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TWENTY-FOURTH YEAR — EIGHT PAGES—FRIDAY MORNING AUGUST 21 1903—EIGHT PAGES — ONE CENT

Mutual Benefit Policy for the Empire Strathcona Makes Congressmen Unite

Thrilling Scene When Protectionist Resolution Was Presented and Adopted.

"GOD SAVE THE KING," OVER ALL

Montreal, Aug. 20.—(From a Staff Correspondent.)—With something akin to infectious enthusiasm, the imperial commercial Congress unanimously adopted the preferential trade resolution. That the prominent business men from every section of the British possessions regarded the move as calculated to effect a revolution in the fiscal policy of the empire was clear from the manner in which they studied and debated each branch of the subject. The harmonious conclusion of the historic discussion came as the result of a compromise offered by Lord Strathcona, embodying the best features of both sides. The popular state man received an ovation when the delegates realized his purpose.

The consummation of the plan to promote tariff revision on a frankly protective basis provoked a thrilling scene. Every delegate was on his feet, shouting and waving papers or hats. Some of them climbed to the chairs and desks in their demonstrative efforts to manifest their satisfaction. Even Lord Brassey left his place in the chair to walk over and congratulate Lord Strathcona. The gallery was crowded and the visitors had forced their way down the aisles almost to the chair in their anxiety to witness the closing features of the event.

There were three cheers for Lord Strathcona, a tiger for the popular chairman and while the members shook hands with each other the National Anthem was sung with resounding vigor. London and Manchester Chambers crowded around the Canadian contingent with expressions of pleasure, and the men from India, South Africa, New Zealand, Australia and Egypt gave a world-wide tinge to the surroundings by pressing eagerly forward to participate in the jollification.

Only One Opposed.

The general accord in which the Congress has acted could no longer be questioned. Sir William Holland practically standing alone in his opposition to the original resolution, and excusing his example on the ground of his instructions from his chamber, was thoroly satisfied and apparently pleased to make the Congress present a united front in its demands for the preferential trade relations of the empire as against the world. The reciprocal interchange of ideas among the six hundred members had accomplished its purpose and solidified the fifth Congress of the empire's Chambers of Commerce in its ideas of the fiscal policy.

What is even more significant is the general expressions among delegates that the resolution will probably secure formal recognition within a limited period from the government. Lord Strathcona declared it means a new fiscal policy for the empire. Lord Brassey emphasizes the idea, and the leaders of the Chambers of London, Manchester, Bristol and other great cities of the United Kingdom are satisfied this is now inevitable. They appreciate the influence of the cosmopolitan body which has spoken, the empire's merchants from all parts of the world.

It is a curious fact that while the representatives of the Canadian board is came with no instructions from their chambers as to what disposition they should make of the preferential trade resolutions, London and Manchester delegates attended the conference bound by the authority which appointed them not to accept a proposition that meant fiscal reform, the overturning of a system that has endured for a half a century. Mr. Cockshutt, for the Canadians, referred to this extraordinary situation, members coming to discuss a subject with a view of mutual concessions, bound in advance against concession. He charged Sir William Holland with this stand. It was but indifferently resented and provoked a sensation.

Due to Canadians.

To the energy with which the Canadians pressed their original resolution, supported by a large majority of the delegates from England, is the verdict attributable. And yet Sir Wm. Holland's amendment closely analyzed does not apparently destroy the value of the original motion, as many alleged. Lord Strathcona's substitute embodies the exact wording of the original resolution and Sir William's substitute, with the exception of the insertion of the word "industrial," making it read "fiscal and industrial needs."

But the debate of the morning was replete with thrilling situations, such for instance as when James Patterson of the Glasgow Chamber, during an eloquent outburst in support of the original resolution, turned upon Sir William Holland, and shaking his finger at the author of the amendment, dared him to repeat his speech of yesterday on the floors of the British parliament.

There was no disputing the sincerity of the arraignments made, and Sir William responded with some show of feeling, observing that he would not decline to repeat those sentiments anywhere or time.

This referred especially to Sir William Holland's warning to the congress not to drive Great Britain into a position where she might be forced to provoke a tariff war of retaliation with the United States. This was one of the sharp pictures of the day's debate, and contained many of the aspects of a political sensation.

Suspicious of Manchester School.

Again Canada was the stormy centre when Mr. Cockshutt reiterated that he refused to accept on the part of Canada the amendment, and with vigor insisted that he was suspicious of the motion, because it came from Manchester, and was voiced by a pronounced free trader.

To cries of "Oh" and vigorous pounding, the speaker modified the statement, and declared that he did not mean the reflection in a personal sense, and the incident closed.

