GOOD HAY DAY ON THE MARKET

London, Wednesday, Dec. 4.

There were over 30 loads of hay offered today; sales were fair at $15 50 to $17 per ton, according to quality. Straw was in fairly large supply at $8 per ton. Oats were dull at $1 53 per

WEEKLY REVIEW.

Trade conditions at the market the past week were similar to those of the previous week, as there were no new features. There was a moderately brisk demand in the various lines, and there was not any great range in prices, excepting for live and dressed hogs, and cats.

Grain—Oats are several cents per cwt lower than a week ago. Sales are made at $1 50 to $1 55 per cwt, mostly at $1 53 per cwt.

Barley is lower at $1 38 to $1 40 per cwt.

Hay and Straw—The delivery of hay was larger than a week ago. Sales are fairly brisk and prices are a trifle lower at $15 to $16 per ton for second quality, and $17 per ton for the best loads. Straw is more plentiful and prices are steady at $8 per ton for most of the loads. Baled straw is being laid down here at $7 50 per on on the track.

Butter and Eggs—Butter is easier, a there is a large quantity offered. Sales are made at 25c to 26c for creamery, and 26c to 27c for pound rolls. Eggs arez in good demand, at least the strictly fresh laid, which are very scarce at 30c dozen, wholesale. Cold storage stock sells at 25c dozen.

Potatoes—The cold weather has helped to decrease the supply. Most of the grocers and other large buyers have laid in a sufficient quantity to last for some time, and consequently the demand is only fair. Sales are made at 80c and 85c for the load or ten bag lots.

Apples—Business is slow in this line, as there has been too many offered. There is such a small quantity suitable for the export trade that the inferior grades are being dumped on the market. In consequence of the large amount offered sales are slow at 50c to 80c per bag, or $1 75 and $2 per barrel. Occasionally $2 50 is paid for a choice barrel

Poultry—Turkeys are lower at 10c to 11c per pound alive. The exporters are paying the first-named price, and a large number has been received at this figure. For turkeys dressed 12c to 13c per pound. Ducks are in good demand and firm at 9c to 10c per pound dressed, or 8c alive. Geese sell at 8c per pound dressed. Old fowl sell at 5c per pound alive, or 7c dressed. Chickens sell at 8c per pound alive, or 9c to 10c dressed.

Dressed Hogs—Prices have taken quite a slump, and prices have fluctuated considerably during the week; sales have been made at $6 50 to $7 26 per cwt. At Tuesday's markets sales were a little brisker, and prices falling off.

Live Hogs—Price on Monday was $5 per cwt, and as the market is not as strong as a week ago which would indicate that prices may go still lower.

Butchers' Meat—Beef is dull at $4 50 to $6 per cwt. Veal $7 50 to $9. Lambs are lwer at 9½c to 10½c per pound. Mutton $6 to $9 per cwt.

Hides—Prices are 1c per pound lower and are now selling at 5c, 4c and 3c per pound for No. 1, 2 and 3 grades.

OIL MARKETS.

ANTWERP.

Antwerp, Belgium, Dec. 3.—Petroleum, 22 francs.

London, Dec. 3.—Petroleum, American refined, 7d; spirits, 7½d.

OIL CITY.

Oil City, Pa., Dec. 3.—Credit balances, $1 76.

SUGAR MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

New York, Dec. 3.—Sugar—Raw steady; fair refining, 3.15c; centrifugal, 96 test, 3.62½c; molasses sugar, 2.86c; refined quiet. Molasses—Steady.

LONDON.

London, Dec. 3.—Raw sugar—Centrifugal, 16s 6d; muscovado, 98 sqd; beet sugar, December, 8s 9d.

TORONTO.

Toronto, Dec. 3.—Sugar—Firm; Montreal granulated, in barrels, $4 60; yellow, $4; Acadia, $4 2; Ontario feed, $4 20; in bags, 5c less.

COTTON MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

New York, Dec 3.—Cotton—Futures closed steady. Closing bids: December, 11.29c; January, 10.96c; February, 10.98c; March, 10.96c; April, 10.96c; May, 11.03c; June, 11.01c; July, 10.97c; August, 10.89c.

