

SIR WILFRID'S TWO SEATS.

Conservatives Attack the Position
Taken by the Premier.

Question Referred to Committee on
Privileges and Elections.

Objects to Intercolonial Passengers
Drinking Montreal Water.

Ottawa, Dec. 10.—The dual position occupied by Sir Wilfrid Laurier as representative for both Ottawa and Quebec East in the House of Commons is not to the liking of the Opposition, and a renewed effort on their part to harass the Premier and force him to give up one or other of the seats led to a lively debate, which occupied the whole of this afternoon. In seeking to convey the impression that Sir Wilfrid has acted unconstitutionally in delaying his election, the Opposition chose a somewhat peculiar course. Last week Mr. Meighen, the member for Portage la Prairie, raised the question by asking for a ruling as to whether under the rules of the House a member returned for more than one constituency must elect within a prescribed period. The Speaker, after looking into the established authorities and giving the matter careful consideration, decided that, while the British Parliament had passed a sessional order prescribing a period within which a member returned for more than one constituency must elect, there was nothing in the rules of the Dominion House to indicate that such a sessional order should be enforced in Canada. He suggested, however, that the question should receive the consideration of the Committee on Elections and Privileges.

Despite the fact that no attempt was made the time to challenge this ruling, and notwithstanding that there was a Government motion on the order paper to appoint a select committee to revise the rules, and a bill before the House dealing with the question of dual representation, the Opposition to-day, on a motion to go into supply, moved and pressed to a division an amendment which covertly impugned the Speaker's decision, and sought to affirm the principle that all sessional orders of the British House of Commons in force on July 1, 1867, formed part of the rules, usages and forms of the Dominion Parliament. The object of this proceeding, of course, was to have it go out to the country that in delaying his election of a seat the Premier had, as one Conservative Speaker went the length of saying, "violated the laws of the Dominion." The attitude of the Government, as expressed by the Minister of Justice and Sir Wilfrid, was that the Speaker had given a ruling which they believed to be well founded, but that in any case the question was one of interpretation, which could only be determined by the select committee it was proposed to appoint. In the end the amendment was defeated by 90 to 61.

Mr. Meighen, in moving his amendment, submitted that the Speaker's interpretation was wrong, and that all sessional orders of the British Parliament in force on July 1, 1867, were, in the meaning of the words "rules, usages and forms of proceedings" of the Dominion Parliament.

Mr. E. N. Lewis introduced a bill providing for the appointment of Government inspectors to look after the sanitation of railway cars, and calling for a report from the railway companies giving the names and duties of all men in their employ who work over twelve hours in every consecutive day, or 84 hours in any week.

Hon. Mr. Brodeur's bill to prevent shipowners from contracting out of liability for negligence or fault in shipment of goods was read a second time, and referred to the Committee on Marine and Fisheries.

Dr. Black startled the House with the statement that passengers who travelled on the Intercolonial Railway "drank disease and death" in the water supplied to the cars at Montreal. He called attention to the epidemic of typhoid fever in Montreal, and declared that the water of that city was without any doubt contaminated and a source of danger. Though the people of Montreal were content to be poisoned, he did not see why innocent travellers on the I. C. R. should suffer.

Hon. Mr. Graham admitted that the matter was of importance, particularly as a traveller on the I. C. R. could get nothing but water, while on other lines they were allowed to dilute it. He promised to inquire into it.

Christmas and New Year Excursions.

The Grand Trunk Railway system will announce that return tickets will be issued between all stations in Canada, also Detroit and Port Huron, Mich., Buffalo, Black Rock and Suspension Bridge, N. Y., at the following rates: Single fare good going December 24th and 25th, 1909; also good going December 27th, 1909; and January 1st, 1910, returning on or before January 3rd, 1910. At fare and one-third, good going December 21st to 25th, inclusive, or from December 28th, 1909, to January 1st, 1910, returning later than January 5th, 1910. Secure tickets and further information from Chas. E. Morgan, city ticket agent; W. G. Weston, depot agent.

For Dad and the Boys.

