

ORGANIZATION MEETING OF CITY LEAGUE TUESDAY

All Teams Desirous of Entering
Invited to Attend.

Collegiate Institute Footballists Re-
organize—Ward Got Decision.

BASEBALL.

WILL MEET TUESDAY.
Tuesday evening next will see the organization of the City League, when a meeting will be held at the Tecumseh House. It is expected that it will consist of six teams, and it is known that the last year's teams will be in the league. All clubs desirous of entering are invited to send representatives. The meeting will start at 8:30 p.m.

ANNOUNCED THE GROUNDS.

New York, N. Y., March 13.—President Ban Johnson, of the American League, announced the grounds of the New York team of the American League have been selected and leased. They will be between One Hundred and Sixty-fifth and One Hundred and Sixty-eighth streets, near the Hudson River, and on the west side of the Hudson River. The president of the New York American League team, Mr. Johnson, announced, will be Joseph Gordon, a builder and wood dealer, a member of Tammany Hall, and of New York Athletic Club, Democratic and Fielden Clubs. Associated with him will be John B. Day, once president of the New York National League. According to a statement given out by Ban Johnson, the grounds are the largest in the country. On the east side they are 797 feet long, and on the west side the length is 778 feet. On the north they are 638 feet wide, while on the south they are 546 feet wide. Until the subway is completed, the next year patrons will be compelled to use the surface roads, which pass within a block of the grounds. Contractors will begin work tomorrow preparing the grounds, and work on the stands will follow within a few days. There will be seating capacity for 18,000 spectators. The property belongs to the New York Institute for the Blind, and has been leased by the American League club for ten years. Mr. Johnson's statement says: "By force of circumstances we were compelled to place the cart before the horse. That is to say, we were forced to sign all the players for the New York Club before we got ground or backing. In order to do this the American League voted to foot all the bills until satisfactory partners should be secured in New York, and as the money was quickly forthcoming little time was lost in securing the necessary players. It took a great deal of money to land this team, which I have every reason to believe will rank high among the leaders in the American League race." According to Mr. Johnson the negotiations for the grounds have been in progress since the latter part of September.

BALTIMORE CLUB ORGANIZED.

Baltimore, Md., March 13.—The organization of the Baltimore Baseball Club Company was completed today by the election of officers for one year. The capital stock of \$20,000 was paid. Baltimore will be represented next year by an Eastern League team, the franchise of the Montreal Club having been purchased some weeks ago.

FOOTBALL.

COLLEGIATE TEAMS REORGANIZED.

The first game of football to take place this season will come off on Monday afternoon, when the two leading teams of last year's Collegiate Institute football league will meet in the championship of 1902. Yesterday at noon an organization meeting was held when the following officers were elected for another term: President, P. W. C. McCutcheon; vice-president, E. Cameron; secretary-treasurer, R. Falls. Senior and junior groups were arranged for the season as follows: Group I—IV, III, D, IV, E, and III, B, Group 2.

THE RING.

WARD DOWNED FAGAN.
Detroit, Mich., March 13.—Mike Ward, the lightweight champion of Canada, was given the decision over Henry Fagan, of Chicago, at the end of the tenth round at the Light Guards.

RETIRE LIFE FOR CRESCUS.

George Ketcham and his world's champion trotter Crescus (2:02 1/2), have arrived at Toledo from their trip to Canada. Crescus is now in his own comfortable stall at the Ketcham farm. Mr. Ketcham says that the champion has earned a rest and was about done with track work for ever. He may drive the horse in some exhibitions, but said that the only place in this country he had not been was the Northwest, and that was too long a trip to take for the money. Hereafter Crescus will be in the stall at the Ketcham farm, and his season is sure to be a busy one. The bookings right now include 40 of the best harness races in the country, and it would be a strange thing if the line did not develop some wonders. Four highly-bred trotting mares arrived in Toledo with Crescus. They are the property of A. McLaren, of Ottawa, and were sent to the States to be bred to Crescus. While at Ottawa, Mr. Ketcham was presented with a handsome silver cup by the citizens.

WILL CLOSE NEXT SATURDAY.