Spot closed steady, 10 points lower; middling uplands, 11.60c; middling gulf, 11.85c; sales, none.

DAIRY MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, Dec. 3.—Butter—Firm; creameries, 23c to 26c; dairies, 17c to 23c.

Cheese—Steady, 11c to 12c.

NEW YORK.

New York, Dec. 3.—Butter—Irregular; receipts, 6,555 packages; creamery, extras to firsts, 24c to 27c; held, seconds to specials, 22c to 26c; process, common to specials, 15c to 20½c; western factory, common to firsts, 16c to 23c.

Cheese—Firmer; receipts, 3,572 boxes; state full cream, small colored and white, September, nine, 15½c; large white and colored, September, nine, 15½c; large October, nest, 12c.

BEAN MARKETS.

DETROIT.

Detroit, Dec. 3.—Beans—Spot, $2; December, $1 90; January, $1 90, all nominal.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OLD COUNTRY PRICES.

Glasgow, Dec. 3.—Edward Watson & Rutnie report 384 cattle on offer; trade sharper, with an improvement in prices; top, 12c; secondary, 11c; bulls, 10c.

HAY MARKET.

TORONTO.

Toronto, Dec. 3.—Baled Hay—Timothy is quoted at $17 50 to $18 50 in car lots on the track here.

Baled Straw—The market is quiet, at $9 50 to $10 50 per ton on track here.

PRODUCE MARKET.

TORONTO PRODUCE MARKET.

Toronto Dec. 4.—The pre-holiday dullness has struck the grain markets, and the indications point to a period of inactivity until the new year. Farmers who missed the high market are now reluctant to part with their grain at the low levels, and deliveries are consequently falling off. Ontario wheat prices are shading off, and oat prices are down under the influence of the strong competition from the west. Prices are:

Wheat—Manitoba No. 1 hard, nominal; No. 1 northern, $1 15; No. 2, $1 10½; No. 3, $1 05; Ontario No. 2 white, red or mixed, about 95c to 96c outside; goose, 98c.

Barley—No. 2, 65c to 67c outside; No. 3 extra, 62c; prices are nominal.

Flour—Ontario winter wheat patents, $3 75 bid; Manitoba patent special brand, $5 90; seconds, $5 20; strong bakers, $5 10.

Oats—No. 2 white, 46c to 47c outside; mixed, 47c to 47½c outside.

Rye—80c outside.

Peas—87c outside.

Corn—No. 3 yellow American, 68c to 68½c.

Toronto freights: No. 2 old yellow, 70½c; new corn, 64½c to 65c, December delivery.

Buckwheat—62c to 63c outside.

Millfeed—Bran, $19 to $20 in bulk, outside; shorts, $21 to $22.

Call board quotations are:

Wheat—Ontario No. 2 mixed, 98c asked outside.

Oats—No. 2 white, 48c asked on track at Toronto.

Peas—No. 2, 85c bid outside.

Butter and Cheese—Steady.

Eggs—Easy.

STOCK MARKETS.

TORONTO.

	Toronto, Dec. 3.			
	Morning.		Afternoon.	
	Ask.	Bid.	Ask.	Bid.
Canadian Pacific	152	151½	..	..
St. Catharines	..	75	..	..
Rio Janeiro Tram	32¼	32¼	33	32½
Sao Paulo Tram	108¼	107¾	..	..
Toronto Railway	..	91	93	91
Twin City Railway	77¼	76½	77⅛	77
Winnipeg Railway	..	120	..	119½
Niagara Navigation	110	..	..	..
Bell Telephone	..	..	..	117½
General Electric	105	99	105	100
City Dairy, com	30	..	..	..
City Dairy, pfd	..	80	..	..
Consumers' Gas	186	184	..	..
Dom. Telegraph	115	..	..	..
Woods, com	..	69	..	..
Mackay, com	50¾	50	50¾	50⅜
Mackay, pfd	..	59	..	60
Mexican L. & P	..	39	..	39
Nipissing Mines	6¼	6	..	6
N. S. Steel, com	..	55	56	54
Prairie Lands	180	170	..	..
Dominion Bank	..	217	..	..
Bank of Hamilton	190	..	..	..
Imperial Bank	210	205	..	205½
Bank Nova Scotia	275	274	275	..
Sovereign Bank	98½	..	..	..
Bank of Toronto	..	200	..	..
Traders' Bank	125	..	..	..
Canada Landed	117	..	..	..
Canada Permanent	..	114	..	..
Central Canada	..	160	..	..
Colonial Loan	..	57	..	..
Dom. Savings	..	70	..	..
Hamilton Provident	120	..	..	..
Huron & Erie	178	..	..	..
Landed Banking	..	121	..	..
London & Canada	101	..	..	..
National Trust	155	..	..	..
Ontario Loan	131	128	..	..
Toronto Mortgage	109	104½	..	..
Dom. Steel, bonds	..	66	..	69
Rio, bonds	..	69	..	68½
Sao Paulo, bonds	91	..	88	..