See Christmas presents in razors at Gerrie's drug store, 32 James street north. Largest and most complete stock in city. In safety razors, the Gillette, Auto-Strop, Wilt, Boker's, Gem Junior, Ender's, Ever Ready, Shaver's, and others. In regular razors, the Carbo Magnetic, Barber's King, King Shaver, Champion King Cutter, Diamond Edge, Johnson, Griffin and many others.

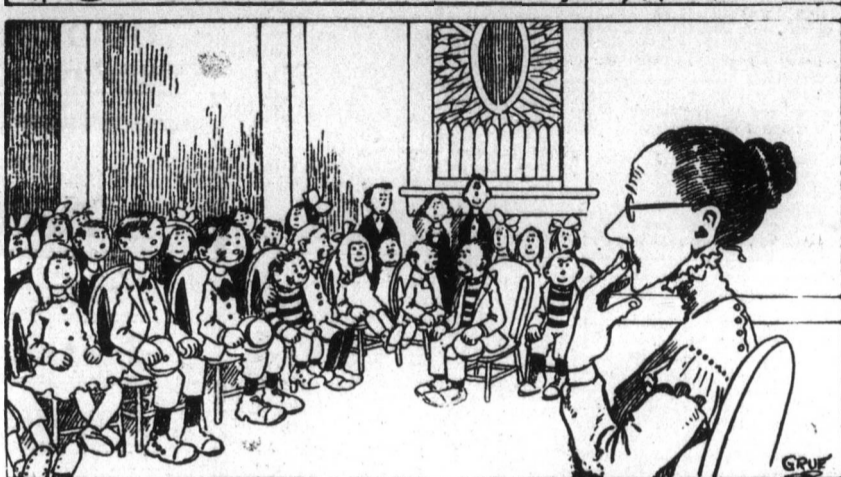
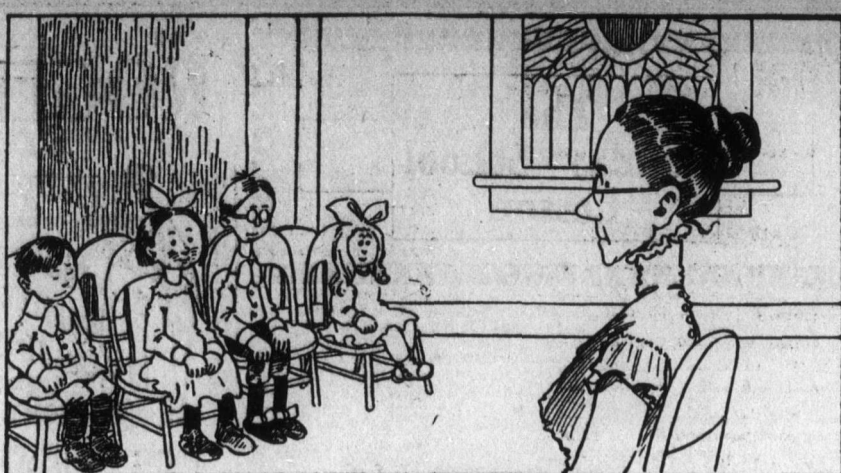
Prudent With His Money.

There is an Oregon statesman who is very prudent with his money. He rarely spends anything if he can get some one else to do the spending for him. One morning he was walking down the street with a friend and they met a beggar who had a tale of woe that was amazing. The statesman listened and asked some questions. Then he turned to his friend and said: "John, this man's story affects me greatly. Give him a quarter."

"Love makes the world go round," quoted the Wise Guy. "And we are also told that love levels all things," added the Simple Man. "How can it do both?"

"New Christmas looms, the great event; Let all good cheer invoke."

Here's hoping that may be your bent, And that you won't be broke.



AND THE SAME TWO SUNDAYS BEFORE CHRISTMAS.

FOR HOME RULE AND FREE TRADE.