The Crescent City Jockey Club will bring its race meeting of 93 days at New Orleans to a close next Saturday, with the running of the seventh Crescent City Derby, the first important 3-year-old stake of the year in Western Jockey Club territory. Although the estimated value of the stake is close to \$60,000, there is nothing in the list of eligibles that shapes up like a real Derby animal. There will be another week's racing by the New Louisiana Jockey Club, and the New Orleans season will close March 21.

LACROSSE.

WANT TO PROFESSIONALIZE LA-CROSSE.

Montreal, March 13.—A movement is on foot to professionalize lacrosse in Canada, and it is understood that Mr. M. J. Foran, of the capital lacrosse club, on behalf of his club, will move at the next meeting of the Senior Lacrosse Union that the union adopt the principle of allowing professionals to play with amateurs. It is also likely that an effort will be made to have a special meeting called of the Senior Lacrosse Union considerably in advance of the date usually set for the regular annual meeting. The reason why this meeting will be called early is that an attempt will be made if the Senior Lacrosse Union sanctions the proposition to have the Canadian Amateur Athletic Union sanction the matter also, and sanction it in time to have it put in practice for the next lacrosse season. The idea is to have sports managed on a semi-professional basis, that is, that a club shall proclaim to the public that it is paying

certain of its players, and shall send the names of these players to the Canadian Amateur Athletic Union; that purely amateur players shall be permitted to compete against these out-of-pocket professionals without losing their standing; that clubs paying their players and not reporting that fact to the C. A. A. U. shall be properly penalized.

Prominent London Athletes.

Another Defeat for Tokel.

Philadelphia, Pa., March 13.—Andrew Tokel, of England, fought six fast rounds at the Ariel A. C. tonight with Danny Dougherty, of this city. Both men showed up well in the first five rounds. In the sixth round, however, Dougherty was better able to stand the hot pace and had a shade the better of the wind-up.

ATTIL WON.

San Francisco, March 13.—Abel Attil was given the decision over Eddie Toy at the end of the 20th round here last night.

WANTS TO FIGHT FITZ.

New York, March 13.—Word has been received in this city from Tommy Ryan of New York, who is willing to fight Bob Fitzsimmons for the middle-weight championship, but stipulating that the weight must be 154 pounds.

FOUGHT SIX ROUNDS.

Boston, Mass., March 13.—Patsy McKenna, a 100-pound champion, of New England, was defeated on points by Kid Murphy, champion of New York, at the same weight in six rounds before the Essex A. C. last night. Danny Duane, of New York, and Kid Griffin, of Philadelphia, went to a draw under prearrangement, at the tenth round, both men being on their feet. Duane had the better of the bout on points.

Winners of Western Tankard.



MR. JOSEPH KEENAN.

Keenan (our own Joe-Jo) leaves in the morning for his summer's labors, those in connection with the Shreveport, La., baseball team, of the Southern League, where he has signed to play third base. Too much cannot be said regarding the ability and popularity of this clever player, as Joe-Jo always has had a knack of keeping the routers in the best of good spirits with his clever sayings on the field. About the league in 1901, Joe-Jo was then a member of the Interstate League. He was chosen captain and played there until the town was forced out of the league in 1901. Joe then went to Alliance, Ohio, in the capacity of manager, captain and third baseman. Nineteen hundred and two saw Joe at Saginaw, this team being a member of the Interstate League. Joe was also captain of this team, but when the salaries began to fall short Joe refused to play, and was secured by Manager Dickson of the Grand Rapids, to play third and captain their team. Joe decided to spend his winter months in London, and is employed at the Wortman & Ward shops, where he is well liked by all his fellow-workmen. Joe is 29 years of age, stands 5 feet 4 1/2 inches and weighs 150 pounds.

THE TURF.

THE LOUISIANA MEET.