All the speakers had been heard. The clock pointed to within ten minutes of the noon hour of adjournment. Mr. Cockshutt had just concluded his vigorous onslaught upon the Holland speech and the floor was calling lustily for a vote. Clearly the congress was in imminent danger of going on record, hopelessly divided on the fiscal policy of the government. The leaders looked the despair that surcharged the atmosphere. The amendment was not withdrawn, and the moment had arrived for the vote to be recorded. Little knots of Manchester men and London delegates were here and there, and the great crowd was in a buzz. It was the supreme moment of the occasion, and no trained mind was required to discern that the fate of the joint resolution was in some doubt. It was even more critical as presaging a division that would be utilized as an excuse to make the resolution effective if it were adopted.

Then it was that Lord Strathcona was introduced by the chair and in measured tones read his compromise proposition. Instantly the scene became one of energetic animation. The tension was over and all felt that the solution had been found. The gray-haired old Canadian statesman probably never received a greater ovation. He smiled his pleasure and awaited the close of the outburst. With a common impulse, the cheers were renewed as Lord Strathcona concluded his remarks, for all apparently felt that both sides would accept the compromise, and they did.

Everybody Pleased.

Sir William Holland revealed his satisfaction with the new resolution and was cheered. Mr. Cockshutt expressed his intention to accept any fair terms, and again there were cheers. The putting of the motion was perfunctory, as every hand was already up among the half thousand delegates. This was the finish of one of the most remarkable scenes in the history of the commercial life of the nation. The leaders are a unit in the assertion that a divided congress on such an important change of fiscal policy would have been fatal.

Thruout the day there were off bits of color that served to enliven the debate keenly. This body of cold business men is not easily stumped. These merchant princes, accustomed to weighing every sentimental impulse, are not calculated to be moved like a political convention, but when a sturdy old merchant ascended the platform in answer to the name of J. C. Poynton of Pretoria and announced with a strong accent that he represented the Chamber of Commerce of the old Boer capital and would speak in favor of reciprocal trade for the empire, the congress broke out into hilarious cheers. This was one of the distinct hits of the occasion. When Hon. M. A. McRoberts of Cawnpore, India, and W. Shakespeare of Colombo, Ceylon, arrayed themselves with the Canadian delegates and announced amid a wild demonstration that tho their sections of the empire imported much and exported little, they would willingly accept any reasonable burdens to aid the reciprocal trade of the new Imperial fiscal policy, the general popularity of the new tariff relations in remote sections of the empire was recognized.

Lofty Tone Debate.

The lofty tone of the debate was even more pronounced than on Wednesday. There were forty-four speakers on the joint resolution, but only twenty of them succeeded in securing place. They were: George E. Davis, Bristol; James Patterson, Glasgow; James Peat, Leeds; Colonel Denison, Toronto; D. Marsland, Oldham; W. Sanford Evans, Winnipeg; J. Stephen Jeans, London; Alexander H. MacNeill, Rossland, B. C.; Edward Snell, Durban, South Africa; J. C. Poynton, Pretoria; T. V. S. Angier, London; Hon. M. A. McRoberts, Cawnpore; Chas. Lancaster, Liverpool; S. W. Royce, Manchester; W. D. Peacock, Tasmania, Australia; Hon. T. A. Brassey of London, the chairman's son; W. F. Cockshutt, Brantford; E. J. Gill, N. L. Cohen, London; Sir William Holland, Manchester. Lord Strathcona was not scheduled for a speech and was only called in the eleventh hour to secure harmony. Of these speeches Cockshutt, MacNeill, Evans and Brassey carried off the honors for the strength of their arguments and the riots they provoked from the demonstrative delegates. Marsland alone of this number formerly opposed the resolution in its original form.

This indicates how nearly of one accord the body was, in spite of the stir such strong free traders as Sir William Holland created. This trained debater, accustomed to speaking in the heat of the parliamentary discussions, had no equal on the floor as an orator, but Cockshutt made much of his opportunities. The general tenor of the speeches favorable to the resolution was similar; with an occasional alarm that the free trade policy of the empire must be modified if new life was then to be injected into reciprocal trade relations between the Mother Country and her colonies. Thus the finish came as a splendid tribute to the conciliatory spirit of the delegates.

Brassey Presents Strathcona.

At the conclusion of the debate, amid intense excitement, Lord Brassey said: "In the interests of the wise solution of the great question we have been debating, and for the credit of this congress and for the true expression of our mutual sentiments and regard personally towards one another, it is extremely desirable that our proceedings should terminate with a resolution which should be passed nemine contradicente. You have heard Mr. Cockshutt and the representatives who, like himself, represent a large body of opinion. You have also heard Sir William Holland, and he represents a body of opinion which, as you know, is but imperfectly represented in this hall. Now, gentlemen, this the situation, and I think we shall all agree to this, that if one man should come amongst us, who can by his wisdom and his influence bring us to a common conclusion, that he is a man to whom we shall all be greatly indebted. That man is present here—Lord Strathcona." (Applause.)