Afternoon Sales: Winnipeg, 3 at 120¼, 25, 25 and 25 at 120; Twin City, 10 and 25 at 77, 25 at 77¼; General Electric, 25 at 100; Mackay, common, 15, 10, 15 and 25 at 50, 10 at 50¾; do, preferred, 5 at 60¼, 10 at 60; Rio, 25 at 32¾; do, bonds, 20,000 at 69½; N. S. Steel, 5 at 56½; Imperial Bank, 2,310 at 206, 40 at 204½; Canada Landed, 27 at 117; Bank of Commerce, xd., 6 at 154.

AGAUNI-COBALT

(LONDON COMPANY.)

These shares at 10c have been ordered WITHDRAWN ON DEC. 15. You have probably been considering whether to invest or not. Better make up your mind before too late. Shaft is being sunk on day and night and the outlook is GOOD. Information gladly given on request. See recent samples in Ald. T. Gillean's window on Richmond street.

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NEW YORK.

	New York, Dec. 3.			
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close
Amal. Copper	51¾	52¼	49⅝	49⅞
Amer. Locomotive	37⅝	37¼	37	37
American Sugar	106⅞	108½	105¼	106
American Smelting	75¼	79½	75	76⅞
Anaconda	33	33¾	32⅝	32⅝
Atchison	72¾	73½	71¼	71⅞
Atchison, pfd.	83	..	..	..
Brooklyn Transit	36	37¾	35	35
Canadian Pacific	152	152¾	151½	152
Col. Fuel & Iron	18½	19½	18½	18¼
Chesapeake & Ohio	28	28½	27½	27⅞
Chicago & G. W.	7½	8⅛	7	8
Rock Island	14¾	15¼	14½	15
St. Paul	101½	103	100	100⅛
Erie	16⅞	17⅞	16¼	16¾
Erie, 1st pfd.	35¾	36	35¾	36
Erie, 2nd pfd.	25¼	26	25¼	26
Louisville & Nash.	93¾	93¾	92½	92½
Lead	43½	44¼	42	42
Great Northern	117¼	118¼	116	116
Northern Pacific	113½	114⅞	112	112
Mexican Central	14⅞	14¾	14	14½
Missouri Pacific	51	52¼	49¼	49⅞
Kansas & Texas	26½	26⅝	25¼	25⅞
Kansas & Tex., pfd.	58	..	..	..
Norfolk & Western	63½	..	..	..
New York Central	97¼	98	96⅛	96⅜
Ontario & Western	32½	33½	32	32¼
Pennsylvania	111½	112	110⅞	110⅞
Pacific Mail	23	23	22¼	22¼
People's Gas	77½	78	77	77
Pressed Steel Car	18½	18⅞	18½	18½
Reading	92¾	95⅛	91⅝	92
Republic Steel	17½	17¾	17	17
Southern Pacific	73¼	74½	72⅛	72½
Southern Railway	13	13⅛	12¾	12⅞
Southern Ry., pfd.	37	37	36	36
Texas Pacific	20¼	20¼	19¾	19¾
Twin City	77	77⅞	77	77⅞
U. S. Leather	15½	16	15½	15⅝
U. S. Steel	26¼	27	25	26⅛
U. S. Steel, pfd.	87¼	88⅛	86⅝	87⅛
Union Pacific	116¼	117½	115	115⅞
Wabash, pfd.	9⅝	..	..	..
Western Union Tel.	59	..	..	..