New Orleans, La., March 13.—Weather clear, track heavy.
First race, 1 mile—War Cry, 106 (Phillips), 1 to 1; Safeguard, 106 (Gannon), 8 to 1; 2. Anti-Trust, 106 (Munro), 20 to 1; 3. Time, 1:54.
Second race, 2-year-olds, 4 furlongs—Becky Rice, 106 (Odum), 9 to 2; 1. Bird Pond, 106 (McDonnell), 8 to 1; 2. Eborate, 106 (McDonnell), 9 to 2; 3. Time, 2:05.
Third race, 5/8 furlongs—Josette, 106 (Schilling), 3 to 1; 1. Miriam W., 98 (Haskell), 2 to 1; 2. Musical Slipper, 97 (Gannon), 6 to 1; 3. Time, 1:14.
Fourth race, 7 furlongs—Pansor, 104 (Gannon), 10 to 1; 1. Holobulu, 107 (T. Walsh), even; 2. Maltster, 106 (Phillips), 19 to 1; 3. Time, 1:37.
Fifth race, 1 1/2 miles—Luton, 111 (Gannon), 18 to 1; 1. Irving Mayer, 111 (Gannon), 10 to 1; 2. Time, 3:05.
Sixth race, 6 furlongs—Velasquez, 107 (Gannon), 2 to 1; 1. Bunsen, 107 (McDonnell), 2 to 1; 2. Kiss Quick, 107 (T. Walsh), 6 to 1; 3. Time, 1:25.
THE PRISCO MEET.
Oakland, Cal., March 13.—Today's results were:
First race, Futurity course, selling—Pupils, 15 to 1; 1. Imp. Mildred, 3/4 to 1; 2. Emma, 40 to 1; 3. Time, 1:35.
Second race, 3/4 furlongs, purse, maidens—H. L. Frank, 2 to 1; 1. Tannhäuser, 6 to 1; 2. Time, 1:20.
Third race, 7 furlongs, selling—El Filoteo, 6 to 1; 1. Choteau, 3 to 1; 2. Arthur Ray, 10 to 1; 3. Time, 1:30.
Fourth race, 6 furlongs, handicap—Deutschland, 2 1/2 to 1; 1. Nigrette, 4 to 1; 2. Beatrice, 2 to 1; 3. Time, 1:35.
Fifth race, 13-15 miles, selling—Bonnie Lissak, 5 to 1; 1. Philbuster, 12 to 1; 2. Time, 2:05.
Sixth race, 11-15 miles, selling—Teriana, 15 to 1; 1. Larry Witt, 3 to 1; 2. Tulare, 10 to 1; 3. Time, 1:30.

AT HIS OLD SPEED

Durham Brown Nailed Barrels After Dodd's Rheumatism.

Vernon, Ont., March 9.—These are the days when Lame Back and Rheumatism are almost epidemic, and when the story of Durham Brown of this place is the best news that can be carried to the afflicted.
"I was troubled with Lame Back," says Mr. Brown, "and had Rheumatism in my right leg and hip so that I suffered agonizing pains while at work. I worked at cheese box making. After taking one box of Dodd's Kidney Pills I found an improvement, and by the time I had finished six boxes my Lame Back and Rheumatism were gone and I was working at my old speed, driving 500 one and one-quarter inch nails in 18 minutes.
"Dodd's Kidney Pills are all and more than is claimed for them."

STATE ARBITRATION

Gompers Says It Will Make Outlaws of Law-Abiding Citizens.

Washington, March 14.—President Samuel Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, appeared before the Senate committee on Judiciary today to oppose Senator Lewis' bill providing for so-called compulsory arbitration of labor difficulties between "public service corporations and their employees. Mr. Gompers said:
"If you enact this principle into the legislation of this state, and make labor compulsory, even while waiting for the decision of a tribunal, or in accordance with the award of a tribunal, you will simply make outlaws of peaceful and law-abiding citizens. If you outlaw strikes you will simply give place to the harsher measures. You cannot legislate out of existence the right of men to combine and to quit work, if need be, for the betterment of their condition."

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

Give prompt and effective relief in all throat troubles. Mr. Amos R. Peachy, Hungerford, Berkshire, England, writes: "Change of climate (from South Africa) nearly cost me my life, as I contracted the greatest prostration from Ulcerated Throat and Bronchial Inflammation. My friends are astonished at the remarkable change in my health from the time I commenced using Brown's Bronchial Troches."
The barber should have no difficulty in scraping an acquaintance.

DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS IN DOMINION PARLIAMENT

Was One of the Shortest on Record and Produced Nothing Unusual in the Way of Speeches.