After the ovation Lord Strathcona answered: "Lord Brassey and gentlemen, delegates of this congress, as you all know, I have taken no part in the discussions that have been had within the last four days, having confined myself to a few introductory remarks as honorary president of the congress, in the forenoon of Monday last, when we first met here. And I certainly would not intervene at this time were it not that I knew I could count on your great indulgence and consideration, and that I knew that each and all, whether coming from the Mother Country or from the colonies over the seas, or from this colony and this nation of Canada, I knew that you had all the one object in view, that is of doing what in your opinion was for the best interest of the whole empire. We do not look to one locality or another, but we must judge of what is required under the different circumstances of the different portions of the empire for their welfare and then consider how this can be made to subserve all the interests of the empire.

Sir William Sincere.

"I have no doubt, I feel well assured, that Sir Wm. Holland and his friends, who are spoken of as being of the Manchester school, are quite as sincere and quite as determined, so far as lies with them, to advance everything that is for the advantage of the empire as we Canadians are—(applause)—and when there is earnestness and determination to make the best of the position on both sides we cannot fail to come to a satisfactory conclusion. That it will be so on this occasion I feel very well assured. This congress is a most important one. It comes at a most auspious time and under most favorable circumstances. Our King, His Majesty, as one determined to do his utmost in the interests of peace, went on a mission to several of the European nations, beginning with the good old friend of England, Portugal, and closing with our neighbors, the French, with whom we ought surely in common interests to have sympathy and endeavor to be allied as closely in commerce as possible. (Applause.)

"And yet further determined to make the best part he possibly could in the interest of our dearly beloved motherland and all the outlying branches, the sisters and brothers and all having connection with it, he went to our neighbors across the channel, I am speaking now as one who has been resident in Great Britain for some time back, our friends and fellow subjects, the Irish. (Applause.) You know what reception he got there. It would be impossible that any monarch, president or anyone representing a great nation and a great empire could have been received with more cordiality or with that feeling that came from the bottom of the heart, that they were proud of the King and proud to be allied with such a government and such an empire. (Applause.) This effect will be not momentary, but it will have a lasting influence on the course of affairs in the empire. (Hear, hear.) But I now come back to this congress.

Congress Will Live.

"On rising I had not intended to say as much as I have now said, but merely to make a suggestion. This congress will live in the memory of commercial men as one of the most important, perhaps the most important, of those great congresses that have been held as commercial parliaments in the United Kingdom, and now follow a new departure in this Dominion of Canada. I think it is a most happy thing indeed that we do meet here on this occasion. (Hear, hear.) We have been able to hear the expressions of Canadian opinion from Mr. Cockshutt, and we give him credit for desiring to speak with every regard for the opinions of all others who might not take exactly the same views or be on all fours with his opinion. (Applause.) We in Canada are apt to express ourselves somewhat forcibly, because we are very earnest, but we know our friends on the other side are also not less earnest, and we have, as I have said already, but one object in view. Were it not so I would have hesitated to be here addressing you on the present occasion. It is that of endeavoring to find out a modus vivendi, of having what each and all not only consent to, but cordially and heartily approve of. I think I cannot do better than to just put before you the resolution which I have in my hand, and which I have no doubt, I cannot otherwise than believe, will be accepted by all those who have spoken and those who have listened to the most eloquent addresses we have heard in this assemblage. And I venture to say that in no gathering of commercial men, in no gathering of politicians, if you will, in no assemblage of people coming together for one object, has there been more eloquence displayed than in this congress. I will now with your permission, Mr. President and gentlemen, move the compromise resolution."

Cockshutt and Holland.

Mr. Cockshutt declared its acceptance for the Canadians, and Sir William Holland for the opposition. He declared, when he heard the words of Lord Strathcona, and saw that there was an appeal to him, he felt that he could not afford to disregard the appeal from such a quarter coming under such circumstances. What Lord Strathcona now had submitted added to the original resolution, after the word "fiscal" the words "and industrial." He saw in that addition a proof on the part of the mover of the resolution that there was a desire to meet the views of those who were associated with the amendment, therefore he could accept the compromise and support it.