COBALT

All mining stocks bought and sold. Private wire to Toronto, New York and Boston stock exchanges.

H. C. BECHER 423 Richmond Phone 312

MONTREAL.

	Morning. Montreal, Dec. 3.		Afternoon.	
	Ask.	Bid.	Ask.	Bid.
Bell Telephone	..	..	..	118
Canadian Pacific	152¼	..	152½	151
Detroit Railway	32⅞	32⅝	32⅞	32¾
Dom. Coal, com.	42	..	45	40
Dom. Coal, pfd.	..	..	..	90
Dom. Steel, com.	15¾	15¾	16	15⅝
Dom. Steel, pfd.	41	39	40	39
Halifax Railway	95	90	..	..
Havana Electric	..	..	..	24
Havana, pfd.	80	77	..	..
Woods, com.	70	69⅞	69¼	69
Woods, pfd.	..	100	..	..
Laurentide Paper	85	84	86	80
Laur. Paper, pfd.	100	99¼	100	99½
Mackay, com.	..	..	50½	50
Mackay, pfd.	61	60	60½	59
Mexican L. & P.	40	39¾	40	39½
Minn. & St. Paul	75½	74¼	75	..
Montreal Power	85½	85¼	85¼	85¼
Montreal Railway	171	170½	..	..
Northern Ohio	..	..	21	18
N. S. Steel & Coal	56	55¼	55½	55½
Ogilvie, com.	..	..	..	250
Ogilvie, pfd.	118	..	118	..
R. & O. Navigation	60½	58¾	61	58¼
Rio Janeiro Tram	32⅝	32	33	32
Sao Paulo Tram	110	107¾	108	..
Toledo Railway	9⅝	9	10	9
Toronto Railway	91¾	91½	91⅞	01¼
Tri-City, pfd.	75	..	..	..
Twin City Railway	77½	76½	77⅛	77
Shawinigan	..	53¼	54	53
Bank of Commerce	..	153	158	153
East. Town. Bank	..	..	150	..
Hochelaga Bank	136¾	136⅛	136¾	136⅝
Merchants' Bank	152	..	152	..
Molsons Bank	..	185	195	186
Bank of Montreal	225	..	231	227½
Dom. Textile, pfd.	80	77½	80	78⅞
Dom. Textile, com.	..	..	45	..
Dom. Cotton, bds.	92	89	92	89
Dom. Steel, bonds	71	70½	71	70½
Havana, bonds	90	..	90	..
Woods, bonds	..	..	103	98
Mex. Electric, bds.	80	..	80	75
Mex. Power, bds.	81	79	81	79
Mont. Power, bds.	90	..	..	90
Montreal Ry., bds.	101	97½	101	97½
Price, bonds	101¼	100	101¼	..
Rio, bonds	70	69	..	..
Sao Paulo, bonds	94	90	94	90
Textile bonds, A.	81	79	81	79
Textile bonds, C.	81	79	81	70
Winnipeg Elec., bds.	..	..	88½	..

Afternoon Sales: Montreal Railway, 2 at 171¼, 25 at 171, 27 at 171¼; Bell Telephone, 15 at 118; Illinois, 6 at 77; Mackay, 15 at 50½, 50 at 50¼, 10 at 50⅝, 25 at 50¼; Twin City, 10 at 77; Bank of Commerce, 7 at 158; Bank of Montreal, 40 at 230, 10 at 229¾; Woods, common, 70 at 69; Toronto Railway, 40 at 92, 5 at 91¾, 5 at 92, 2 at 91¾, 29 at 92; Woods, preferred, 3 at 101, 11 at 101; Power, 10 at 85½, 45 at 85¼, 3 at 86, 5 at 85½; 55 at 85; Textile, preferred, 9 at 78; Mackay, preferred, 10 at 59¾; Merchants' Bank, 1 at 150; Molsons Bank, 2 at 195; Laurentide, preferred, 5 at 100; Detroit Railway, 5 at 33, 25 at 32⅞, 100 at 32¾, 1 at 33, 25 at 32⅞; Coal, common, 5 at 40½; Iron, common, 20 at 15½; Iron, preferred, 10 at 39¾, 10 at 40; Scotia, 18 at 56, 1 at 56.