PREMIER LAURIE'S REPLY TO MR. BORDEN'S CRITICISM

He Defends Canada's Action in the Colonial Conference, Explains the Necessity of a Transportation Commission and Shows That Alaskan Treaty Is a Victory for Canada.



MR. JOSEPH KEENAN.

Ottawa, March 14.—The consideration of the speech from the throne was taken up in the House of Commons yesterday, after the new member for Terrebonne, Mr. Desjardins, had been introduced by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Fitzpatrick. The address in reply to the speech was moved by Col. Thompson, member for Haldimand and Monk, and seconded by Dr. Demers, member for St. John's and Ivesville. Mr. Thompson commenced by referring to the successful issue of the South African war, and hoped that country would follow Canada's example in successfully confederating two hostile races. He also referred to the coronation, the colonial conference, imperial defense and Alaskan boundary treaty, defending the Government's action in each instance. He then turned to the subject of the immigration it was securing, and concluded by eulogizing the prosperity of Canada, declaring that the policy of the Government was to make Canada a land of opportunity for all Canadians, but Canada for some Canadians, with special privileges for none and equal rights for all.

THE OPPOSITION LEADER.

Mr. R. L. Borden, the leader of the Opposition, commenced his speech by a very cordial and felicitous congratulation to the Premier on the improvement in the state of his health since his return from Europe. He also made a feeling allusion to the loss the house had sustained by the deaths during the recess of Messrs. McLeod (North Ontario, Christie (Argenteuil) and Maxwell (Burrard). He then proceeded to take up the paragraph of the speech from the throne dealing with the coronation conference. He wanted to know if the Government were prepared to speak from the throne last session before Canada, Australia and the other sister colonies had taken place, and if so, why there was no reference to the results of the conference. He claimed, had been barren of results for Canada. If there was one subject in which Canada was interested, it was in securing preferential markets in the mother country for her products. This had not been obtained. Three times the Government had voted resolutions in favor of the conference, but the Opposition advocating this policy. Sir Charles Tupper had been accused of talking "arrant humbug" because he had maintained the policy of the British Government imposing a duty on grain. Yet a few months afterwards such a duty was imposed, and the Government was going to the Imperial Conference asking for what they had previously denounced as "arrant humbug." Mr. Borden also protested against German discrimination against Canada, and said the Germans were using the British preference to get at Canadian markets. He asked the Government to remedy this.

MR. BORDEN ALSO WANTED TO KNOW

whether the Government had taken any steps to protest against Newfoundland being permitted to enter into a treaty with the United States whereby the interests of the Dominion were prejudicial to the advancement of the interests of the republic. He dealt somewhat at length with the coronation boundary treaty. He regretted the position in which this matter was at the present time. He referred to the efforts of the Opposition to secure the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was under consideration, to get the Alaskan boundary dispute settled advantageously to Canada as a quick pro quo, but Sir Wilfrid Laurier had then declared that Canada had no interest in the Nicaragua Canal. It was now known that, at that time, Lord Lansdowne was taking the Canadian Government in regard to the conditions on which the Clayton-Bulwer treaty should be abrogated as did the Canadian Opposition. He said the Canadian Government consented to Lord Lansdowne's receding from that position? If so, it deserves the condemnation of every loyal Canadian. But the boundary treaty had not been made without the consent of the Canadian Government. If so, why had they not insisted on its containing a provision to the effect that if the treaty of Washington, namely, that it should not become operative until ratified by the Canadian Parliament. He asked the Government to insist on this. He said the Government had not insisted on this. He said the Government had not insisted on this. He said the Government had not insisted on this.