During the earlier stages of the debate, W. Cockshutt delivered a famous address. In the course of his remarks he said "he had met Sir William Holland on a former occasion. Sir William knew him to be a dyed-in-the-wool protectionist, an he knew Sir William to be a bred-in-the-bone free trader, and there was no unity probably between these two opposites. At the same time, he was here and was not afraid to meet every argument that free trade could hurl. He wished to draw the attention of the gentlemen of this Congress, and of Sir William himself, to the difference between the attitude of the Canadian and British delegates on this question, and to the attitude of some of those delegates that ranged themselves under his banner.

Canadians Were Free.

What is the position of the Canadian delegates to-day? he asked. We came down here, Sir. I was elected as the leader of the Canadians, and we had not arrived at a single decision when we came into this room. The whole thing was open. There were ten resolutions from Canadian chambers, and within two hours we had a resolution upon the table, written in type, that embodied the opinion of the Canadian boards from Vancouver to Halifax. (Applause.) True, we did not include our friend from Victoria, but I believe he

Continued on Page 2.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED.

Montreal, Aug. 20.—(Special.)—The following resolution re preferential trade was adopted by the Congress:

It is resolved, that in the opinion of this Congress the bonds of the British empire could be materially strengthened and the union of the various parts of His Majesty's dominions greatly consolidated by the adoption of a commercial policy based upon the principle of mutual benefit, whereby each component part of the empire would receive a substantial advantage in trade as the result of its national relationship, due consideration being given to the fiscal and industrial needs of component parts of the empire.

That this Congress urges upon His Majesty's government the appointment by them of a special commission composed of representatives of Great Britain and her colonies and India, to consider the possibility of thus increasing and strengthening the trade relations between the different parts of the empire, and the trading facilities within the empire, and with foreign countries.

EMPIRE'S FUTURE SOLVED BY COLONIES' AUTOMONY

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Prescription Given to Delegates at Montreal Banquet.

Montreal, Aug. 20.—(Special.)—To-night one of the most representative gatherings ever assembled around a Canadian banquet board is being participated in by the delegates at the Windsor. Five hundred covers were laid. Lord Strathcona, Lord Brassey and many other ledaing men addressed the guests. Many prominent men from different parts of Canada were present. The dining room was especially decorated for the occasion with the special colors of the different sections of the empire, the whole presenting as gorgeous a scene as ever provoked the patriotic pride of a citizen of the empire.

A. J. Hodgson, president of the Board of Trade, presided. On his right was Lord Minto, Lord Brassey and Sir Wilfrid Laurier. On his left, Lord Strathcona, R. L. Borden and Sir William Holland. Lord Minto responded to the toast of the Governor-General, making a strictly Imperial defence speech. The toast, "Our Guests," was replied to by Lord Brassey; that of the "Empire" by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and others; the "Parliament of Canada" by R. L. Borden and others.

Lord Minto Responds.

His Excellency, Lord Minto, on rising to respond, was received with enthusiastic cheers. His Lordship said: "Mr. Chairman, my lords and gentlemen, the cordiality with which you have received the toast of my health to-night, I assure you, I very deeply appreciate. I feel proud indeed at being present at this great gathering to-night as the Governor-General of Canada, the representative of His Most Gracious Majesty King Edward the Seventh. I feel, too, that the occasion is no ordinary one, the first assembly of the Chambers of Commerce of the empire held outside of the United Kingdom. I hope, gentlemen, that I may be allowed on behalf of this great Dominion, to welcome you to Montreal, its business centre, a city full of the history of mediaeval commerce; the key 250 years ago, as it is now, to the upper waters of the St. Lawrence and the Ottawa, the advance post of the kings of France for the propagation of Christianity and the fur trade, now the commercial capital of Canada, eager to welcome and to honor the commercial representatives of a worldwide empire. (Cheers.)

Canada is Booming.

"You have come to us, gentlemen, in prosperous times. Canada is 'booming.' Perhaps to many of you, or at any rate, to some of you, this may be your first visit to British North America, and even tho you may have followed the story of this land of promise, I doubt if it can have been possible to completely realize from across the seas the steadily growing strength of the Dominion since confederation, or the leaps and bounds of the prosperity of the last few years. But it has been my lot to have seen somewhat more of Canada than my predecessors. As an eye-witness, I can tell you something of her marvelous growth. It is almost exactly twenty years ago since I set foot at Quebec on Lord Lansdowne's staff, in advance of many revolutionizing influences, before the days of bicycles, electric cars, or automobiles, when in the brilliant sunshine of the winter months the streets were gayer than now, with picturesque sleighs, when blanket coats and moccasins still held their own even in the capital, when the old Red River cart was still to be seen in the west, and a solitary buffalo might still be heard on the plains. I had crossed the Rocky Mountains before the completion of the railway, and before the destruction of those magnificent forests, I had camped along the "foothills" and ridden many hundred miles over the prairies. I had seen the last of the painted warriors on the war path, and had heard with my comrades of 1885 the last Indian war whoop.