Two Planks of Liberal Party Laid Down by Asquith—Power of Lords Must be Curtailed

London, Dec. 10.—At a monster meeting to-night in Albert Hall, Mr. Asquith, the Prime Minister, laid down the policy on which the Liberal Government is appealing to the country. He repeated what had been said by other Ministers—that if it were returned to power the Government would demand the limitation of the powers of the House of Lords, and then went a step further and pledged the Liberal party to grant self-government to Ireland.

The meeting was marked by the greatest enthusiasm. The audience, which filled the vast hall, greeted Mr. Asquith and the Ministers who accompanied him with round after round of cheers. The audience was entirely male, women having been excluded in the fear of demonstrations by suffragettes. Every corner of the hall had been searched during the day for women, and a small band of them was routed out, but they managed to get two male supporters into the meeting, who interrupted Mr. Asquith momentarily with cries of "Votes for women." They were promptly ejected.

COMMONS' WILL NULLIFIED.

Mr. Asquith pointed out that just four years ago Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, then Prime Minister, had outlined in Albert Hall the policy of a new Liberal Government, which included many reforms. The representatives of the people in the House of Commons had labored faithfully to carry into law the measures promised, but their will had been nullified; and as a fitting climax the supplies which the House of Commons had voted had been stepped upon by the House of Lords. Therefore, the House of Commons was now on the eve of another dissolution, and it had fallen to his lot to take up the burden. The last time, he said, the Government had reckoned without its hosts, but it was not going to make that mistake again.

"I tell you in the name and in behalf of the Liberal party," Mr. Asquith proceeded, "we have at this moment laid upon us a single task—a task which dominates and transcends because it embraces and involves every great and beneficent social and political change upon which our hearts are set. That task is to vindicate and establish upon an unshakable foundation the principle of representative government."

Referring to the education and licensing bills, the Premier said that the Government stood, in the main, on the principles of the bills which the House of Lords rejected. The franchise law, he added, was still encumbered with artificial distinctions and impediments, for which there was no justification. On woman suffrage Mr. Asquith said his views were well known, and he had no reason to alter them despite the suicidal excesses of a small section of the advocates of such a change.

Mr. Asquith, turning his attention to

Ireland, said she had been fortunate for once, because the measures sent up in the bill did not come violently athwart the prejudice of the House of Lords.

"Speaking last year, before my accession to the Premiership," Mr. Asquith continued, "I described the Irish policy as the one undeniable failure of British statesmanship. I repeat to-night what I said then, and on behalf of my colleagues, and I believe, on behalf of my party, to reiterate that this is a problem to be solved only in one way—by a policy which while explicitly safeguarding the supreme, indivisible authority of the Imperial Parliament, can set up in Ireland a system of self-government as regards purely Irish affairs. There is not, and cannot be any question of separation. There is not and cannot be any question of rivalry or competing for supremacy, subject to these conditions. That is the Liberal policy. For reasons which we believe to have been disabled in advance from proposing any such solution, but in the new House the Liberal Government at the head of a Liberal majority will be in this matter entirely free."

Mr. Asquith defended the budget as necessary to social reform, and in this respect old-age pensions were the first step. The budget, he continued, had been torn out by the House of Lords after weeks of debate, and the Government as a result was confronted with three constitutional innovations: First, the claim of the same House to the right to compel dissolution of the popular Chamber, and third, the assertion of the House of Lords of their powers to make and unmake the Executive Government of the Crown.

"What has been done," declared Mr. Asquith, "may be done again. It becomes our first duty to make its recurrence impossible. We shall, therefore, demand authority from the electorate to translate an ancient written usage into an act of Parliament, and to place upon the statute book recognition, explicit and complete, of the settled doctrine of our constitution, that it is beyond the province of the House of Lords to meddle to any degree or for any purpose with national finance."

The Premier said that neither he nor any other Liberal Minister supported by a majority in the House of Commons was going to submit again to the rebuffs and humiliations of the last four years. They would not assume office unless they could secure safeguards which experience showed to be necessary for the legislative unity and honor of their party. The Liberal party, Mr. Asquith declared, was not promoting the abolition of the House of Lords or the setting up of a single Chamber, but it asked the electorate that the House of Lords should be confined to the functions proper to the second Chamber, and that the absolute veto must go. The Government was unanimous, he said, in demanding the absolute control of the finances of the House of Commons, the maintenance of free trade, and of an effective curtailment or limitation of the powers of the House of Lords.