Good Progress of a Sunday School

A largely attended meeting of the officers, teachers and friends of Adelaide Street Baptist Sunday School was held last evening in the church school room, when the pearly reports of the various departments were presented, officers chosen and plans for making the coming year still more successful than the past twelve months were discussed and adopted. Capt. J. W. Fuller, the superintendent, presided, and briefly outlined the results of the year's efforts. During the past twelve months the attendance at the school had increased fully one-third. The primary class had grown so large that it was a problem how to make room for the little ones. A new class had been formed—the "Cradle Roll" — which evinced a healthy growth. The "Ministry of Flowers"—in which each class took its turn in providing flowers, which after being used at service were taken to the bedside of the sick—had proved a blessing. But above all the hearts of the workers had been gladdened by the conversion of a number of the scholars, which was the chief end and aim of this institution so aptly termed "The Nursery of the Church." Thirty pupils have joined the church during the year. The superintendent concluded by expressing his gratitude to teachers and officers for their effective and hearty co-operation.

The report of the assistant secretary, Miss Ida Ryckman, showed an average attendance for the year of 236—an increase of 59 per Sunday over the attendance in 1906. The "Cradle Roll" too, has an enrollment of over 30 members.

Mr. Frank C. Pierce, the treasurer, made an encouraging report, the collections showing an increase of $87 26 over last year. The offerings for missions were three times as large as those in 1906, and the contribution to the organ fund amounted to over $100.

Staff of Officers.

The election of officers resulted as follows: Honorary superintendent, Rev. T. T. Shields; honorary secretary Mr. Charles G. Moorhead; honorary treasurer, Mrs. A. E. Pierce; superintendent, Mr. J. W. Fuller; assistant superintendent, Mr. D. H. Gillies; grading superintendent, Mr. J. K. McDermid; secretary, Mr. W. A. Lewis; assistant secretary, Miss Ida Ryckman; treasurer, Mr. Frank C. Pierce; librarians, Messrs. A. E. Pierce, J. Brown, Percy Darlington; choir leader Mr. Chas. Maynard; pianist, Mr. Edward Johnston; assistant pianist, Miss Pearl Maynard; cornetist, Mr. Fred Gillies; cradle roll, superintendent, Miss Edna Gillies; assistants, Mrs. Adkins, Miss Moran and Miss Freeland.

At the close of business all present were invited to sit down to a dainty spread of refreshments which the ladies had provided in great abundance, and an enjoyable social hour was spent. This was followed by brief informal speeches, in the course of which some very pertinent and practical suggestions were made, Pastor Shields especially emphasizing the wish that teachers and friends of the school would not forget to visit the scholars in their homes, and thus show their interest in the parents as well as in the children. Votes of thanks to the ladies and to the retiring officers (who, by the way, were about all re-elected) followed, the benediction by the pastor closing what was undoubtedly the largest teachers' meeting ever held in Adelaide Street Church.

SOME HOT SHOT FOR THE OPPOSITION

Continued From Page One.

to yesterday's speech of Hon. Mr. Foster, which he described as a repetition of the attacks so often heard, and which had found answer not only in the House, but in the country, he dealt with the criticisms of that gentleman and the Opposition leader respecting the cabinet changes. There was small prospect of the leader of the Opposition being called upon to organize a cabinet, and the House might, therefore, devote a little time to considering how he came to occupy his present position. The honorable gentleman had extended sympathy to those on the Liberal side of the House who had been passed over for gentlemen outside of the House, and had alluded to it as a great slight and a great indignity. How was it, then, that the honorable gentleman from North Toronto, who had been much longer in the House and had labored faithfully in the vineyards, had been passed over when it came to a selection of a leader of the Opposition? (Laughter.)

Mr. Foster—A conundrum.

Mr. Fielding—It is a conundrum, indeed. (Laughter.) There was the honorable gentleman from South Lanark (Hon. John Haggart), who had been in the House a quarter of a century before the leader of the Opposition came in, and who had also been a cabinet minister. How did it come that he had been passed over? (Laughter.) Then there was the honorable gentleman from Jacques Cartier (Mr. Monk), and from Beauharnois (Mr. Bergeron), they had both been longer in the House, but had been passed over for Mr. Borden. Did they lack ability or dignity or any other necessary qualification, or could it be possible that they were passed over because they came from the Province of Quebec? "We on this side, thank heaven," he went on, "do not care what province a man comes from, what race or what creed. (Cheers.) The Liberal party is big enough to take a man for the man's sake, regardless of race or of creed." (Renewed cheers.)