Great Change.

But after my few years of absence, I came back to a new word. (Cheers.) A great railway had united the east to the west. I found myself riding thru the Rocky Mountains on a cow-catcher, or being prosaically conveyed over the foothills in a private car, till in sheer desperation I called for a horse and insisted on following my old friend, the trail, even tho it might parallel a government track. Canada was changed, civilization had made great strides, much of the charm and romance of a wild life were gone, but still the prairies were the same as I remembered them, and the disused trails were still there, and, notwithstanding the great railway and all the advantages it gave, the development of the Northwest seemed to have hung fire for a time; it scarcely filled up as rapidly as those who knew it expected it would. Certainly there was the opening up of the mining district of the Kootenay, and later still the rush to the Yukon, but the wheat-growing area of the Northwest, tho steadily growing in importance, seemed scarcely to have secured the recognition it deserved, till three years ago, or, may I say, at the outside, four summers ago, the scales seemed suddenly to have fallen from men's eyes, the exuberant harvest of Manitoba and the Territories had won their reputation, the great "trek" from the Dakotas and the Western States began, the emigration offices of the Motherland were filled to overflowing, transportation and organization almost failed to meet the flood of emigration here, and it became more and more evident that under present conditions they would be quite incapable of handling the out-going product of this new land.

Future Granary of World.

"Gentlemen, this great development means something more than the mere recognition of Canada as the possessor of the greatest future granary of the word. (Hear, hear.) It is the introduction of a new factor into the history of the Dominion. It means the increasing political representation of the great agricultural interests of the west; it means a magnitude of agricultural production, which is already influencing the economical considerations of the empire. In that sense, I feel sure it has not escaped the attention of the Congress.

"But the advance is not only in the Northwest. Agricultural wealth, mineral wealth, unlimited water power, the wealth of the forest, the wealth of the rivers, and inland seas, is all surging to the front, pointing to a glorious future, but a future which must bring with it new and great responsibilities for the Dominion, and possibilities of momentous importance, not only to the Dominion but to the Motherland from which she sprang. (Hear, hear.)

Opportune Time.

Your congress, Lord Brassey, has assembled at a critical period in the history of the empire. No more suitable moment could have ben selected and, in my opinion, no more fitting

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Battle For America's Cup First Race Declared Off

Shamrock III. and Reliance Failed to Finish Inside Time Limit in Light Airs and Rough Sea, the Big Yachts Being Becalmed.

New York, Aug. 20.—One of the biggest crowds of sightseers and yachtsmen that ever sailed down Sandy Hook to witness an attempt of the British cup hunter to wrest from America the yachting supremacy of the world returned to New York to-night disappointed, because the sea had refused a field of combat to the racers, some jubilant in the conviction that Sir Thomas Lipton's latest challenger, like the two Shamrocks which had preceded her, was doomed to return to England empty-handed, while others were of the other opinion.

The race to-day was not absolutely conclusive, but in a 15-mile beat to windward the cup defender Reliance showed her heels to Shamrock III. in commanding style, and in weather conditions which were supposed to be to the particular liking of the challenger. Fife's latest creation has been heralded as a veritable wizard in light breezes, in windward work, in good sea, while the Reliance, in her trials, had showed to best advantage in a whole-sail wind. Yet, to-day, with a breeze varying from 1 to 12 knots, and against a long ground swell, the defender outfooted and outpointed the Fife boat. It is estimated that the Shamrock was more than a mile astern, or beaten about 16 minutes in the existing strength of the wind, when the Reliance rounded the outer mark. Soon after the race was called off, because it was seen that it could not be finished within the time limit.

As a result of the trial, some Yankee experts believe, blow high or low, that the Reliance will win this, the thirteenth series for the America's Cup.

The day was discouraging for those who went down to the ocean race course off Sandy Hook. A mist lay over the city and bay in the morning, and when the big fleet of excursion boats reached the starting line, black, threatening clouds were gathering over the Jersey highlands. The breeze was not over six knots.

The spectators aboard the excursion fleet examined the yachts with the greatest interest, marvelling at the clouds of canvas they carried above their full bodies, and contrasting the loftier spars and broader sail plan of the beamy, bluff-shouldered Reliance with the graceful curves, deeper-bodied and smaller-canvased challenger.

Barr Outgeneralled at Start.