THE PREMIER REPLIES.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier thanked Mr. Borden for his kind reference to himself, and reciprocated by some very complimentary references to the Opposition. He said that in regard to the Alaskan boundary treaty Sir Wilfrid declared that if the boundary question is not settled it may lead to very serious consequences. With one exception, he considered the treaty to be eminently fair. It is not a compromise, it is not an arbitration, it is simply the result of the facts in regard to the boundary. He considered this was a great victory. The United States had receded from the position it formerly took, that it would not consent to any arbitration that would deprive it of towns now under United States administration. There is not a particle of surrender in the treaty. The jurists to be appointed are required by the treaty to take an oath that they will decide conscientiously in accordance with the evidence. We should have a fair tribunal if the treaty is followed. The only basis to the treaty was that it assured no finally. But it will at least be a benefit to have the facts investigated and placed before the United States. He was of the same opinion as the leader of the Opposition that in appointing commissioners should not appoint partisans. They must be men of the highest honor in the British Empire. As for the United States commissioners, I seemed anomalous that Mr. Root, in the case, should sit as a judge on the court which was to pass upon the claims. Messrs. Turner and Lodge had given expression to language which implied doubt as to propriety of appointing them as members of this court. The Government had protested to the British Government. Only yesterday the correspondence was concluded. Perhaps before his making any further remarks on this matter it would be best to wait until he was in a position to face the correspondence on the table of the house, which would be in a few days. In regard to the trade with Canada, the correspondence which has been going on between the Government and the German authorities will be brought in a few days and will be referred to by the Minister of Finance in the budget debate. In connection with Newfoundland, the correspondence which has taken place will also be brought down shortly. Sir Wilfrid Laurier said he might say, however, that the Canadian Government had succeeded in obtaining from the British Government a pledge that there shall be no discrimination by Newfoundland against Canada. The same treatment must be accorded the Canadian Federation that is accorded to the American Republic. In regard to the admission of Newfoundland into the Confederation, why had not Sir Mackenzie Bowell taken advantage of the opportunity he had of bringing about the admission of Newfoundland. He admitted that the French shore question was partially responsible for Sir Mackenzie Bowell's failure, and he might say that until this question is settled that will always be a serious bar against the union of Canada and Newfoundland. In regard to the transportation question, there were two ideas involved in the paragraph of the speech from the throne regarding the transportation question. One was that the Government had asked for the rapid filling up of the Northwest makes it essential that there shall be further transportation facilities provided for the opening up of the country and the furnishing of outlets to the seaboard. The Government has not come to a decision yet as to the best means to be taken for the providing of these facilities. But they believed a new departure must be made. The question is an open one, and the Government wants to ascertain the views of the country. The other idea was this: We have spent large sums of money on the sea-board. Before we spend any more money we think it of the highest importance to have the opinion of the commission of the most experienced men of the country as to what the country shall spend, and how it shall be expended. The commission will be announced on Monday. Whether its report will be ready in time for action to be taken on it this session, Sir Wilfrid said, he did not know. In regard to the coronation conference, the Premier said he did not share Mr. Borden's opinion that it had been barren of results. True, it is that it has been barren of results from the point of view of those who desired England to return to the feudal policy of the eighteenth century. But it has settled the principle that the British Empire is composed of a galaxy of free nations. The Government went to the conference to receive suggestions. Nevertheless, Mr. Fielding introduced the resolution regarding preferential trade. The Postmaster-General introduced a resolution regarding the reduction of postage on newspapers, and also a resolution for the introduction of the metric system throughout the empire. In reference to Mr. Borden's criticism of the course of the Government in regard to securing a preference from the British Government, the reason the Government had changed is because times have changed. The Government is not changed, and the Canadian Government sought to take advantage of the change. In regard to the attitude of the Government in relation to imperial defense, there is a class, particularly among the official class, who wish to bring Canada in as a part of the British military organization. We could not see eye to eye with them. I know, said the Premier, there are people in Canada who think we should take a share in the British expenditure. But Great Britain has interests that are divergent from Canada's, and Canada has interests that are divergent from Britain's, and we are not on the same plane of development. We have a constitutional jealousy of our own rights of self-government. These facts made it impossible for us to accept the proposition which was made. We are prepared to spend money for Canada's defense. To spend money for military sacrifices outside of Canada is a position the people of Canada, the Premier said, he was least of all prepared to endorse. He replied to Mr. Borden's references as to lack of unanimity among the Liberals by referring to Conservative divisions in the past. The Conservatives had displayed the proverbial animosity between cats and dogs. The Liberals were not like sheep, which must all jump when one jumped.

MR. COCHRANE—No, you can fight like blazes.

THE PREMIER—Yes, we can fight like blazes, and we can settle our little differences. Our policy, said the Premier, is before the country, and it will live in history as the Fielding tariff. The Premier concluded by reference to the forthcoming redistribution bill, which, he observed, the leader of the Opposition had made no attempt to move. The evidence was in which to introduce such a bill, and

DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS IN DOMINION PARLIAMENT

Was One of the Shortest on Record and Produced Nothing Unusual in the Way of Speeches.