Gets Back at Borden.

Mr. Fielding went on, to the huge enjoyment of the Government side, naming member after member of the Opposition who had seniority of service over Mr. Borden, adding a word or two of appropriate comment on their characteristics, and asking in almost the identical words used yesterday by the Opposition leader if they had been passed over because they did not measure up to the standard and whether they felt slighted and indignant. He then alluded to Mr. Borden's quotation from some editorials in the Halifax Chronicle, when Mr. Fielding was editor, in support of the contention that the latter was inconsistent. The papers of that period, Mr. Fielding said, contained dynamite for Mr. Borden, who might find in them the report of the Liberal meeting in which he had himself taken part. For himself, Mr. Fielding declared, he was not concerned with what he thought and did 25 years ago. What he though and did today concerned him most.

Mr. Borden—I was citing you for the good sense you then displayed.

Mr. Fielding—Yes; but I am referring to the time the hon. gentleman had good sense. (Cheers.)

Record of Surpluses.

Replying to the criticism of the leader of the Opposition regarding the increase of taxation, Mr. Fielding said that during the eleven years of the Conservative administration prior to 1896 the surpluses amounted to $9,594,000, and the deficits amounted to $12,339,000, or an average deficit of $249,000. The record of the present Government for the past eleven years showed surpluses amounting to more than $94,000,000, or, deducting one deficit of $519,000, a net surplus for that period of $93,626,000. If they took the total valuation of goods imported and the total duties paid they would find that there was a substantial reduction in the rate of customs taxation as compared with 1896. In the great mass of things used by the people there was a substantial reduction of duties. If the leader of the Opposition brought it down to the case of the individual man he would find that in 1896 John Jones probably got one dollar a day—the National Policy did not make him rich—and he paid a very small amount of taxation at that time. Why? Because he could not afford to buy the goods. He was content to wear one coat and to buy one barrel of flour, and he only paid the tax on one. But times had changed, and today John Jones got $1 75 or $1 50, and he could afford to wear two coats and to buy two barrels of flour. Go to John Jones and ask him which of the two years was the better for him and his family. If the present Government had been taxing the people enormously one would naturally ask why the leader of the Opposition did not try to change it. The hon. gentleman had abandoned adequate protection and accepted the tariff policy of the Government. Never was there a more complete surrender to the Government than that which took place when the last revision of the tariff was brought down.

Touching on the Halifax platform, Mr. Fielding reminded the Opposition that the convention demanded by the Manitoba Conservatives had not been held, and contrasted the attitude of the Opposition in that regard with what the Liberal party did in 1893. "Then the leader of the Opposition had made some reference to the postoffice. If the postoffice service generally was in a very inefficient condition today, in heaven's name what must have been its condition in 1896? There was not a department of the Government which had made greater progress or which had done more to improve the facilities and convenience of the people than the postoffice."

Provincial Subsidies.

The question of provincial subsidies next engaged the attention of the minister of finance. Mr. Borden, he said, had taken exception to his statement that the leader of the Opposition in his tour had attempted to bribe a province.

"I regret," said Mr. Fielding, "that I am obliged to adhere to that opinion. There is no doubt in the world that the attitude of the hon. gentleman on that question was most unfortunate and most unfair, and calculated to breed trouble between the various provinces." The leader of the Opposition had gone to British Columbia and tried to disturb an arrangement which had been made at the conference of premiers. What he (Mr. Fielding) complained of was not only that what Mr. Borden did was in itself a disturbance of the arrangement, but he had conveyed the impression to the people of British Columbia that the quarrel was one between the province and the Liberal party.

Mr. Fielding reminded the House that the arrangement was made not by the Prime Minister, but by the Premier and Attorney-General of Ontario, the Premier and Attorney-General of Manitoba, and representatives of other provinces. Nothing that the conference could do would have satisfied Mr. McBride. He did not go there to get an arrangement for British Columbia. He went there to get a grievance. He wanted a committee, but British Columbia had no more right to a committee than any other province.

