

THE FRENCH TREATY

MR. MONK'S MOTION DEFEATED IN THE COMMONS.

The Intermediate Tariff.—Mr. Fielding Tells Mr. Foster Where It Was Useful—Methods of Fostering the Canadian Tobacco Industry Discussed—The Boundaries of Manitoba.

Ottawa, Jan. 8.—A fair attendance of members and the transaction of a considerable amount of business marked the resumption of the session of Parliament after the Christmas and New Year's vacation. Lord and Lady Middleton occupied seats to the right of the Speaker, and were interested listeners to the discussion on the French treaty.

Amid cheers from the Government benches the new members for Ottawa and Labelle were introduced. Mr. J. B. T. Carson being accompanied by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. C. B. Major by Sir Wilfrid and Mr. Ethier.

Replying to Mr. Macdonell, Hon. Mr. Paterson said that for the fiscal year 1905 the total imports from Japan were \$1,014,737, the exports to that country \$510,925, a total of \$2,425,712. For the fiscal year 1906 the imports were \$1,062,920, exports \$492,932, total \$2,156,881. Fiscal year 1907, imports \$2,437,560; exports, \$888,570; total \$2,221,130. For five months, July to November, 1907, imports, \$1,102,416; exports, \$260,127; total, \$1,392,543.

Mr. Lake was told by Hon. Mr. Fielding that the Government had communicated with the officials of the railways, urging that all possible facilities be employed for the prompt conveyance of feed wheat eastward. The movement of this wheat was one of the objects contemplated by the Government's arrangement for advances to grain growers.

The Tobacco Industry.—Mr. DeLoach moved for copies of all documents and correspondence received by the Government since 1904 regarding amendments to be made to the Inland Revenue Act for the purpose of encouraging and protecting still more the Canadian tobacco industry.

Mr. W. F. Maclean declared that western Ontario tobacco growers had informed him that if the present regulations were kept in force they would not be able to continue in the business.

Mr. Ross (Yale-Caribou) said tobacco growers in his constituency were not satisfied with the present regulations. He believed that the numerous stamps now used should be abolished, and only one used for cigars manufactured in Canada, and they also favored the abolition of rebates and cuttings.

Mr. Fielding said the Government were unable to accept the motion. He could not help regarding Mr. Monk's method of dealing with the question as somewhat extraordinary. There was an order in the paper a notice of motion which would bring up in a proper way the whole question of the French treaty.

Mr. Foster thought that old precedents might sometimes be revised, and contended that certain clauses of the treaty were of so involved a character that they could be more intelligently thrashed out in committee. The experience of the Ministers in France had shown the wisdom of a special committee.

Mr. Fielding—I do not hesitate to say that if we had not had the intermediate tariff we would not have had this treaty.

Mr. Henderson thought it was a question of flavor. Until Canadian tobaccos were presented to the public with the agreeable flavors that those who smoked desired, attempts to further advance the tobacco industry in this country would not be very successful.

Mr. Bergeron contended that the first move to advance the tobacco interests was made so far back as 1879 by the Conservative party. The Liberals, he said, had discouraged aid to the industry, and

were really doing the same thing now. Canadian tobacco was the best in the world when properly cured, and those who smoked it never smoked any other.

Hon. Mr. Templeman, as a smoker of cigars, agreed that the different label on cigar boxes might be a detriment to the sale of certain makes. For his part, he knew of no reason why the uniform label should not be adopted for tobacco, and he also agreed that much might be done to improve the tobacco industry by instruction to the growers.

Conservative Amendment.—Mr. Monk proposed an amendment, but, having already spoken to the question, was ruled out of order. The amendment was thereupon moved by Mr. Barker of Hamilton. It was that in the opinion of this House all the revenue stamps used in connection with tobacco be of the same color.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier opposed this as being out of order, because it was not germane to the subject under discussion and involved a question of policy. The Speaker upheld him, and the motion carried without amendment.

The French Treaty.—Mr. Monk moved for the appointment of a select committee of seven to consider the French treaty "with the view of ascertaining to what extent the said commercial arrangement will result in an increase of trade between the two countries." The committee should have authority to take evidence and examine papers and records. In the course of his remarks Mr. Monk expressed surprise at the return to Canada from France of Hon. W. S. Fielding and Hon. Mr. Brodeur there should have been such an extravagant display of welcome, in which the whole fleet of Government steamers had participated.

Mr. Brodeur—I say that never before were treaties concluded exclusively by Canadian Ministers, as this one was.