The meeting carried a resolution declaring unabated confidence in Mr. Asquith's leadership. Mr. David Lloyd George, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, chairman of the meeting, received an ovation, moved a vote of thanks to the ovation.

Early Fuel Consumption.

When steamers first came into use very little attention was bestowed upon the consumption of fuel. It was not until the Cunard steamers were started crossing the Atlantic in 1840 that reliable records of fuel consumption began to be kept systematically. The Britannia, one of the early Cunarders, used to make the run from Liverpool to New York in about 14 days on a coal consumption of about 4.7 pounds per indicated horse-power an hour. The modern steamers do the work on about 1.2 pounds of coal a horse-power an hour.

The fertile field becomes sterile with rest.—Spanish.

BALFOUR MANIFESTO

Accuses Liberal Party of Conspiring to Overthrow Lords.

London, Dec. 10.—Arthur Balfour, Unionist leader, to-day issued a manifesto to his constituents in the city.

It will be disappointing to an enormous section of his political followers, inasmuch as it dismisses tariff reform as the "first plank" in the Unionist programme.

Mr. Balfour makes no attempt to define tariff reform, but concentrates his attack in an accusation that the Liberal Government is engaging in a conspiracy to destroy the constitution by substituting a single chamber government, like that of Greece.

The manifesto is exceedingly long. It reviews the history of the crisis and declares that the Government's claim is that the House of Commons should be the uncontrolled master of every class and without appeal to the country even in most extreme cases.

He cites the United States, where the fundamental principle of the constitution is that every class of property should be taxed alike and says no such measures as the British budget could be adopted there without a two-thirds majority of both houses or become law without a national mandate from the people.

Mr. Balfour, in the manifesto, "as to demand such security for the British citizens, but only that if exceptional taxation is imposed at the caprice of a minister, he should not be deprived of the only means known to the constitution, by which an appeal to his fellow countrymen may be secured."

Mr. Balfour in charging the Government with conspiracy to secure a single chamber system like Greece, says that the House of Commons is the primary organ of popular will, possessing powers certainly not possessed either in the United States or France; but these unexampled powers, he declares, will not satisfy the single chamber conspirators who want the House of Commons to be independent not merely of the peers, but of the people.

"It seems to me," Mr. Balfour declares, "a truism that tariff reform will stimulate home industries. Only by tariff reform can you hope to retain colonial preference, to modify commercial treaties in your favor and secure home produce from unfair competition in the home market. It will do no injury in normal markets and may give valuable aid in protected markets. It is credible then that it will not keep capital here that otherwise would go abroad; that if it does the demand for labor will not increase."

"On other aspects of tariff reform I will say nothing. The very fact that it is the plank in the Unionist programme has prevented it ever receiving less than its due need of attention, whether from friends or foes."

BOOM IN COTTON.

Great Excitement on the New York Exchange.

New York, Dec. 10.—Not since the Sully boom of 1904 has the New York Cotton Exchange witnessed a more spectacular rise in prices than occurred to-day, with the announcement from Washington of the Government crop report. The galleries were crowded with visitors from the south and others who saw the market soon to a new record for the season, with the gains of more than \$2 a bale over yesterday. Both the May and July options touched the high mark of \$15.90, both gaining approximately 42 points over yesterday's close.

Bull brokers prevented a more violent advance, as they had distributed heavy selling orders every five points up from \$15.55 for May and July. They sold enormously on this rise, supplying the demand from the shorts, and also the hurried rush of buying orders. The market continued in an excited state up to the close, with estimates that 500,000 bales had changed hands in the last hour. May closed at \$15.87 and July at \$15.74.

The finest flower will soonest fade.—French.

Babies suffer from chafing, scald head, skin irritation and eczema.