Mr. Borden—Have they got their money?

Mr. Fielding—Yes, and I may tell my hon. friend that the gladdest province of all is Ontario.

With regard to the Quebec bridge disaster, after controverting the statement made by Mr. Foster that a compact had been made between Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the late Mr. Mercier, by which Quebec was to get a subsidy if it gave the Liberal party a majority, Mr. Fielding referred to the Quebec bridge disaster, and pointed out that if Mr. Borden marveled now that the contract had ever been given, he had not marveled in 1903, when the project came before the House. On that occasion he allowed the matter to pass without a single word of complaint, and at a dinner since had taken credit for co-operating with the Government in bringing about the construction of the bridge. Mr. Fielding next dealt with the Opposition charge of corruption, and complained that Mr. Borden had been neither fair nor accurate. The Liberal party did not fear any comparison with the record of the Conservative party in the matter of election trials. He recalled that among the prominent Conservatives Sir John Abbott, Sir Hector Langevin, Sir Charles Tupper and Sir John Macdonald had been unseated, the last mentioned twice. There was also the member for North Toronto. (Liberal cheers.)

Mr. Foster—It was a very pure election. (Laughter.)

Mr. Fielding recalled the incident of John Doe's testimony, how that witness testified that he had given $80 and afterwards $20 for one parish, and how on the following morning the solicitors for Mr. Foster came forward and said: "For heaven's sake don't go any farther; we shall throw up the sponge." (Laughter.)

What, Mr. Fielding asked, happened to John Doe. Was he punished? No, John Doe was appointed to one of the most lucrative offices in the Province of New Brunswick. (Laughter and cheers.)

Colchester Election.

Mr. Fielding referred to the Colchester by-election, saying he was willing the Opposition should take therefrom all possible comfort. It was really a Conservative seat, having only twice been carried by a Liberal since 1874. It had been argued that the result of the recent by-election was an indication of a change in public feeling. He could not regard it as such, having been there during the campaign, when he found the only change was the complaints of some people regarding economics on the Intercolonial Railway. He begged to draw attention to the fact that in the last three years there had been elected in Nova Scotia to the Legislature and Parliament 62 members. One was an independent Liberal, 6 were Conservatives, 55 were Liberals. (Cheers.) Of federal by-elections there had been since the last general election 38, of which 28 had been carried by Liberals. There were one or two who might not see eye to eye with the Government, but of the whole number only six or seven were willing to call themselves Conservatives. (Cheers.) He felt that the people of this country could be trusted to judge fairly between the Government and the Opposition, which had obstructed the G. T. P., the British preference, and the tariff, and now wanted to claim them, because they found they were good. The people were not to be hoodwinked, they had had eleven years of good Liberal government, under which Canada had enjoyed as never before the blessings of peace, progress and prosperity. (Prolonged cheers.)

Pessimistic Cockshutt.

Mr. Cockshutt struck a pessimistic note, claiming that what he had warned the Finance Minister of had arrived. They would soon be on the toboggan slide of disaster. He saw nothing to be approved of in the reference to the increased immigration in the speech from the throne. Many new-comers would find it impossible to obtain work this winter. He described the Imperial Conference as a failure, and declared that he did not look for any great results from the French treaty. He charged the Prime Minister with misrepresentation in having stated in introducing the Grand Trunk Pacific bill that the road would cost only $13,000,000.

Mr. Fielding—The Prime Minister never said anything so preposterous. What the Prime Minister referred to was the ultimate obligation that the people of Canada would have to meet.

Mr. Cockshutt spoke at some length on corruption in elections. The revelations of the London trial were a warning, and he thanked God that they had in Ontario a Government who would see that both sides did their duty in elections. He concluded by moving a lengthy amendment, regretting that more adequate reference had not been made to matters of public interest in the speech from the throne, deploring the lack of prudence and foresight on the part of the Government, and calling attention to the growth of expenditure.

The searchlight of the British Dreadnaught has a new feature in that it projects beams at the same time in opposite directions to facilitate signaling.