At the very start of the race, Charlie Barr, the Yankee skipper, was cleverly outgeneralled by Captain Wringe, sending the Reliance over the line 33 seconds behind the challenger, but in the windward berth. In the first 20 minutes of sailing, the defender showed her windward qualities, drawing up on even terms with the challenger, besides being about 200 yards to windward. Then the storm broke, blotting out the racers and making the excursion fleet look like a line of phantom ships. For 30 minutes the rain came down in torrents. Thousands of people were drenched. While the storm lasted the wind increased to 12 knots, and those on board the press boats, who caught occasional glimpses of the yachts as they smashed into the seas, saw that the Reliance, with great geysers gushing from her bow was footing faster and pointing higher, heeling less to the puffs, than her more tender adversary. When the storm had passed, the excursionists came out on deck, to find the defender firmly established on the weather bow of Shamrock III.

She was never afterwards headed. The work of the patrol fleet was perfect. Under the rules, the first race, 15 miles to leeward or windward and return, is now postponed until Saturday.

The Reliance reached the starting line at 10 o'clock a.m., and dropped her tow line. Shamrock III. arrived ten minutes later. No sooner had she filled away than the Reliance bore down upon her from a windward position and hauled on the wind alongside of her in a position to blanket the challenger, but Captain Wringe promptly bore away, refusing the brush. The regatta's tug established the outer mark at 10.30 a.m., and signalled that the race would be 15 miles to windward and return, the first leg south-southwest from Sandy Hook lightship. The wind was then blowing about five knots and a moderate sea was running, with long ground swells.

The conditions were unfavorable to the Reliance, as Shamrock III. was expected to have an advantage in the light wind and rough water, and she had them both in the extreme.

Shamrock III. Across Line First.

When the committee tug fired the preparatory signal at 10.45, the two racers were crossing the line for a light brush out to the windward of it, but, as the warning signal was fired, at 10.55, they whirled about and ran back toward the line. Shamrock III. whirled on her heel just to leeward of the line and crossed it. The Reliance promptly followed. The Shamrock III. led the American boat across by about 50 yards, but the Reliance held the windward position. The official starting time was:

Shamrock III.	11.01.14
Reliance	11.01.47

Both boats sailed seaward for an hour and twenty minutes. The wind dropped to about four knots soon after the start.

Within 25 minutes after starting, the Reliance had overhauled Shamrock III., was abeam of her and 200 yards to windward.

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AGAINST FREE PASSES.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell Scents Danger in the Railway Bill.

Ottawa, Aug. 20.—(Special.)—Some fear has been expressed that the Senate would do violence to some of the amendments which insistent advocates of the people's rights forced into the railway bill. The first ominous rumble of alarm was heard in the upper House to-day, when Sir Mackenzie Bowell threw out a threat against a most important amendment. Sir Mackenzie said that there was on the bill one clause which provided for the issuing of passes to members of parliament. It was a most objectionable clause and if any action or motion of his could remove it, it would be removed.

Hon. R. W. Scott stated that he had no desire to take advantage of the railway companies who would be able to get all the desired information before them.

BRITISHERS KILLED 700.

How the Sultan of Sokota Was Defeated With Great Loss.

London, Aug. 20.—Despatches received at the Colonial Office to-day from Singura, Northern Nigeria, dated Aug. 17, give details of the destruction of the town of Burmi by a British force of thirty whites and five hundred natives, rank and file. The enemy's loss was 700 killed, including the former Sultan of Sokoto and a majority of the chiefs. The British loss was 11 men killed, including one officer, and 62 men wounded. The enemy made a desperate house-to-house resistance.

PICKED UP UNCONSCIOUS.

Russell Barnash, an employe of Park, Blackwell & Co., is lying at the Emergency Hospital in a serious condition, suffering from concussion of the brain. He was picked up at the foot of the elevator shaft in the Park Blackwell works a little before 12 o'clock last night. It is supposed that while working near the elevator shaft on the second floor he slipped and fell head first, striking the cement flooring. The injured man is a Russian Jew, and little hopes are held out for his recovery.

STILL THERE ARE TRAMPS.

Windsor, Aug. 20.—Magistrate Bartlet was this morning confronted by about as disreputable a collection of tramps as have ever appeared in Windsor. John O'Connors and Daniel Myers were given four months each, while John McHugh, George Moore and Thomas Dean were sentenced to five months. They will all be sent to the Central Prison, Toronto.

Tents for rent during Exhibition. The D. Pike Co., Limited, 123 King St. E.

TO-DAY IN TORONTO.

Grand Opera House, Haverley's Minstrels, 8 p.m.
Hanlan's Point, vaudeville show, 3 and 8 p.m.
Munro Park, vaudeville show, 3 and 8 p.m.
Balmy Beach Street Fair, 7.30 p.m.
Island Aquatic at home and dance, club house, Centre Island.

