attention and at the close of his address the apshould we not pay the whole and control it. The present scheme gives the tinued. public no control of rates. Under the amended scheme the stock may be sold, and the shareholders would be allowed a profit by the railway com- den had finished his masterly address, missioners. Mr. Blair himself has said it was not too late for the people of so. The traffic would be required to St. John to listen to their old friend, pay a dividend the same as if the that keen critic and finished orator, original stockholders had paid for Hon. Geo. E. Foster. Mr. Foster was their shares instead of getting them in excellent form and the greatest par-for nothing, as they would. (Applause.) We have government ownership now. tion from Canada's great debater. Mr. The Intercolonial has not paid direct Foster on rising was received with loud profits, but it may have paid indirect- and prolonged applause. He said that ly. And the Intercolonial has never he would not attempt to make a speech had independent management such as at such a late hour, but wanted to exthey have in Australia. They tell us press his pleasure at meeting so many that we could not place a government of his friends in New Brunswick and railway under independent control. also in hearing the address of Mr. Bor Well, at least we can try. (Applause.)

and it may do a much greater service in the future. (Cheers.) IF THE OPPOSITION WIN. We lay this down as our policy. The | (cheers). Continuing Mr. Foster said elections were intended last year, when that he had not expected to be here and the first contract was made. They he would not attempt to go into any were deferred, and a new contract was brought down. We have asked question, but would refer briefly to a the government to consult the people few things. before taking final action. We saw no reason why the matter could not rest for a few months. The government, which could not wait, did as a should above all else be kept above matter of fact, wait a year. Having the influence of party spirit. The judidone so we thought that they might cial appointments of the present governments have waited long enough to consult ernment were the worst in the history the country. But the ministers de- of Canada. Of course some sired to have the matter in such good, but on the whole they shape that they could say it was were the reward of service on the policlosed for all time. Well, Dr. Daniel tical battlefield. has read the words in which our intentions were announced. I stand by those words. (Loud and long continued

tering national railways with great

There will be no repudiation. But a railway company has the power, to overcome private interests. eminent domain, which railway comthe people of Canada. If it is the will of the people of Canada that the proposed road shall be constructed As against this extraordinary barand owned by the people, the conservgain the opposition had a distinct polative party is prepared to place upon

> by the payment of the necessary compensation. (Applause.)

the people to take the necessary steps

FISCAL POLICY. Mr. Borden briefly reaffirmed the policy of his party in fiscal matters. It stood for protection as firmly as ever. He spoke of the four thousand If we feel the shame of such conduct miles of frontier between Canada and we must translate that feeling the United States. Our imports from action and express our disapproval railway to the Georgian Bay and that country were rapidly increasing, the polls in an unmistakable many while our sales of home produce to the United States showed no gain. In St. John in 1900, and pointed out the support of this statement he read the the fast line of steamers, the elevate following statements:

Imports from the United States were as follows in the fiscal years mention-

ed: 1901.....\$107,149,325 1902..... 114,744,696 \$7,595,371 1903..... 122,780,237 14.245.541 1904..... 150,826,515 22,036,278 Exports of home produce to the United States:

1901.....\$67,983,673 1902..... 66,567,784 Decrease \$1,415,889 1903..... 67,766,367 Increase 1,198,583 1904..... 66,856,885 Decrease Our purchases from the United gentlemen, I would rather stand States increased more than forty millions since 1901, while they bought position." (Cheers.) less from us than three years ago. The liberal government have Could we not produce some of these goods ourselves that were imported? The transportation problem has (Applause.) Mr. Borden did not think muddled. The Mackenzie and that the anti-dumping law was likely deal, which was killed by the co

slaughter market. SUPPORTS CHAMBERLAIN.

Mr. Borden strongly affirmed his deal. The government said the belief in Chamberlain's policy. It was not know enough about the confirm agreements imposing upon the nothing more nor less than recipro- to solve the transportation p country enormous obligations for the city. Why then was it that those who and in that they said truly and were most eager for reciprocity with They said they would appoint a railway, a large portion of which is the United States were so afraid of mission of experts and act on to become the property of a railway reciprocity with our kith and kin report. Instead of doing this across the sea? (Applause.) We give voted \$170,000,000 of the people's a preference and it has not involved to build a railway over a country us in militarism or other imperial one foot of which has been sur That the oblipations undertaken by complications. Why should there be and part of which is unexplor any peril in our accepting a prefer- was nothing to them. They ence? If Mr. Chamberlain's policy in- launched this scheme on the volved the loss of self-governing and it is for the people to dec powers, he would not take it. But | Continuing Mr. Foster said to there was nothing of the kind involv- has become a fashion among the ed in it, and the same ministers who erals to jeer at imperialism. sneered at the mutual preference re- imperialism, the say, is that which solution when he introduced it in 1901 make Canada self-sustaining. supported the principle at the coro- speaker pointed out that we ha nation conference of 1902. (Applause.) Canada 4,000 miles of a frontier to As between the Canadian producer fend, we have illimitable resources and any other, Mr. Borden would have an area capable of support stand by the Canadian. As between millions of homes which will be had the British and the foreign producer if secure, peaceful if allowed to he would favor the British every time. main in peace. "I submit to y (Continued applause.) CONSERVATIVES ABLE TO

GOVERN.

