

HOUSE OF LORDS DEFEAT BUDGET.

Threw It Out by Vote of 350 to 75—Earl
Crewe's Warning—Appeal to Country.

FOR REJECTION 350
FOR THE BUDGET 75

London, Nov. 30.—As midnight was being struck by Big Ben of Westminster there shot up into the sky at various points in London rockets that were designed to tell the waiting millions of the metropolis that the House of Lords had "rejected" the budget. This, of course, was not the formula adopted by Lord Lansdowne and his followers, but the public generally refused to make fine distinctions, and the word in everybody's mouth is that the Lords have "rejected" Lloyd-George's budget. The issue has been joined, and from now till some time in January next Great Britain and Ireland will be filled with the clang and turmoil of the contest, which may have the most momentous influence upon the destinies of the nation.

The House was crowded to the utmost. The brilliant, heraldically-embellished roof, the scarlet benches and the green carpet, with the flashing jewels of the peeresses in the gallery, made a gorgeous color setting. There was none of the excitement which attends a critical division in the House of Commons, but instead an air of stately calm.

Though Lord Curzon had sufficiently recovered from his indisposition to be able to address the House in favor of Lord Lansdowne's motion, the feature of to-day's oratory was the speech of the Archbishop of York, who, in his maiden speech in the House of Lords, declared that he had no fear of the cry of Socialism, and that the budget was bad enough to justify the unprecedented amendment moved by Lord Lansdowne. A tall figure, robed in white, with a clean-shaven face, making him look like a stalwart boy, the archbishop extended a warning hand toward the Unionist peers and bade them note that there was a handwriting on the wall. This was only one of several references made to "men, women and children," which a few advanced Radicals are hoping to make the dominant issue in the coming electoral campaign.

The exact course to be followed by the Government after the Commons have reaffirmed the budget, as they will do on Thursday, has not yet been decided upon. The weight of probability is in favor of the propagation of Parliament with the King's speech on Friday and dissolution early in January. A meeting of the Cabinet has been called for to-morrow morning to complete arrangements. At to-day's meeting of the Cabinet, it is stated, measures were decided upon insuring the uninterrupted collection of taxes on tea, spirits and tobacco until the new Parliament is able to pass a retrospective act regularizing the situation.

AN UNPRECEDENTED SITUATION.

London, Nov. 30.—In direct disregard of the advice of some of its ablest and oldest members, such as Lords Rosebery, Morley, Cromer, Courtney, Jerningham, Hereford, Balfour of Burleigh, the Earl of Lytton and the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, the House of Lords to-day created a situation unprecedented in British history, at least in three hundred years, by refusing formal assent to the budget bill and referring it to the country itself for judgment, thereby, in theory, making it illegal to collect taxes and carry on the King's government. After six days in debate, notable for the high standard of oratory, as well as for the able arguments advanced for and against the budget, and placing in every possible light all the aspects of the great constitutional questions involved, the House of Lords declared the division at half past eleven o'clock.

The vote was on Lord Lansdowne's amendment that the House was not justified in giving its consent to the bill until it had been submitted to the judgment of the country. Nearly fifteen minutes were occupied in clearing the House, the tellers for the division being Earl Walgrave, Viscountess Grey, Baron Benham and Lord Coleridge.

When the vote was announced just before midnight, as 350 to 75 in favor of the amendment, a few mixed cheers were heard. The Earl of Crewe immediately moved an adjournment, and the House rose.

It is worthy of note that Lord St. Aldwyn, who, as Sir Michael Hicks Beach, was one of the ablest Chancellors of the Exchequer on the Conservative side, has ostentatiously absented himself from all debates on Lord Lansdowne's resolution, and this morning he announced his intention not to go to the House for the division. The abstention was due to disapproval of Lord Lansdowne's course, and, together with that of other weighty Conservative peers, will have great effect in the country. Among those peers who came down especially to vote was the Earl of Wemyss and March, who is in his 92nd year.

The final day's debate was again distinguished by oratorical excellence, particularly by Lord Curzon of Kedleston, former Viceroy of India, and the Archbishop of York.

Lord Curzon was plainly suffering from his recent indisposition, but in spite of physical weakness, which several times during his 90-minute speech threatened to overcome him, he spoke with all his accustomed vigor and art. He maintained that the Lords had an absolute right to reject the finance bill, and he agreed that the country was on the eve of a momentous struggle, which might lead to the reform of the House of Lords. But from this the Lords would not shrink.