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Of course, when a bill had been prepared, looked into, and accepted in whole or part, it would be for the Province of Manitoba to say whether it accepted it or not.

Negotiations With United States.—Mr. Borden inquired whether there were any negotiations for a treaty between Great Britain and the United States in respect of matters that have been the subject of controversy between the Dominion of Canada and the United States. His reason for asking was that in a reputable journal in Great Britain the assertion had been made that negotiations had been under way for some time, and were on the point of being completed.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier—With reference to what question? Mr. Borden—With reference to some fifteen questions in all, including boundaries, Bering Sea fisheries and the convention of 1818 relating to fisheries on the Atlantic coast.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier—The House has already been informed that the Government of Canada had agreed to have a reference made to a Hague tribunal on the question of the fisheries. I may say that there are informal negotiations going on between the British Ambassador and the United States upon numerous questions, but they have not yet taken formal shape, with the exception of one or two with regard to international waterways.

TRIAL FOR WIFE MURDER.—Fund Has Been Raised by Syrians for Defense. Fredericton, Jan. 8.—The jury which will try Thomas David, a Syrian, charged with shooting his wife at McAdam Station last July, was chosen this morning. The defence in the case is to be that David was temporarily insane when he did the shooting and his insanity was partially caused by the immoral life that his wife had been living.

Syrians all over the United States, who, with David, are natives of Zythopolis, in Syria, have raised a fund of several thousand dollars to carry on his defence, and upwards of 20 witnesses from all parts of the United States, as far west as Michigan, will give evidence for the defence. The parents of the woman killed by David and his children are here from Lowell, Mass., to aid in the defence. Solicitor-General Jones is handling the case for the Crown, while J. Douglas Hazen, Jr., C. M. P., is appearing for the defence.

300 TERRIFIED IN SUBWAY.—Electrician's Error Fatal to Himself and Alarming to Others. New York, Jan. 8.—A short circuit of an electric current of 11,000 volts, and a fire so terrifying in its effects as to cause three hundred morton and trams to desert a line of eight cars in a panic, under the middle of the East River and to flee through pitch darkness to the stations on either side of the river, occurred in the Battery last night.

The accident cost one life. George Keyburn, an electrician, manipulating the system of the switchboard at the Brooklyn end of the tunnel, in a moment of carelessness, grasped an exposed wire near a lever and was electrocuted.

This human connection worked as the agency of the short circuit and caused the accident to the eight car train that was being run back and forth through the tunnel as a school for the trams.

POISONED BY THE DEAD.—Alex. Broddy Contracted Blood Poison in a Peculiar Way. Brampton, Jan. 8.—As the result of blood poisoning, Alexander Nixon Broddy, a prominent citizen, died this morning.

He was a son-in-law of James Fallis, who died a week ago last Saturday at the age of 77 years from erysipelas. When the undertakers took charge of the body, Mr. Broddy volunteered his assistance. As the corpse was being shaved he touched the face of the deceased, and afterwards rubbed his own face with the soap there was a pimple on Mr. Broddy's face and a small one inoculated with the poison from the dead man.

Mrs. Broddy was not able to be with her husband for some days last see, too, would be infected by the poison.

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC.—Tenders Invited for Two Sections of Railway. Montreal, Jan. 8.—Officials of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway state that tenders have just been invited for the construction of two sections of railway in the gap that now lies between Edmonton and the Pacific coast. One of these sections is for 120 miles west of Edmonton, and the other is for 100 miles east of Prince Rupert.

The spring will also see work started on the extensive shops to be erected by the Grand Trunk Pacific at Winnipeg. The building operations will be pushed ahead as fast as possible, and it is expected that many of the shops will be finished before next winter.

YOUNG MAN SHOT HIMSELF.—Elwood Morphy, of Windsor, Not Expected to Recover. Windsor, Jan. 8.—Elwood Morphy, the nineteen-year-old son of William Morphy, residing on Avila avenue, was found unconscious in a pool of blood in his bedroom late this afternoon. A revolver, with one chamber discharged, was found beside him and a bullet hole in his right temple. The young man was alone in the house when the affair occurred, and it is not certain whether it was accidental or with intent. He was removed to the Hotel Hyde, where at a late hour to-night he is still unconscious and no hopes are held out for his recovery.