In closing Mr. Borden referred to the statements made by ministers and their friends that the conservatives had not material to form a government. He the officer to the rank and file we would say that there were among the kept the militia free from the dan members on the opposition side of the influence of partisanship. We house men in the very first ranks of the have a militia, but when that n Atlantic ports which are rivals of professional, industrial and commercial is vitiated by introducing party life of the country. Leading men, suc- ing the safety of our country is cessful men in every branch of honor- The liberals had done this, and known, and was a guarantee that if the England's generals (at this point who was called upon to form a new ed Canada of the most practical ministry would find no lack of material competent commanding officer she tion (cheers). We appeal to all, to Foster said that of all the lines conservatives, to independents, to all policy of the liberal-conservative part men of good will, to say whether the as outlined by Mr. Borden, the policy we advocate will give the coun- important one was that of sympati try prosperity and the blessing of stable with Mr. Chamberlain's imperial government. For himself he would policy — (great cheers) — the libe make no predictions, but he had the conservatives must do something most satisfactory assurances from all that line. The Union Jack symboliz parts of the country which encouraged the best in thought and action of civil him in expecting a successful termin- ization, and the Canadian people mus edge of the improper and reprehensible ment. After several weeks' delay it the government has no right to take But is it worth while for the people owned by private parties and in others in the policy of the conservatives might the glory and good it has in the past. ation of the campaign. The prospect uphold the high traditions of that flag belongs to the government. But here fairly expect that the efforts he should (loud and prolonged cheers).

Mr. Borden spoke for two hours. He plause was loud, general and long con-

HON. GEORGE E. FOSTER

Although it was 10.30 before Mr. Box den. He asked the people to take the It has been done in Australia, where an thoughts of that address home with able Canadian (Mr. Tait) is adminis- them, ponder over them and not only that, but put them into quick and consuccess. In the past the Intercolonial tinuous action. Mr. Borden's duties has performed an important service, during his period of leadership have been of a very trying nature. Thrown as he was in the lime light of public attention he deserved the sympathy and support of his fellow countrymen lengthy discussion of the important

THE SPOILS SYSTEM.

The judiciary, said Mr. Foster.

Another quarrel Mr. Foster had with the government was the flagrant use they had made of the pardo applause.) No government and no power. Stealing from the ballot-oct, the freeman's distinctive badge-his stifle the voice of the people of Canvote-is a crime only second in deg to murder. It is a crime most diffic to prove, and when it is proved let the The power of expropriation, the right of penalty be enforced. Reference w made to the Brunet case in Montre. eminent domain, which railway com-panies enjoy is still more the right of within the grasp of the law when the liberal party heelers got to work a secured his pardon. Sir Wilfrid La rier, when in opposition, lifted up his lily-white hand and said that he stood for purity in elections. It was the the statute book a measure enabling same Sir Wilfrid who wrote Brune pardon and set the miscreant Again in Toronto, after a man been convicted for embezzlement, party heeler got up a petition and him out of prison. In less than weeks this man was again trying to do business in the front street. Mr. Foster referred to the contest

and the dreams of vast shipping the I. C. R. terminal at St. John all about where they were then. investigation now going on at real is proving that the G. T. way would not hand over an ou freight to the I. C. R. for shi from St. John or Halifax. "W my opponent come to now?" aske Foster. "Consistent and standing principle, with the honor of his try in his hands and a burning viction in his breast, he seeks sus ance for himself and family at 909,482 expense of his country. Ladies an ex-M. P. than be in my oppon

ed nothing they have not much effects of the use of Canada as a \$400,000 damages, and yet years the government have had jority in the senate and have no action to put through the

Canada and to old Canada as well

such a country is worth defendi it is worth having." CHEERS FOR DUNDONALD The liberal-conservatives have one thing above party politics.

**ELECTIO** 

VOL. 27.

Government them on Nex

By Dropping Several

in Ontario—Healt in the Wes

OTTAWA, Sept. 11.defined rumor that sho ment decide to go to the in October or early will do so regardless that the lists in certai stituencies, to wit, Ni Sound and Thunder I River, are not ready. ed at the recent session

it was provided that

simultaneous polling tario ridings. The gov ever, has no scruples a the law if it suits its p parliament be dissolved for these ridings are pr ernment will simply or ing officer to postpone It was by a trick of the B. Klock ,one of the ever sat in parliament out of the riding of Ni Dr. Montizambert. of the public health, day from a lengthy Columbia, during whi the quarantine service smallpox, having be eradicated in the north it has been deemed the quarantine inspecti necessary. It remains ther there will be a during the coming win it be necessary, the ins resumed. At all I ports quarantine still ex vessels arriving from owing to the existence of bubonic plague the past three years. Th plague was reported or and ordinarily if the within six months qua ed. So much reticend manifested by the 'Fr that Dr. Montizamber warranted in suspendi tine regulations.

OTTAWA, Sept. 12.around town tonigh what decision the min tomorrow, there can ment of dissolution of his excellency. usages require that minister decides. should be dissolved. tive of making the for dissolution restin must wait upon the the sovereign and st which have led him to sibly Sir Wilfrid may h consent of the governe solve before his excelle but this is hardly prob Minto will not return much before the end there is therefore dissolution taking

**CHRISTIANS** Cathedral Mission

the beginning of Octo

BRISBANE, Queensla News has been received New Guinea saying th tacked the Catholic mis dered Fathers Rascher Brothers Bley, Plarscha lekens, and Sisters Sofi nie, Agnes and Ange natives were captured them were executed for design of the natives all the whites, but th

Window

Dragon

MAIL ORDER