Metal Ceilings, Skylights and Roofing. A. B Ormsby & Co., cor. Queen and George St. Telephone d7

SUICIDE BY DROWNING.

Halifax, N.S., Aug. 20.Mrs. Philip Popham, aged 42, committed suicide by drowning in the harbor this afternoon. She was the wife of the messenger of the Bank of British North America, and leaves a husband and two children. Her mind was deranged.

Nothing but the finest goods at Thomas

THIRTEEN MEN BORE COFFIN.

Man Weighing 560 Pounds Was Buried With a Derrick.

Bristol, Pa., Aug. 20.—Wilson Lippincott, the largest man in Pennsylvania, was buried to-day. His body was taken out of the window by a derrick and lowered in the grave by a derrick. It took thirteen men to handle the casket, which was four feet wide by seven feet and a half long.

When Lippincott died he weighed over 560 pounds. He was known by every one in his native town and over 3000 people passed thru the chapel cemetery to view his body.

In young days he was one of the noted jig dancers of the day. In the year 1880, when he weighed 450 pounds, he won a champion dance.

NEGRO FROM CAMEROONS.

Arrested at Hamburg for Not Paying Hotel Bill.

Berlin, Aug. 20.—Mpundo Akwa, a negro from Cameroons, calling himself a prince, who has been associated with high officials in society at Kiel and Hamburg, was arrested to-day at Hamburg for not paying a $1750 hotel bill. The prince speaks English and German admirably and wrote letters in the Cameroon language for the instruction of the Oriental Seminary for Languages at Berlin. He obtained extensive credit at Hamburg by saying he was waiting for an audience with the Emperor.

WIFE SAW HUSBAND DROWN.

Halifax, N.S., Aug. 20.—John McInnis, aged 30, was blown from the deck of a sloop in Summerside Harbor this afternoon and drowned before assistance reached him. He was unable to swim, and his wife, who was in the boat, was a witness of the sad affair.

COL. OTTER WILL GO.

Colonel Otter has received official notice of an invitation to attend the fall military manoeuvres in England. He will sail on Monday or Tuesday of next week.

BE STRENUOUS AND—

Be strenuous, and let who will be clever,
Strike crashing blows, not shun them all day long;
And so make life, death, and the vast forever—
One Chinese Gong!!!

Did you ever try the top barrel

Names Dr. Chisholm.

The Blyth Standard has reliable information that Dr. T. Chisholm of Wingham will be the Conservative candidate in East Huron at the next election. Dr. Chisholm is a strong man in Wingham and adjoining townships.

Try the decanter at Thomas', three for a quarter

MARRIAGES.

CATES—McDONALD—At the residence of the bride's mother, 156 Bleecker-street, on Saturday, Aug. 15, 1903, by the Rev. Sherlock Faircloth, Wm. A. Cates, to Olive Beatrice McDonald, both of Toronto.

MELVILLE—RIXON—On the 19th inst., by the Rev. W. H. Porter, M.A., of Walmer-road Baptist Church, George M. Melville to Beatrice Rixon, both of Toronto.

Lord Salisbury is Dying Once Thought to Be Dead

Bulletin Issued at 10 o'Clock Last Night Held Out No Hope For His Recovery—Royalty Acquainted With His Critical Condition.

London, Aug. 20.—A bulletin issued at 10 o'clock to-night says Lord Salisbury's condition was critical, and there was little hope of his recovery.

The end may be expected at any moment. Once in the course of the evening it was thought that his Lordship had breathed his last, but he made a surprising rally, and at midnight it was announced that his condition had not changed since 10 o'clock.

Telegrams have been despatched to the King, the Queen and the Prince of Wales, acquainting them with the critical condition of the former premier.

It is not proposed to issue any further bulletin until the morning.

LIBERALS HAMMER BLAIR OSLER PROVES A SUBSIDY

Member for West Toronto Hands Out Most Effective Criticism of G.T.P. Clauses Yet Heard.

Ottawa, Aug. 20.—(Special.)—The word has been passed among Liberal members to lose no opportunity to assail Hon. A. G. Blair. Nearly every speaker on the government side of the House has paid his respects to the former Minister of Railways in decidedly uncomplimentary terms. Hance Logan of Cumberland carried on the work of belittling Mr. Blair to-day. The bitterness of his references to the man he followed with unswerving fidelity for seven years was quite marked, and was, in fact, the weak feature of an otherwise able speech.