Earl Cawdor, formerly First Lord of the Admiralty, who wound up the debate for the Opposition, maintained that there had been an attempt to evade the Lords' ancient right to reject each tax by placing all the taxes in one bill. It was idle to pretend, he said, that such a change of procedure by the House of Commons could affect one iota the responsibilities and duties of the second chamber. He quoted Premier Asquith as stating, on assuming the Premiership, that the function of the House of Lords was to check slovenly and precipitate legislation, which Earl Cawdor thought fairly represented the action the Lords proposed to take.

Referring to the tacking on of license proposals and land valuations to the

budget, he said that as both of these had previously been rejected by the House of Lords it would destroy all the power of the upper House if the Lords were unable to veto the finance bill, in which these were now included. He asserted that the budget had already drawn capital from the country to an alarming extent, had stagnated the building trade and increased unemployment.

They were told that the rejection of the bill would cause financial chaos, but Lord Lansdowne's offer of assistance in order to avoid inconvenience had not been cordially received by the Government. Therefore, he said, in chaos came, the responsibility would rest upon the Ministry. The Government wanted a single chamber independent of any check, while the Lords had been fighting for one principle—namely, the separation of the judicial and administrative functions. Unless they could establish this principle, what was to become of local authorities and individuals?

The people, Lord Cawdor concluded, could get rid of the decision of the second chamber by an election, but they could get rid of an autocratic single chamber only by revolution.

The Earl of Crewe, Secretary of State for the Colonies and Lord Privy Seal, closed the debate in a speech frequently interrupted by Ministerial cheers. Lord Lansdowne's amendment, he contended, was the negation of all precedent and flouted all usage. All agreed that it was necessary to raise a large amount of extra money by taxation because of the claims of national defence and the adoption of old-age pensions.

The sum total of the long debate he declared, was that the Opposition considered the Government's method of raising money illusory, and that that justified revolution.

Turning to the charge that since the introduction of the budget capital was leaving the country and there had been a serious fall in securities, the Earl of Crewe said that he admitted capital was limited, and that some people had been induced by what they had heard to sell British securities and invest abroad. But that, he said, was due to the speeches of the Lords, who wished to bring about what they professed to deplore. The industrial concerns of Great Britain had not found difficulty in securing and keeping all the money necessary for their requirements.

Nobody questioned the power of the House of Lords to reject the bill, he continued, but it would be a violation of established usage. The effect of the rejection of the bill would be that in framing financial proposals in the future the Government would have to consider whether they would receive the concurrence of the House of Lords; it would in fact, involve something like a burlesque of representative government. In fearing up, said the speaker, the Government's old charter and removing landmarks the Lords were making a most tragic blunder. The position of the Liberal Ministers in the House of Lords, declared the speaker, was becoming almost impossible. During all the years he had been a member he could not remember a single case where suggestions of his had the slightest effect. There had been of late years a distinct encroachment by the Opposition with regard to the treatment of Government business. For many years the two Houses had jogged along as acquaintances, but after to-night they would barely be on speaking terms. It was an un-reformed House of Lords that was throwing out the budget. If the Lords thought that any of the Ministerialists welcomed the crisis they were entirely mistaken.

In conclusion, the Earl of Crewe said: "It may be that when the new Parliament meets we may be sitting where you are sitting now; it may be that we will be still sitting here. In either case we must, after the action you are taking to-night, set ourselves to obtain guarantees—not the old guarantees sanctioned by the course of time and enforced by accommodation between the two Houses, but, if necessary, and if there is no other way, guarantees fenced about and guarded by the force of statutes, which will prevent the indiscriminate destruction of our legislation, of which your vote to-night is the climax and the crown."

The following abstained from voting: The Duke of Connaught, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Viscount St. Aldwyn, Earl De La Warr, the Earl of Lytton, the Marquis of Dufferin, and several other peers and bishops. The Archbishop of York and the Bishops of Birmingham, Chester and St. Asaph voted against the resolution. The Bishop of Lincoln voted for the resolution, while Lord James of Hereford and the Bishop of Hereford voted otherwise. The division was on the party lines. SOMETHING ABOUT THE BUDGET.

When Mr. David Lloyd-George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, on April 29th presented the House of Commons the Liberal Government's budget, he precipitated a struggle which has become historic. Accumulated wealth and the "trade," as the liquor business is properly called, were £15,702,000 deficit of the fiscal year incurred by the old-age pensions and the race with Germany for Dreadnoughts.

In a memorandum issued prior to the introduction of the budget the Chancellor estimated the revenue for the fiscal year of 1909-10 as \$741,000,000, and the expenditures at \$820,700,000. The Chancellor pointed out that nearly all branches of trade and industry suffered serious depression, the foreign trade returns showing diminution in value to the amount of nearly \$570,000,000 as compared with 1907.