Eczema often develops from the milder forms of skin irritation and has a tendency to spread over the body and become chronic.

Baby eczema means torture for the little ones— anxiety and loss of sleep for the mothers.

But baby eczema is almost immediately relieved and certainly cured by the use of

Dr. A. W. Chase's Ointment

This Ointment heals if by magic. Patient treatment will cure the worst case of eczema.

Unlike unsanitary powders, which clog the pores of the skin, it promotes healthful action of the skin and makes the skin clear, soft, smooth and velvety.

Dr. A. W. Chase's Ointment is a necessity in the home where there are small children. 30 cts. a box, at all dealers. Edman, Bates & Co., Toronto. Write for a free copy of Dr. Chase's Recipes.

FINE TRIP.

Queen's Own Rifles to Train at Alderhot.

Expense of Trip to be Borne by Sir Henry M. Pellatt.

Toronto, Dec. 11.—The fiftieth anniversary of the Queen's Own Rifles of Canada is to be celebrated next year by the visit to England of six hundred officers and men of this crack Canadian regiment as guests of the commanding officer, Sir Henry M. Pellatt. Sir Henry is bearing all the expenses of the trip of his officers and men, and this visit of Canadian soldiers to England will, in years to come, have a great historic interest.

All the arrangements have been made by Sir Henry Pellatt through Earl Grey, Governor-General, and the officers of the Militia Department, with the War Office in London, England, and now nothing remains but to arrange a few minor details. The number of officers and men who will go will be limited to six hundred, although the total strength of the regiment is over 800. The brass and bugle bands will be taken along. If the present arrangements are carried out the regiment will leave Toronto on August 15 and proceed direct to Quebec, where ten days will be spent in preliminary training, after which the soldiers will proceed by an ocean liner to England to remain until Sept. 20. The headquarters of the regiment in England will be the famous training ground at Alderhot, and there a full course of instruction will be given to the Toronto soldiers. It is proposed to distribute the officers and men among the different British regiments of the permanent force, who may there and thus make the Queen's Own familiar with actual training in the old country, which is said to be second to none in the world.

It was said last night that the idea of this large undertaking originated with Sir Henry Pellatt, and all the arrangements were carried out by him. In some quarters it was believed that the Dominion Government was going to send the regiment, but this was given an emphatic denial last night.

The decision of Sir Henry Pellatt to take the regiment to England recalls the visit of the crack bugle band at his expense to the Queen's Diamond Jubilee ceremonies, during which they attracted a great deal of attention.

Blubs—I don't believe Miss Antique will ever catch a husband. Slobbs—A husband? Why, that woman would be bait a rat trap with Limburger cheese.

"I can give you a job in my powder works," said the rich man to the poor fellow. "It wouldn't be safe," replied the seeker after work. "You see, I suffer from inflammatory rheumatism."

Pain in Heart

"For two years I had pain in my heart, back and left side. Could not draw a deep breath or lie on left side, and any little exertion would cause palpitation. Under advice I took Dr. Miles' Heart Remedy and Nerve. I took about thirteen bottles, am in better health than I ever was, and have gained 14 pounds."

MRS. LILLIE THOMAS,

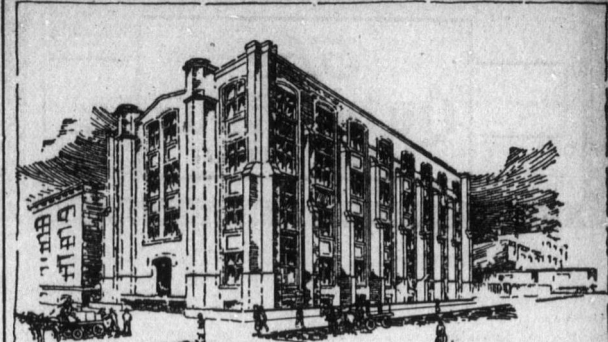
Upper Sandusky, Ohio.