UNDER EAST RIVER.—First Train Started in the Big New York Tunnel Last Night. New York, Jan. 8.—The first of the series of tunnels connecting Manhattan with Brooklyn on the one side and New Jersey on the other was opened for traffic shortly after midnight to-night, when the initial passenger train left the Bowling Green station of the interborough subway, and dipping down the inclined tracks to the Battery far below the surface of the East River, entered one of the long steel double tubes that parallel each other under the river to Brooklyn.

Senator Casgrain for Mayor. Montreal, Jan. 8.—Requisitions are being circulated and signed through the city today in behalf of Senator J. P. Casgrain becoming a candidate for the Mayoralty in opposition to Ald. Paveia.

WILSON'S INVALIDS' PORT (A la quina du Pérou)

—A BIG BRACING TONIC imparts new vigour to the stomach and digestive organs, it purifies the blood and soundly re-establishes the general health.

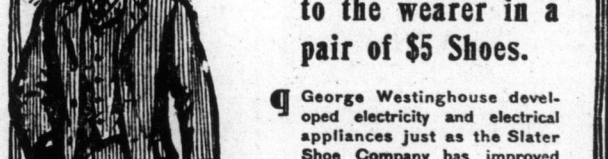
Since Wilson's Invalids' Port has done this for many thousands of suffering distressed people, why should it not do as much for you? —That's the point.

BIG BOTTLE ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE 78

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SAYS WAR IS CERTAIN. M. JACQUES FLACH ISSUES WARNING TO UNITED STATES. Believes Japan is Seeking a Conflict—Interview in Echo de Paris States Japan Looks to Asiatic Mainland, and Not to United States.

Paris, Jan. 8.—The sensational section of the French press continues to dwell upon the probability of a clash between Japan and the United States. La Presse to-day publishes a long interview with Jacques Flach, the historian and professor in the College of France, who declares his belief that a conflict is certain for the reason that Japan seeks war. He advises the American fleet to be on the watch for a sudden Japanese descent, and asks: "Who knows if the attack made by the Japanese on the Russian ships at Chemulpo will not be repeated upon the American ships to-morrow?"

Continuing, M. Flach advises Great Britain and France to intervene, and put an end to the trouble before it is too late. The Echo de Paris prints an interview, emanating, it says, from an authorized Japanese source, with the object of showing that Japan is so absorbed with the mainland of Asia that war with America is impossible. "The entire attention of Japan," says the interview, "is occupied with China and Korea, where developments are occurring which are giving Tokio the greatest concern. China has just dismissed a number of Japanese instructors, who have been replaced with Germans."

"The message of the Emperor of Japan clearly indicates that the country is looking to the far East, and not in the direction of America."

THE PRUSSIAN BUDGET. There is a Deficit of \$10,500,000 for Year 1908. Berlin, Jan. 8.—In the course of the sitting to-day of the Landtag, Baron Von Rheinbaben, Prussian Minister of State and Finance, went over the figures of the Prussian budget for 1907. The total is \$840,500,000, and shows the enormous deficit of \$110,500,000. A loan of \$20,000,000 will be obtained by increased taxation, and the remainder will be covered, it is hoped, by augmenting the revenue receipts.

The causes of this deficit are diminution in the revenue, and increased expenditures for railroads, and increases in the salaries of State officials.

A Soft, Velvety Skin. Is produced by using Jersey Balm. Thousands of bottles have been sold in Hamilton, and no toilet preparation has given such universal satisfaction. It softens and whitens the skin, prevents tan, freckles and pimples, and is a perfect cure for chapped hands, roughness of the skin, etc. Sold only at Gerrie's drug store, 32 James street north. Price, 25 cents.

WINNIPEG TO NEW YORK. New Railway Connection Expected to Give Forty-eight Hour Service. Winnipeg, Jan. 8.—Placing Winnipeg within 48 hours of New York is one of the possibilities, it may be said probabilities, of the new connection that the Canadian Northern secures by the completion of the Winnipeg & Duluth Railway. It is figured out that a service can be arranged by which a traveller leaving Winnipeg, say, on Thursday morning at 8 o'clock, can be in New York at about the same hour, on Saturday morning.

TO EXHIBIT IN LONDON. A Big Display of Canada's Resources and Products. Ottawa, Jan. 8.—The Government is arranging for a most comprehensive exhibit of Canada's resources and products at the Franco-British Exhibition, which opens in London next May. A large Canadian building is now in course of erection, wherein will be displayed exhibits of all the natural resources of the Dominion and a generous space will be reserved for the exhibits of Canadian manufacturers. Applications for space will be received up to the end of the present month by Mr. W. A. Burns, exhibition branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

BRIGAND TAKEN. JAN JANOFF POUREN CAPTURED IN NEW YORK. Wanted in Province of Livonia Russia, for Long Series of Crimes, Including Murder, Arson, Robbery—Hunted for Two Years.