Increased income taxes, death, estate and legacies duties, a tax of 20 per cent. on future increase on the value in lands due to the enterprise of the community, taxes on motors to be devoted to keeping up the roads, and

stamp tax on sales of property were the principal levies on wealth.

"The maddened budget ever introduced," Sir Frederick George Banbury termed it in a speech in the House of Commons. Mr. Austin Chamberlain denounced it for imposing so large a proportion of the nation's burdens on a few people. Mr. John Redmond, leader of the Irish party, condemned it for its increased impositions on whiskey and tobacco. The debate on the bill in the House of Commons began on May 3rd, but the measure was hung up on several occasions, and it was not until Nov. 4th that the Commons passed the third reading, the vote being 379 to 149.

The announcement of the vote, showing the Government's majority to be very much larger than had been expected, was greeted with prolonged Ministerial cheers, and the Liberal members pointed out that the budget had left the House of Commons backed by a solid majority, representing the whole strength of the party, including the Labor members. The Nationalists abstained from voting.

The debate in the Lords during the past week is fresh in the memory of the public.

DUKE ALEXIS,

Cousin of Czar, Said to be Steinhil's Murderer.

New York, Nov. 29.—Alfred Partridge Klotz, an American artist, whose chief object in returning to America at this time is to paint a portrait of Cardinal Gibbons, was a passenger by the steamer liner Kronland, to-day from Antwerp and Dover.

He told a queer story about the murder of Mme. Steinhil's husband, for which Mme. Steinhil was recently tried and acquitted.

Mr. Klotz said it was the talk of Paris when he left, and no paper had dared to publish it, that Steinhil was killed by the Grand Duke Alexis, a cousin of the Czar of Russia. Alexis, Mr. Klotz said, committed suicide by shooting himself in a hotel in Paris a few months ago. Mr. Klotz said the story was that Steinhil had returned to his house and had surprised the duke there. There was a fight, and the duke killed Steinhil. The mother of Mme. Steinhil, hearing the noise, ran into the room, and was so startled by what she saw that she swallowed her false teeth and was choked to death.

Mount Albion

The Sunday school of Cheyne Presbyterian Church will hold a Christmas entertainment on Tuesday evening, December 21st, in the church. A good programme is being prepared.

Miss Eva Stewart has returned from a two weeks' visit with friends in Hamilton.

Miss Lyle Appleford, was the guest of Miss L. Griffith over Sunday.

The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. J. Taylor are very sorry to learn of their removal to the city.

Mrs. David Wilson was the guest of Mrs. J. Davis on Monday.

Winslow

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Teet, of this place, are the happy parents of a fine little girl.

Mr. John Naergarth is suffering with blood poisoning in one of his hands.

Miss H. H. and H. Waide were in Hamilton on business last week.

Mr. William Beamer is quite poorly at this writing.

Miss M. Taylor, of Smithville, and Miss Cora Lounsbury, of Warner, were welcome visitors at church here on Sunday morning last.

Mr. Robert Black, of this place, is suffering from a very painful bite which he received from one of his horses last Sunday morning.

Miss Leona Naergarth is visiting friends at Niagara Falls and Buffalo.

The Young People's Alliance here was not largely attended on Sunday night last on account of unfavorable weather.

Mr. Franklin Folick is putting in a good supply of wood for the winter.

Jerseyville

An aged and esteemed resident, in the person of Mr. Lemuel Wilson, was laid to rest in the narrow house built for the reception of the soul's casket, on the 24th of November. Mr. Wilson was of New Jersey descent. He was born in the township of Ancester some eighty-one years ago, and therefore had seen much of this country's pioneer life. His last illness was only of a few hours' duration, but there are no regrets or disappointments in the sudden sunset of a life ripened with many years of devoted duties and loving friendships. Three daughters and two sons survive their father, his partner in life having preceded him several years.

A successful social, in the interests of the Epworth League of the Methodist Church, was held at the parsonage on Friday evening. A popular programme delighted the large attendance.

Miss Smith, of Hamilton, spent the week end at the parsonage.

Mr. Walter Smith, who spent the summer in the Northwest, was renewing old friendships last week.

Mrs. M. G. Vansickle, of Hamilton, spent Wednesday in the village.

Mrs. Abbott, of Erie View, visited with Mrs. R. Markle on Thursday.

It is rumored that Mr. Elton Misener has purchased the property on Main street west, owned by the late Mr. Lemuel Misener.

Mrs. Avis Robinson, of Hamilton, has returned from an extended visit with Mr. S. Dodman and many other friends. Mrs. Robinson is in her 82nd year, and is hale and hearty for her age.