PREMIER LAURIE'S REPLY TO MR. BORDEN'S CRITICISM

He Defends Canada's Action in the Colonial Conference, Explains the Necessity of a Transportation Commission and Shows That Alaskan Treaty Is a Victory for Canada.

Ottawa, March 14.—The consideration of the speech from the throne was taken up in the House of Commons yesterday, after the new member for Terrebonne, Mr. Desjardins, had been introduced by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Fitzpatrick. The address in reply to the speech was moved by Col. Thompson, member for Haldimand and Monk, and seconded by Dr. Demers, member for St. John's and Ivesville. Mr. Thompson commenced by referring to the successful issue of the South African war, and hoped that country would follow Canada's example in successfully confederating two hostile races. He also referred to the coronation, the colonial conference, imperial defense and Alaskan boundary treaty, defending the Government's action in each instance. He then turned to the subject of the immigration it was securing, and concluded by eulogizing the prosperity of Canada, declaring that the policy of the Government was to make Canada a land of opportunity for all Canadians, but Canada for some Canadians, with special privileges for none and equal rights for all.

THE OPPOSITION LEADER.

Mr. R. L. Borden, the leader of the Opposition, commenced his speech by a very cordial and felicitous congratulation to the Premier on the improvement in the state of his health since his return from Europe. He also made a feeling allusion to the loss the house had sustained by the deaths during the recess of Messrs. McLeod (North Ontario, Christie (Argenteuil) and Maxwell (Burrard). He then proceeded to take up the paragraph of the speech from the throne dealing with the coronation conference. He wanted to know if the Government were prepared to speak from the throne last session before Canada, Australia and the other sister colonies had taken place, and if so, why there was no reference to the results of the conference. He claimed, had been barren of results for Canada. If there was one subject in which Canada was interested, it was in securing preferential markets in the mother country for her products. This had not been obtained. Three times the Government had voted resolutions in favor of the conference, but the Opposition advocating this policy. Sir Charles Tupper had been accused of talking "arrant humbug" because he had maintained the policy of the British Government imposing a duty on grain. Yet a few months afterwards such a duty was imposed, and the Government was going to the Imperial Conference asking for what they had previously denounced as "arrant humbug." Mr. Borden also protested against German discrimination against Canada, and said the Germans were using the British preference to get at Canadian markets. He asked the Government to remedy this.

MR. BORDEN ALSO WANTED TO KNOW

whether the Government had taken any steps to protest against Newfoundland being permitted to enter into a treaty with the United States whereby the interests of the Dominion were prejudicial to the advancement of the interests of the republic. He dealt somewhat at length with the coronation boundary treaty. He regretted the position in which this matter was at the present time. He referred to the efforts of the Opposition to secure the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was under consideration, to get the Alaskan boundary dispute settled advantageously to Canada as a quick pro quo, but Sir Wilfrid Laurier had then declared that Canada had no interest in the Nicaragua Canal. It was now known that, at that time, Lord Lansdowne was taking the Canadian Government in regard to the conditions on which the Clayton-Bulwer treaty should be abrogated as did the Canadian Opposition. He said the Canadian Government consented to Lord Lansdowne's receding from that position? If so, it deserves the condemnation of every loyal Canadian. But the boundary treaty had not been made without the consent of the Canadian Government. If so, why had they not insisted on its containing a provision to the effect that if the treaty of Washington, namely, that it should not become operative until ratified by the Canadian Parliament. He asked the Government to insist on this. He said the Government had not insisted on this. He said the Government had not insisted on this. He said the Government had not insisted on this.