Mr. Logan constantly commented on the opposition's conduct in applauding Mr. Blair, in view of their previous attitude towards him. He did not pause to reflect that there was something just as inconsistent in his own condemnation of a man whose actions he had never found fault with until cabinet dissensions left the Department of Railways without a head. The opposition in effect said to Mr. Blair, according to Mr. Logan's interpretation of their conduct: "Black as you are, come to our arms." This is the kind of talk that applies to the government's following these days. No one can pound Mr. Blair hard enough to entirely please them.

Strange to say, the man who is least concerned about the denunciation that is being visited on him is Mr. Blair himself. He has not been in the House since he made his speech on the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway scheme. He is spending some of the time with his family down at Murray Bay. Occasionally he makes a trip to Montreal. When he comes to Ottawa he rarely allows a day to pass without exercising himself on the golf links. Mr. Blair is an enigma to everyone. His plans appear to be known only to himself.

Truth Not Yet Told.

It is becoming more and more evident every day, tho, that the public has still something to learn of the circumstances under which he left the cabinet. The facts will come out sooner or later, and they will show that objection to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway scheme was not the sole cause of the estrangement between Mr. Blair and his colleagues.

Some good speeches were made today, but it was noticeable that the House showed a sluggish interest in the debate. Robert McPherson, the young Liberal member for Burrard, B.C., argued the necessity of greater railway facilities for his province with marked zeal. Jabel Robinson, in a rugged, straight-forward speech, advocated the principle of government ownership and operation.

Osler's Effective Criticism.

Perhaps the most effective criticism of specific clauses in the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway contract that has yet been heard came from E. B. Osler of Toronto.

Mr. Osler showed that the country's obligations in connection with the eastern section at the end of fifty years when the road would be taken over will amount to $580,000,000. He showed, too, the loss which will be inflicted on the manufactures of Canada by reason of the clause that exempts from customs duties materials used in the construction of the railway. Mr. Osler declared that the government had practically no security from the company for the operation of the eastern section, and he did not believe that the company had any intention of operating it. One of the shining virtues claimed for the contract is that no subsidy is given to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company.

There is a Subsidy.

The member for West Toronto showed clearly that there is a subsidy, and a very heavy one. By reason of the government guarantee of bonds, the company can obtain money cheaper by

Continued on Page 5.

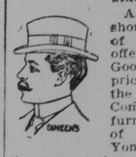
FOR A FARMER'S TRUST.

Chicago, Aug. 20.—Plans for combining farmers, fruit growers, dairymen and all other producers of natural food products into a national organization for the purpose of controlling the distribution of products were considered at a conference held at the Grand Pacific Hotel here this afternoon. It was decided to hold a farmers' convention in Chicago on Sept. 8 to consider detailed plans of organization.

CANADIAN PEOPLE RUN DOWN.

Buffalo, Aug. 20.—The steamer Darius Cole of the Crystal Beach line ran down a yacht near the Crystal Beach dock to-night. Leonard Schooley of Ridgeway, Ont., one of the crew of the yacht, was drowned. Another young man and two girls were rescued by the crew of the Darius Cole. Their names are William Hunt, Tilly Reidman and Emma Ellis. Both of the girls were badly injured and were brought to an hospital.

Visitors, What You Save is Considerable.



A visitor to Toronto should take advantage of the rare opportunity offered to purchase furs. Good furs at a lower price than elsewhere in the world. The Dineen Company, the largest furrier in Canada, corner of Temperance and Yonge-streets, has all the new designs now on hand, and the pew furs for coming fall trade also. To neglect walking through the showrooms is to miss one of the attractions of Toronto.

FINE AND WARM.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Victoria, 54—68; Calgary, 44—70; Qu'Appelle, 60—82; Winnipeg, 52—80; Parry Sound, 50—70; Toronto, 56—77; Ottawa, 60—74; Montreal, 62—66; Quebec, 52—68; Halifax, 60—68.

Probabilities.

Lower Lakes and Georgian Bay—Fine and warm. Saturday—Fresh to strong southerly to westerly winds; decidedly warm, with some local thunderstorms.

Don't miss Cool Beergess' Minstrels at Balmy Beach Street Fair Friday and Saturday evenings and Saturday afternoon. August 21st and 22nd.

STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

Aug. 20.	At.	From.
Germanic	Queenstown	New York
City Bombay	Halifax	Liverpool
Damara	Halifax	Liverpool
Lake Erie	Father Point	Liverpool
Norge	New York	Copenhagen
Savonia	Boston	Liverpool
Graf Waldersee	Hamburg	New York
Ivernia	Liverpool	Boston
Pomeranian	Liverpool	Montreal
Monteagle	Liverpool	Montreal

EDWARDS & COMPANY, Chartered Accountants, 26 Wellington St. East. Geo. Edwards, F.C.A., A. H. Edwards W. P. Morgan, Phone Main 1163.