Mr. George Patterson has returned from an extended trip to the Northwest.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Marchant and their son, Willie, spent Sunday with friends in Hamilton.

Miss Hattie Misener, of Langford, who is recovering from a severe attack of typhoid fever, is spending a few weeks with her grandmother, Mrs. R. Markle.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Misener and son, Carnegie, spent Sunday with friends here.

DIED IN SCOTLAND.

Windsor, Ont., Dec. 30.—Donald Cameron, formerly one of Windsor's most prominent citizens, is dead at Bridge-of-Allen, Scotland, where he had made his home for the last 22 years. Mr. Cameron was the founder of the Bartlett, MacDonald and Gow store, and remained at the head of the firm until 1887. He was Mayor of Windsor, from 1870 to 1875, and it was in his administration that the waterworks system was installed.

Mr. Lockwood and family, of New Durham, recently moved to Mrs. C. Miller's farm, west of this village.

104 YEARS OLD.

Cornwall, Ont., Nov. 30.—Mrs. Alex. Ross, of this town, is to-day celebrating her 104th birthday. Notwithstanding her great age, she is in good health.

CREATED BISHOP.

Toronto, Nov. 30.—In St. James' Cathedral this morning the Rev. W. C. White was consecrated as Bishop of Honan, China. Archbishop Matheson, of Rupert's Land, officiated, and supporting him were Bishop Farthing, of Montreal, Bishop DuMoulin, of Niagara, Bishop Mills, of Ontario, Bishop Sweeney, of Toronto, and Bishop Reeve, of Toronto.

Dr. A. W. Chase's 25c

is sent direct to the diseased parts by the improved Blower. Heals the inflamed, clears the air passages, stops discharges in the throat and permanently cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. 25c. Blower free. Accept no substitutes. All dealers or Edman, Bates & Co., Toronto.

COLDS OFTEN LEAD TO SERIOUS TROUBLE

It is a well-known fact that pulmonary tuberculosis is so insidious in its workings that its victims seldom realize their danger until after the disease has taken a strong hold. Incipient cases are frequently discovered in apparently insignificant colds. Colds, if neglected, often lead to serious consequences. To break up a cold quickly there is nothing so effective as the simple mixture of two ounces of Glycerine and a half-ounce of Virgin Oil of Pine with eight ounces of pure Whiskey. You can buy these in any good drug store, and easily mix them together in a large bottle. Shake well and take a teaspoonful every four hours. It soothes and heals the irritation in the throat and bronchial organs, relieves hoarseness, and will cure any cough that is curable.

Because of its purity this mixture is far preferable to ordinary patent cough medicines, being free from chloroform or any other harmful or habit-forming drug. The genuine Virgin Oil of Pine is a combination of the active principles of pine and santal album, prepared in the laboratories of the Leach Chemical Co., of Windsor, Ont., who commend it highly for any case of throat or bronchial trouble.

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DODD'S
KIDNEY
PILLS

CURES ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
RHEUMATISM
BRIGHT'S DISEASE
DIABETES
GRAVEL
PAIN IN THE BACK
PAIN IN THE THROAT
PAIN IN THE STOMACH
PAIN IN THE LUNGS
PAIN IN THE LIVER
PAIN IN THE SPLEEN
PAIN IN THE PANCREAS
PAIN IN THE PROSTATE
PAIN IN THE UTERUS
PAIN IN THE VAGINA
PAIN IN THE CERVIX
PAIN IN THE VULVA
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PAIN IN THE sigmoid
PAIN IN THE caecum
PAIN IN THE appendix
PAIN IN the small intestine
PAIN IN the large intestine
PAIN IN the stomach
PAIN IN the liver
PAIN IN the spleen
PAIN IN the pancreas
PAIN IN the prostate
PAIN IN the uterus
PAIN IN the vagina
PAIN IN the cervix
PAIN IN the vulva
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THE FRENCH TREATY PASSES

Leader Borden Shirked the Vote
Last Night.

Vote Was One Hundred and Seven
to Thirty Three.

Several of the Tories Voted With
the Government.

Ottawa, Nov. 30.—By 107 votes to 33 the House of Commons to-night approved of the amended commercial treaty with France, after a debate which disclosed a curious cleavage in the ranks of the Opposition. When the original treaty was approved, on March 3, 1908, the vote was 103 to 5, the Conservative dissenters at that time being Dr. Chis-holm, Messrs. Jackson, Lancaster, Marshall and Owen. To-night a number of the Opposition members who formerly supported the treaty voted against it, while the following fourteen sided with the Government: Messrs. Foster, George Taylor, Roche, Osler, Monk, Nantel, Daniel, Blondin, Meighen, Jameson, Boyce, Paquet, Taylor (New Westminster), and Delbert. Mr. Borden who took part in the debate and stated that he was not prepared to vote against the treaty was absent when the division was taken. The bill ratifying the treaty having been read a second time, was passed through the committee, and now stands for third reading.