SOLD OUT

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HON. MR. PUGSLEY CHALLENGES PUTS IT UP TO MR. BORDEN

Will Tell Who Contributed the $250,000 To That Tory Fund.

Ottawa, Dec. 3.—Hon. Wm. Pugsley, the minister of public works, attended the Liberal nomination meeting here tonight and exploded the political bomb he has been carrying around with him for some time. In effect he said he had been asked to join the Blair cabal of 1904, but refused, and that later on he discovered that with unlimited funds an attempt had been made to buy a Tory majority in New Brunswick.

He had made the statement that there was no shadow of doubt that these funds were being handled by a small Conservative coterie in charge of the campaign, with Mr. Borden's knowledge, and that of a total fund of half a million dollars St. John got $25,000. The Conservative party was not the party of purity it was pretended to be. If Mr. Borden desired to bring an action for libel he would prove his statements.

"If Mr. Borden," he said, "desires that I should be more explicit, I am perfectly willing to be more explicit. If he asks for the name of the gentleman who got the $25,000, I shall be perfectly happy to give him the name and the name of the bank and the day on which it was received. On the 24th of October $5,000 was received, and on the 27th of October, a week before the elections, $27,000 was received, the whole going into one constituency. In the by-election in Shelburne, N. S., which was conducted as a purity campaign by Dr. Weldon, a New Brunswick Conservative candidate among the speakers said that the only money spent in his campaign had been his own. That man's partner had been the very one who got the $25,000."

Mr. Borden could easily find out if these statements were true, but instead of calling for an investigation of these definite charges he was evading the issue by calling for a royal commission to go on a general fishing expedition. He knew that under the law the only occasion on which a royal commission could be granted was on the presentation of a petition to Parliament within 60 days after the return of the writ. "Let him bring an action for libel," said Mr. Pugsley, "and if these statements are untrue I will bear the cost of the investigation, and not the country. If I have made reckless charges which cannot be substantiated, I shall have to resign from Parliament and go back into private life."

CHATHAM BURGLARS RAID NINE HOUSES

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Chatham, Dec. 4.—Nine houses burglarized, situated within a block and a half on the same street, is the record me here last night. Some of the most prominent people in the city suffered, and the throughfare chosen by the marauders was on Victoria avenue.

They were evidently bent on nothing but money, and in this they were disappointed, as only small sums are missed so far.

S. T. Martin is ill in bed, and his wife was awake all night, and the house lit up. This fact, however, did not seemingly interfere with the criminals, who entered the house. The police have not even a semblance of a clue, as nothing tangible besides money was taken. There are no suspects, though it is believed that the men wanted are acquainted with the various premises, as in most cases after entering a house which in all cases was done through a window, they went direct to where the money was kept.

THE NEW NAVAL BASE

Plans Completed for Gigantic Dockyard at Rosyth, Scotland.

Glasgow, Dec. 4.—The plans for the great new naval base at Rosyth, Scotland, have been completed and the work will commence early in 1908. The basin will cover an area of fifty-six acres, with a depth of thirty-six feet at all tides. Access will be obtained through a lock 850 feet long. The basin is to be practically square, with quay accommodation for twenty-two warships, although this may be doubled. The plans provide for the construction of a graving dock to accommodate the largest of battleships.

BACK TO WORK AGAIN.

Belleville, Dec. 3. — The horseshoe department of the rolling mills resumes work on Wednesday. Over 100 men will be taken on.

"RED" BOMB FAILS TO KILL GOVERNOR

Moscow, Dec. 4.—An unsuccessful attempt was made in this city today upon the life of Lieut.-General Guerschelmann, Governor-General of Moscow. He escaped death only by a narrow margin. A woman hurled a bomb at the general's carriage while he was driving this morning in the Lefort quarter of the city. The horses were blown to pieces and the coachman was seriously wounded. The governor-general, however, came out of the explosion untouched.

The woman was so severely mutilated by her own bomb that she had to be removed to a hospital. She is in a dying condition.

ENGINE RUNS DOWN AND KILLS SEVEN

Glasgow, Dec. 4.—A gang of nine plate layers was run down today by a locomotive on the Glasgow-Paisley line. Seven of the men were killed outright. They were so terribly mutilated that their bodies had to be gathered up in sacks.

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