

THE CONSERVATIVE LEADER REVEALS HIS RAILWAY POLICY.

Mr. Borden Advocates Extending Intercolonial to Georgian Bay, and a Government Road to Winnipeg, and Many Other Things--Minister of Justice Challenges Hon. Mr. Blair.

Ottawa, Aug. 18.—(Special)—Mr. Russell, of Halifax, resumed his speech today in the house on the trans-continental railway. He started out by saying that the best authorities and experts agreed that there would be no difficulty in other companies besides the Grand Trunk Pacific using the tracks leased by the company between Winnipeg and Montreal. The I. C. R. was not a road for through cargoes. The idea of making a shorter route to maritime provinces ports was to get a share of that traffic which may now find its way to Liverpool and the markets of the world by United States ports. Other roads which were fighting for through traffic had to straighten out the curves and improve the grades of their roads to get it.

Mr. Russell said that one of the principal reasons he had in addressing the house was because of the rashness he had at one time displayed in advocating a scheme after the purchase of the Drummond County Railway for the extension of the Intercolonial to Parry Sound by the purchase of the Parry Sound Railway, which might now appear to be a legitimate line of property before the house. If it were not for the very much better scheme before the house he would not support the extension of the Intercolonial to Parry Sound. He might yet support the extension of the Intercolonial to Parry Sound. He might yet support the extension of the Intercolonial to Parry Sound.

Mr. Borden said that the building of a railway from Lévis to Montreal within a few miles of the boundary according to Sir Wilfrid was going to save the country, but Mr. Borden held that the bonding privileges were of as much value to the United States as to Canada. "If there is a better line," said Mr. Borden, "between Lévis and Rivier Du Loup, a line, the construction of which will be paid for by the United States, it will support it. I will support the construction of such a line. I will support the construction of such a line. I will support the construction of such a line."

Mr. Borden dealt with the bonding privileges. He said that the leader of the opposition ridiculed the idea of being interfered with and that, too, in the face of the premier reading the notice of objection. Dr. Russell then gave the opinion of experts in favor of company managed roads instead of government owned roads. Dr. Russell (Dr. Russell) resuming at 3 o'clock, said that the only system of government ownership which Canada should adopt was the Italian system, which was to build roads and lease them to a company. He dealt with the opposition to public aid to railways and said that Canada would yet require to pledge the credit of the country when the occasion arose for building roads.

Mr. Borden, leader of the opposition, followed Mr. Russell. He commenced by saying that the figures he gave in his recent speech as to the grain carried by all-rail to the seaboard was 2,500,000 bushels. Since that time he received information from the gentleman who had first supplied him with the figures, stating that the correct amount was 2,500,000 bushels, which was carried by the all-rail route to the seaboard, this was about 800,000 more than he had given.

CONGRESS TAKES UP TRADE RELATIONS WITHIN EMPIRE.

Commission to Outline Plan Advocated—Consuls Throughout Empire Should Be Trade Agents—Cheaper Imperial Postage Resolution Carries Unanimously—Second Day's Session Very Interesting.

Montreal, Aug. 18.—(Special)—The re-organization of the imperial consular service, upon a more business basis, and the lowering of the consular rates between Great Britain and Canada, to those in force with the United States, were two items discussed at the morning sitting. In gentle but firm language the British delegates attacked the system that permits a consular in a foreign country to ignore trade interests and give all his time to diplomacy and other duties. The example of Germany and especially the United States was quoted as to what might be done when the consuls were young men, who know what trade meant and how it was to be developed.

Mr. Fitzpatrick Challenges Mr. Blair. Hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick replied to Mr. Borden. The minister of justice said that he did not intend to give a great deal of time to the subject. The minister of interior had already made an exhaustive speech on it. The proposition to purchase the C. P. R. from the Canadian Pacific, a distance of 500 miles and running rights over the C. P. R. to Winnipeg, a distance of 1,000 miles. Well might Mr. Tarte exclaim in opposition in view of such expenditure, "Wait until you see next year."

Mr. Northrup replied to Mr. Fitzpatrick and Hon. John Cowdin supported strongly the government's position. Mr. Guthrie, of South Wellington, moved the adjournment of the debate. A MUTINOUS CREW BEAT CAPT. LANGILLE. And He Had to Be Taken to the Hospital in Halifax.

Halifax, Aug. 19.—Word of a serious mutiny on the barquentine Egeria, Captain Langille, now at Hantsport, was received in the city last night. The barquentine arrived at Hantsport with a crew of five men, all Spaniards. On Monday evening they secured shore leave and went to Windsor, where they got drunk, rejoicing the vessel in that condition. Tuesday morning the captain ordered them to work. The captain endeavored to subdue them, but being five to one, the crew got the upper hand and punished him severely, breaking a leg and inflicting some severe cuts on the face. The men were afterwards taken into custody by Edward Coom, the chief of police at Hantsport, and they were taken to Windsor and lodged in jail. Captain Langille was so badly injured that he was brought to Halifax last night and taken to the Victoria General Hospital.

Give the Children Coverdogn Lime Juice. A Cooling Drink. When they are hot and tired—and consequently restless and complaining. It cools the fever, and refreshes—it is pure fruit-juice, sterilized and bottled—Can be used freely with only good results. 10-15-25-50 cent bottles. All Grocers. SIMON BROS. CO., LTD. HALIFAX, N.S.