ADMISSION OF CATTLE.

Mr. Fielding, in moving the second reading of the bill approving of the treaty, explained that the opposition encountered in the French Senate came from the agricultural interests, who were alarmed by some of the concessions given to Canada in the agricultural schedule, particularly with reference to cattle. On looking into the matter, the Minister of Finance found that the cattle trade between Canada and France had been inconsiderable, and that Canada's interests were not likely to be affected by a qualification of the provision relating to the exportation of cattle. Consequently it was proposed to add to the four items in the treaty dealing with cattle the qualifying words, "to the exclusion of fat cattle ready for the butcher." That meant that Canada still reserved the right to send to France under the treaty cattle which were not ready for the butcher, but which were to be finished in France before they passed to the slaughter-house.

Another point raised touched direct importation. Switzerland, which is entitled to favored-nation treatment, was interested in knowing from what port she would ship her goods to Canada. The view of the Government was that Switzerland might send her goods to Canada by way of any country enjoying the benefits of the whole Canadian preferential tariff, and that interpretation was accepted by the Imperial Government. But the French Government's interpretation was that goods might be shipped by way of any country which had the benefit of the Canadian intermediate tariff not necessarily in full, but in respect of particular goods specified in the treaty. As Canada's aim was to secure a direct transatlantic trade between France and Canada, and as that aim would not be affected by the French interpretation of the importation clause, the Canadian Government decided to accept it.

The countries which, by reason of their favored-nation treatment, would enjoy the benefits of the treaty in respect to articles therein specified were the Argentine Republic, Austria, Hungary, Bolivia, Colombia, Denmark, Japan, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Venezuela, Norway and Switzerland.

MR. BORDEN DOUBTS.

Mr. Borden doubted whether the treaty would have any effect in improving trade relations between France and Canada. "It is hoped," he said, "that we may have, under the British flag, some day in the not distant future, a system of mutual preference, and I doubt very much the wisdom of complicating our tariffs by treaty provisions which would prevent Canada from fully entering into such a system of mutual preference." However, he was not prepared to vote against the treaty on that account, because there was a provision that it could be denounced at any time upon twelve months' notice.

Mr. Borden could not see where Canada was going to benefit under the treaty, and repeated his plea for better trade relations with Germany.

Mr. Lalor differed from his colleague, Mr. Armstrong, and declared that the Government had been justified in retaliating upon Germany and imposing the surtax.

Dr. Chisholm condemned the treaty on the ground that it would permit the introduction into Canada of absinth, upon the evils of which he dilated at some length.

Hon. Sydney Fisher combatted the view that the importation of absinth would be encouraged under the treaty. He claimed that the treaty would give Canada an advantage over the United States, both as respects the exportation of cattle and agricultural implements.

Mr. Monk regarded the treaty as of no consequence. France, he said, was so rich a country agriculturally, that she could not only supply her own wants but export large quantities of produce, including wheat.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier took direct issue with Mr. Monk's statement that there was no market in France for Canada. He pointed out that in 1907 France imported from other countries no less than 186,666,000 francs' worth, or \$37,000,000 worth of wheat, while her importations of flour amounted to \$5,887,000 francs, or \$1,177,000 francs; barley, 28,000,000 francs; grain, 76,000,000 francs; horses, 11,000,000 francs; eggs, 3,000,000 francs, and cheese, 48,000,000 francs. It was in hope of obtaining a share of that large market that Canada had concluded the treaty. In addition there was a great market in France for wool, for in one year she imported 20,000,000 francs' worth. As for agricultural implements, the view entertained by the manufacturers in Canada was that they might succeed in capturing the French trade in that line altogether. Dealing with Mr. Armstrong's plea for better relations with Germany, Sir Wilfrid said he was not satisfied with these relations, but the fault was not that of Canada, but of Germany herself. "We should endeavor to push commercial relations forward in all parts of the world. To Great Britain, Canada had opened her door wide, in the hope that some time or other she would receive similar treatment in the mother country, but it was possible to give Britain

DRS. KENNEDY & KENNEDY

SUCCESSORS TO
Dr. Kennedy & Kergan

NERVOUS DEBILITY

Thousands of young and middle aged men are annually swept to a premature grave through EARLY INDISCRETIONS, EXCESSES AND BLOOD DISEASES. If you have any of the following symptoms consult us before it is too late. Are you nervous and weak, despondent and gloomy