THE PREMIER REPLIES.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier thanked Mr. Borden for his kind reference to himself, and reciprocated by some very complimentary references to the Opposition. He said that in regard to the Alaskan boundary treaty Sir Wilfrid declared that if the boundary question is not settled it may lead to very serious consequences. With one exception, he considered the treaty to be eminently fair. It is not a compromise, it is not an arbitration, it is simply the result of the facts in regard to the boundary. He considered this was a great victory. The United States had receded from the position it formerly took, that it would not consent to any arbitration that would deprive it of towns now under United States administration. There is not a particle of surrender in the treaty. The jurists to be appointed are required by the treaty to take an oath that they will decide conscientiously in accordance with the evidence. We should have a fair tribunal if the treaty is followed. The only basis to the treaty was that it assured no finally. But it will at least be a benefit to have the facts investigated and placed before the United States. He was of the same opinion as the leader of the Opposition that in appointing commissioners should not appoint partisans. They must be men of the highest honor in the British Empire. As for the United States commissioners, I seemed anomalous that Mr. Root, in the case, should sit as a judge on the court which was to pass upon the claims. Messrs. Turner and Lodge had given expression to language which implied doubt as to propriety of appointing them as members of this court. The Government had protested to the British Government. Only yesterday the correspondence was concluded. Perhaps before his making any further remarks on this matter it would be best to wait until he was in a position to face the correspondence on the table of the house, which would be in a few days. In regard to the trade with Canada, the correspondence which has been going on between the Government and the German authorities will be brought in a few days and will be referred to by the Minister of Finance in the budget debate. In connection with Newfoundland, the correspondence which has taken place will also be brought down shortly. Sir Wilfrid Laurier said he might say, however, that the Canadian Government had succeeded in obtaining from the British Government a pledge that there shall be no discrimination by Newfoundland against Canada. The same treatment must be accorded the Canadian Federation that is accorded to the American Republic. In regard to the admission of Newfoundland into the Confederation, why had not Sir Mackenzie Bowell taken advantage of the opportunity he had of bringing about the admission of Newfoundland. He admitted that the French shore question was partially responsible for Sir Mackenzie Bowell's failure, and he might say that until this question is settled that will always be a serious bar against the union of Canada and Newfoundland. In regard to the transportation question, there were two ideas involved in the paragraph of the speech from the throne regarding the transportation question. One was that the Government had asked for the rapid filling up of the Northwest makes it essential that there shall be further transportation facilities provided for the opening up of the country and the furnishing of outlets to the seaboard. The Government has not come to a decision yet as to the best means to be taken for the providing of these facilities. But they believed a new departure must be made. The question is an open one, and the Government wants to ascertain the views of the country. The other idea was this: We have spent large sums of money on the sea-board. Before we spend any more money we think it of the highest importance to have the opinion of the commission of the most experienced men of the country as to what the country shall spend, and how it shall be expended. The commission will be announced on Monday. Whether its report will be ready in time for action to be taken on it this session, Sir Wilfrid said, he did not know. In regard to the coronation conference, the Premier said he did not share Mr. Borden's opinion that it had been barren of results. True, it is that it has been barren of results from the point of view of those who desired England to return to the feudal policy of the eighteenth century. But it has settled the principle that the British Empire is composed of a galaxy of free nations. The Government went to the conference to receive suggestions. Nevertheless, Mr. Fielding introduced the resolution regarding preferential trade. The Postmaster-General introduced a resolution regarding the reduction of postage on newspapers, and also a resolution for the introduction of the metric system throughout the empire. In reference to Mr. Borden's criticism of the course of the Government in regard to securing a preference from the British Government, the reason the Government had changed is because times have changed. The Government is not changed, and the Canadian Government sought to take advantage of the change. In regard to the attitude of the Government in relation to imperial defense, there is a class, particularly among the official class, who wish to bring Canada in as a part of the British military organization. We could not see eye to eye with them. I know, said the Premier, there are people in Canada who think we should take a share in the British expenditure. But Great Britain has interests that are divergent from Canada's, and Canada has interests that are divergent from Britain's, and we are not on the same plane of development. We have a constitutional jealousy of our own rights of self-government. These facts made it impossible for us to accept the proposition which was made. We are prepared to spend money for Canada's defense. To spend money for military sacrifices outside of Canada is a position the people of Canada, the Premier said, he was least of all prepared to endorse. He replied to Mr. Borden's references as to lack of unanimity among the Liberals by referring to Conservative divisions in the past. The Conservatives had displayed the proverbial animosity between cats and dogs. The Liberals were not like sheep, which must all jump when one jumped.

MR. COCHRANE—No, you can fight like blazes.