New York, Jan. 8.—After a ceaseless search of nearly two years, Jan Janoff Pouron, alleged to be a notorious Russian brigand, who is wanted in the Province of Livonia, Russia, for murder, arson and robberies without number, was caught here to-day. He was arrested on the complaint of Russian Consul-General M. De Ledygonsky, and held for further examination and the arrival of extradition papers.

Pouren is a mild-looking man, and submitted without protest. He was employed as an engineer in one of the East River tunnels. He admitted his identity. The Russian is charged with numerous crimes in Riga, Livonia, where with several fellow-countrymen he terrorized the Province and defied arrest. It was the custom of the brigands to make demands upon citizens for large sums of money, and after the expiration of several days, if the money was not forthcoming, they would rob houses and set them afire. When the inmates resisted they were murdered, it is said.

MAY JOIN POSTAL UNION. China Thinking of Applying for Membership. Peking, Jan. 8.—The proposals made by Count Hayashi, the Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs, for a settlement of the postal question in Manchuria have reached Peking, but they have not yet been presented to the foreign board. It has been learned also that Japan consents to submit at once proposals for the settlement of the telegraph difficulty. China fears, however, that these proposals will be in the nature of a compromise and that they consequently will be unacceptable. Japan it would appear here, has yielded to the wishes of Great Britain and the general criticism of her course in the postal controversy, but China does not believe that Great Britain will go farther and oppose the carrying out of the Japanese programme in Manchuria.

The fact that Russia is transferring the mails to the Japanese in Manchuria because China is not a member of the postal union, and is therefore not qualified to receive them, has caused China to reconsider her persistent refusal to join the union, and she is now considering the matter of applying for membership.

EFFECT OF PREFERENCE. Britain and Colonies Benefited by New Zealand's Tariff. London, Jan. 8.—The Board of Trade has issued a report on British trade with New Zealand, which says: "The figures suggest that the effect of the preferential arrangements, has been to divert to Britain and British possessions a portion of the trade formerly held by foreign countries in commodities affected by the preference in particular last year the United Kingdom and British possessions were enabled to secure the whole increase in imports of those commodities about 22 per cent. of the total imports into New Zealand."

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GREEN AND WOMEN. Use the 40 for menstrual discharge, inflammation, irritability or ulceration of the uterus membrane. Pains, hot and irritable feet or positions. Sold by Druggists. Do not use in placid women, by express request. See Circular sent on request.

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Tells How to Keep Well This Winter.

"A stitch in time saves nine." is an adage that can well be applied to the consideration of health. At this season of the year exclusion from fresh air, sunshine and exercise renders the body an easy victim to disease. The blood is impoverished and lacking in those red corpuscles that denote strength and purity. Hard work seems an impossibility, and even a slight exertion produces dragging weariness and depression. How baffling the effort to obtain sleep, how distressingly poor the appetite has become, how the heart and nerves flutter and twitch—a dangerous condition, surely, because there is no power to resist disease when the constitution is so terribly run down. If you're to be well you must start now and build up with Ferrozine, which is the most nutritive and vitalizing tonic made. This is how Ferrozine will make you well. First, it will increase the appetite, and at the same time give you the power to digest and assimilate food. Then by strengthening the stomach it will convert everything you eat into nourishment. Such an abundance of well-digested food means an increased supply of strong, red blood, which will circulate vitality and energy into every organ of the body. Ferrozine assists nature to do her work, and in so doing accomplishes wonders for those in ill-health. To clearly show just how Ferrozine acts, we give here the statement of John McNeel of Turbul, Man., who says: "Last spring I was terribly run down. I was so completely exhausted that I could not do any hard work. In the morning I was tired—my limbs ached all over. Appetite?—I simply didn't have any. Sleepless?—Yes, nervous and unhappy. I braced up at once after taking Ferrozine. It put new life and vitality into my body. My nerves are strong. I eat heartily, I sleep well. Now I know the joy of health." It's the nourishment in Ferrozine that makes you feel good. It puts life into the blood, energy into the nerves, makes you rejoice in new found health. Try Ferrozine, 50c per box, or six for \$2.50, at all dealers in medicine, or N. C. Polson & Co., Hartford, Conn., U. S. A., and Kingston, Ont.