For many years Dr. Miles' Heart Remedy has been very successful in the treatment of heart troubles, because of its tonic effect upon the heart nerves and muscles. Even in severe cases of long standing it has frequently prolonged life for many years after doctors had given up all hope, as proven by thousands of letters we have received from grateful people.

Dr. Miles' Heart Remedy is sold by all druggists. If the first bottle fails to benefit, your druggist will return your money.

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Christmas Times ISSUED SATURDAY DECEMBER 18th

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Pointers on Gas

(W. Marshall in Dunnville Chronicle.) Consumers of natural gas often complain about large bills and other disagreeable things chargeable to the above product that a few words on the subject of its use might not be out of place. First we will take the BURNER.

There has been much useless talk on this subject. The heat in the gas, not in the burner, and if a burner secures the combustion of all the gas which passes through it without producing carbonic oxide gas and at the same time placing the heat where it will be most useful it has done all that can be done. Talk about burners that burn large quantities of air is all nonsense. A cubic foot of gas in complete combustion combines with a mixed quantity of air part of the gas will be unburned or if there is an excess of air combustion will be imperfect and part of the gas will be unburnt.

PERFECT GAS FLAME.

A perfect gas flame is a clear blue and perfect transparent. A white or milky blue flame shows imperfect combustion. If a flame flows or lifts away from the burner it shows either too much air or a smothered condition or want of proper circulation in the flue. If any portion of burned gas mixes with the fresh gas, issuing from its burner, it poisons the latter and there will be imperfect combustion. The best results in burning natural gas are obtained by a burner with small openings so arranged that the burned gas issuing from it and you will have complete combustion.

CHIMNEY.

The amount of draft in chimneys differs, so that there can be no set rule given here for adjusting the damper in the pipe. If you find water dripping from the pipes you will know that condensation is going on in the flue and that there is insufficient heat to carry the burnt gas to the outside atmosphere and you will have imperfect combustion. You must then open the damper in the pipe sufficiently to allow good circulation and the trouble will cease.

Great care should be taken in having burners properly set and adjusted to have as near as possible a perfect flame. In imperfect combustion you are not getting all the heat you should, and are also paying for and conducting through the flue to the atmosphere gas producing for you no results whatever and at the same time endangering your health, destroying plants and tarnishing silverware, etc., by producing carbonic acid gas, and in many cases sulphuric acid gas.

Too much care cannot be taken to have the inside of burners and air mixers clean and free from dust or other collections, as it hinders the flow of the proper proportions of air and gas to the flame, producing incomplete combustion, the production of which, from whatever cause, needlessly increases the cost of gas bills.

One of the worst hindrances to complete combustion is imperfect draft or circulation to the atmosphere. The chimney should be straight, clean and tight, admitting no cold air in the flue or pipe between the burner and the outside atmosphere. For every atom of cold air so admitted extra heat will be required from the burner to the flue to insure proper circulation of the poisonous products from the burner to the atmosphere, and as 1,000 cubic feet of natural gas when burned will produce from 80 to 100 lbs. of water, which is allowed to condense in chimney or the pipe will produce in very many cases sulphuric acid, and in condensation will eat the mortar out of the chimneys, causing them to leak, admitting cold air and requiring an extra amount of heat from the burner to insure proper circulation. The better way would be to line the chimney with tile or heavy iron pipe, painted with some acid resisting paint. The flue would then be practically tight, and a large amount of heat required to produce circulation in a leaky flue would not be needed in a chimney so lined, consequently less gas would be required to produce the needed results, which in many cases would mean a large saving in gas bills.

BAKE FISH IN PAPER.

Clean and wash the fish thoroughly, and pepper and flour it inside and out sparingly. Roll in manilla paper at least three times. Pinch the ends of the paper together, then fold back and pin securely to prevent the juice from escaping. Bake in a moderate oven, allowing fifteen minutes more than if baking uncovered. When ready to serve remove the paper, to which the skin will adhere, and place the delicious, juicy fish upon a platter. Garnish with parsley or any desired garnish. Fish cooked in this manner does away with fishy dishes and disagreeable odors.

India has 744 newspapers and 973 periodicals.