Reduce Tax and Put It on Wheat.

Benjamin Parks, M. P., the sole representative of Birmingham in the congress, made a suggestion whereby the price of wheat, which is raised by a duty, which Sir William Holland, from the experience of many lands, held to be inevitable, and others from the experience of the war tax claim to be illusory, it would be set off. Two shillings on corn would mean 11.6d. per head per annum. Each person pays now 3s. 6d. per annum on tax; reduce the tax by one-half and the consumer would be three pence to the good.

Another argument brought forward in opposition to the imperial scheme was the effect any alteration in the places from which Great Britain gets her supplies of all sorts would have on the balance of trade. Thus Mr. Helm made a shrewd hit with a two-edged thrust at Canada and Australia in speaking of the great increase in their butter and cheese trade. He welcomed 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 a result of its mutual relationship, due to the fact that the empire and the needs of the component part of the empire.

Better Trade Relations Within the Empire. The congress urged upon his majesty's government the appointment by them of a special commission composed of representatives of Great Britain, her colonies and India to consider the possibility of increasing and strengthening the trade relations between the different parts of the empire and the facilities within the empire and with foreign countries.

Mr. Northrup moved in a really great speech. He is chairman of the delegation of the Toronto Board of Trade, and he raised the level of debate to a high plane. He is Canadian-born and bred and he spoke as a colonial first and as an empire citizen and then as a Canadian. He called the empire make in the present crisis, for a crisis he believes there is, without flinching. Which eloquence urged the danger of possible stress in the near future and then with deep earnestness he declared the policy, he urged, would not be wholly beneficial to the empire as a whole. He said that the change in the empire spirit and then to face the change if it would harm the old land. He had down the axioms that the change was only possible if the majority were agreed on it, and that every community, every little side of the sea must be considered every vested interest must be left as much as possible alone.

Mr. Cocksbutt moved in a really great speech. He is chairman of the delegation of the Toronto Board of Trade, and he raised the level of debate to a high plane. He is Canadian-born and bred and he spoke as a colonial first and as an empire citizen and then as a Canadian. He called the empire make in the present crisis, for a crisis he believes there is, without flinching. Which eloquence urged the danger of possible stress in the near future and then with deep earnestness he declared the policy, he urged, would not be wholly beneficial to the empire as a whole.

Canada Forward in Her Demands. Sir William Holland's speech was a fine one, one of the best yet delivered before the congress. In an admirable spirit he criticized the attitude of the colonies, and frankly acknowledged their loyalty, and forward in their demands, he asked them to remember each country, including the motherland, had the right to consider the question from the standpoint of her own needs, and he dwelt on the position of England. As a cotton manufacturer he could not be blind to the serious effect a tax on food or raw material might have on an industry with an output of £100,000,000 a year, and employing 500,000 hands. If Canada looked for protection for her food stuffs, other colonies would want it for their raw material, and he feared the result. Still, he suggested, the possible solution, though not a very immediate one, the filling up of the undeveloped states of the empire, until it is absolutely self-sufficient. Britain Afraid of Increased Price of Food. This idea found some expression in the debate that afternoon. It was one answer to the oft-repeated fear of the rise in the cost of food and raw materials; for it was held that not only would the increase be a serious blow to the millions of Englishmen not far removed from starvation at any time; but it would cause an increase

DAN PATCH BREAKS THE WORLD'S PACING RECORD.

New York, Aug. 19.—Dan Patch broke the world record for paces at Brighton Beach today when he made a mile in 1:59. It was a magnificent performance and seemed an impossibility, the wind and track considered. There was a stiff breeze blowing which struck the horse fairly in the face. The track was a little slow but the effect of the wind was discounted by sending a runner in front, while the second runner galloped alongside. In view of the adverse condition the announcement was made that he would go against the track record of 2:00.34, but would also try to beat the champion record of 1:59, held since 1889 by Star Pointer.

Sussex Has an "Auto". Sussex, Aug. 19.—C. D. Mills, electrician of this place, has introduced the first automobile into Kings county. It is a convenient runabout and has been much admired by the citizens of Sussex during the last few days.

CURE FOR LOCKAW. A Patient Subjected to Dr. Matthews' Treatment is Recovering. Chicago, Aug. 19.—A cure for tetanus, or lockjaw, it is said, has at last been discovered. It has been discovered by Dr. Samuel A. Matthews, professor of pharmacology in the University of Chicago.

A Cure For Rose Cold Hay Fever and ASTHMA. A prominent New York physician in an unsolicited testimonial says: "I have suffered from Rose Cold, Hay Fever and Asthma for many years. I have tried every remedy known to me, but have not been able to get any relief. For several years I have been suffering from these troubles, and I have been unable to do my work. I have been unable to get any relief. I have been unable to get any relief. I have been unable to get any relief."

USED FOURTEEN YEARS WITH GOOD RESULTS. Dr. J. B. Kendall, of New York, Sept. 18, 1889. "I have used your medicine for fourteen years, and I have never been able to get any relief from my troubles. I have been unable to get any relief. I have been unable to get any relief. I have been unable to get any relief."

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