THE PREMIER—Yes, we can fight like blazes, and we can settle our little differences. Our policy, said the Premier, is before the country, and it will live in history as the Fielding tariff. The Premier concluded by reference to the forthcoming redistribution bill, which, he observed, the leader of the Opposition had made no attempt to move. The evidence was in which to introduce such a bill, and

DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS IN DOMINION PARLIAMENT

Was One of the Shortest on Record and Produced Nothing Unusual in the Way of Speeches.

PREMIER LAURIE'S REPLY TO MR. BORDEN'S CRITICISM

He Defends Canada's Action in the Colonial Conference, Explains the Necessity of a Transportation Commission and Shows That Alaskan Treaty Is a Victory for Canada.

Ottawa, March 14.—The consideration of the speech from the throne was taken up in the House of Commons yesterday, after the new member for Terrebonne, Mr. Desjardins, had been introduced by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Fitzpatrick. The address in reply to the speech was moved by Col. Thompson, member for Haldimand and Monk, and seconded by Dr. Demers, member for St. John's and Ivesville. Mr. Thompson commenced by referring to the successful issue of the South African war, and hoped that country would follow Canada's example in successfully confederating two hostile races. He also referred to the coronation, the colonial conference, imperial defense and Alaskan boundary treaty, defending the Government's action in each instance. He then turned to the subject of the immigration it was securing, and concluded by eulogizing the prosperity of Canada, declaring that the policy of the Government was to make Canada a land of opportunity for all Canadians, but Canada for some Canadians, with special privileges for none and equal rights for all.

THE OPPOSITION LEADER.

Mr. R. L. Borden, the leader of the Opposition, commenced his speech by a very cordial and felicitous congratulation to the Premier on the improvement in the state of his health since his return from Europe. He also made a feeling allusion to the loss the house had sustained by the deaths during the recess of Messrs. McLeod (North Ontario, Christie (Argenteuil) and Maxwell (Burrard). He then proceeded to take up the paragraph of the speech from the throne dealing with the coronation conference. He wanted to know if the Government were prepared to speak from the throne last session before Canada, Australia and the other sister colonies had taken place, and if so, why there was no reference to the results of the conference. He claimed, had been barren of results for Canada. If there was one subject in which Canada was interested, it was in securing preferential markets in the mother country for her products. This had not been obtained. Three times the Government had voted resolutions in favor of the conference, but the Opposition advocating this policy. Sir Charles Tupper had been accused of talking "arrant humbug" because he had maintained the policy of the British Government imposing a duty on grain. Yet a few months afterwards such a duty was imposed, and the Government was going to the Imperial Conference asking for what they had previously denounced as "arrant humbug." Mr. Borden also protested against German discrimination against Canada, and said the Germans were using the British preference to get at Canadian markets. He asked the Government to remedy this.

MR. BORDEN ALSO WANTED TO KNOW

whether the Government had taken any steps to protest against Newfoundland being permitted to enter into a treaty with the United States whereby the interests of the Dominion were prejudicial to the advancement of the interests of the republic. He dealt somewhat at length with the coronation boundary treaty. He regretted the position in which this matter was at the present time. He referred to the efforts of the Opposition to secure the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was under consideration, to get the Alaskan boundary dispute settled advantageously to Canada as a quick pro quo, but Sir Wilfrid Laurier had then declared that Canada had no interest in the Nicaragua Canal. It was now known that, at that time, Lord Lansdowne was taking the Canadian Government in regard to the conditions on which the Clayton-Bulwer treaty should be abrogated as did the Canadian Opposition. He said the Canadian Government consented to Lord Lansdowne's receding from that position? If so, it deserves the condemnation of every loyal Canadian. But the boundary treaty had not been made without the consent of the Canadian Government. If so, why had they not insisted on its containing a provision to the effect that if the treaty of Washington, namely, that it should not become operative until ratified by the Canadian Parliament. He asked the Government to insist on this. He said the Government had not insisted on this. He said the Government had not insisted on this. He said the Government had not insisted on this.

THE PREMIER REPLIES.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier thanked Mr. Borden for his kind reference to himself, and reciprocated by some very complimentary references to the Opposition. He said that in regard to the Alaskan boundary treaty Sir Wilfrid declared that if the boundary