ER THE PROSPECT



and a subsidy division will ructed and owned by the comd a subsidy has been granted Provincial Government of Onaid of the construction of the from the main line southerly to lliam and Port Arthur, which n as the Lake Superior branch, per mile cash, and six thoues of land per mile.

line of the Eastern Division Bay or Gravenhurst, will also n between the new Transcon-Railway, and the pres Frunk Railway system. ay be also said of the projected ision to Montreal. These lines verse new country and provide industries adjacent to the exwater powers that abound

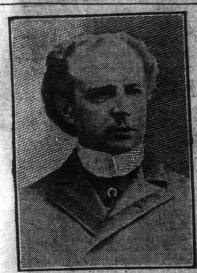
HILDHOOD ILLS

st all of the ills of babyhood and od are due to disorders of the ch cr bowels. Set them right and tle ones will be well and happy. her medicine can do this so tly and so safely as Baby's Own Mrs. Ulric Delisle, Cap Sante says: "My baby suffered greatly and nothing helped her until I her Baby's Own Tablets. The e they made in her condition was marvellous, and I strongly re-nd the Tablets to all mothers. other using these Tablets has arantee of a government analyst they do not contain one particle ate or poisonous soothing stuff. by medicine dealers or by mail cents a box from The Dr. Wil-Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.



RTJE TRIUMPHANT irg woman has a final decision in her a, affirming the action of the lower Mrs. Hartje's suit for divorce can

CANADIAN PARLIAMENT



SIR WILFRID LAURIER.

ers to the senate chamber this afternoon and declared the session to have
noon and declared the session to have
house it is desirable in furtherance of
house it is desirable in furtherance of

Hon. Mr. Fielding: Hon. Geo. Graham, with more cheering, by Hon. William Patterson and William Calvert, the chief Liberal whip; Mr. Martin of Wellington by Sir Wilfrid and A. A. Miller; Major Beattle of London, by F. D. Monk; Mr. Moren of Northum- nadian treaty, laid on the table of berland, by R. L. Borden and William the House today by Finance Minister

the debate on the address would be be- ward VII. by plenipotentiaries Sir Frangun on Monday, and the senate ad- cis Bertie, British Ambassador at Parjourned until that time. The com- is; Hon. W. S. Fielding and Hon. L. P. be sent indirectly by way of a coun- nickel, antimony, compound medicine mons will have a short sitting tomor- Brodeur; and on behalf of France by try enjoying the benefit of the French

The curiosity of the members promises to be as great this session as last. progress of the Grand Trunk Pacific. the cost and purpose of the new mint, the amount of money paid to papers to be a minister and the amount of money paid him, payments to North Atlantic Trading Co. since June, 1906, payments and advances for Ross arrangement the finance minister made with the banks for moving the whea

Marconi. Company is doing a mercial business across the Atlantic and if the Canadian government has

any control of the rates charged. R. L. Borden wants returns of Japanese immigration; he wants to know if any of the increased subsidies have been paid to any of the provinces what steps have been taken to have the British trust investment list extended in the case of Canadian securities: what the interest on government temporary loans is; how the recently matured debt of Canada has been renewed; what corresponde there is relating to the Quebec bridge; what correspondence there is regard-Columbia schools as students; what instructions have been given the gov-1905 and 1906.

Mr. McColl is asking for plans and reports on the Georgian Bay canal. Mr. Monk wants to know what the government's temporary loans are, what commissions there have been on the Anglo-Japanese treaty. Mr. Clements wants the number of

meat inspectors. Mr. Lefurgey wants the route of the Mr. Pringle wants to know how the government is assisting the banks.

on the operation of the Lemieux Labor

AN EATING ULCER.

Ulcers are a skin disease, and are more or less directly occasioned by a bad state of blood, which produces acrid humors and corrupts the secretions.

No one can expect to have a skin free from disease when the blood is in a disdered condition and the stomach and bowels acting feebly in consequence.

Through its wonderful cleansing, purifying powers on the blood, and its renov action on the entire system, Burdock Blood Bitters has made thousands of cures of rent skin diseases during the past thirty years it has been on the market.

Mrs. Joseph Robinson, Hallerton, Que., writes: "I had an eating ulcer on my ankle. I took two bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters and it worked like a charm, cleaning out all the impurities from my system and improving my appetite. While taking the B.B.B. internally I used it externally to cleanse the sore, and it helped

rection of a purchasing commission; 10.30 every night except on extraordi-

Cockshutt, former president of guarantees of favored nation treatment Manufacturers' Association, will in France as respects the particular argreat congestion that prevails at present in the labor market in many industrial centres throughout the country, it is highly expedient that assist—

In the new treaty the conditions are the conditions are more reciprocial. In it France remaining treatment in Campacture, and conditions are more reciprocial. In it France remaining the spirits and strong waters of any kind, protographs, waters of any kind, protographs, castile. sically fit persons shall be allowed to (Special to The Sun.)

H. R. Emmerson has given notice of the following resolution, which he will move in the house and speak

been begun. He read the speech from the transportation interests of this the throne, which contains a considerable list of interesting items of proposed legislation, and retired, leaving ernment operated railway should be the parliamentarians a clear field for widened and extended by securing, by work and fighting. The campaign is expected to continue for the next six lease or otherwise, such of the branch lines of railway now connecting with embers were introduced and profitable feeders to the traffic of into the upper house and five were presented to the Speaker and took their extension of the government operation extension of the government operation seats in the lower chamber. The new of said railway to the industrial court of Ottawa by Hon. R. W. Scott and Senator Edwards: Daniel Derby. and Senator Edwards; Daniel Derby-shire, by Hon. Mr. Scott and Senator an extension of the same to such points Frost, and Archibald Campbell by
Hon, Mr. Scott and Senator Wilson.
In the lower house, Hon. Wm. PugsIn the lower house, Hon. Wm. PugsIntercolonial railway to extend its ley was introduced, amid government transportation facilities westwardly cheers, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and with a view of stimulating and promoting internal and interprovincial traffic and of facilitating the trade of the Dominion through Canadian chan-

OTTAWA, Nov. 28.-The Franco-Cain both houses it was announced that on behalf of His Majesty King Ed-

Ruau, Minister of Agriculture. The convention is entitled "Convention respecting the commercial relations between Canada and France." following year.



HON, H. R. EMMERSON.

The old treaty gave France special

rates of duty on a few articles, chiefly champagnes and wines, and Canada the benefit of the tariff on a few articles, principally products of the forest and fisheries. By the new treaty France is given the benefit of the Canadian intermediate tariff rate on ninety-nine articles, and on a few French specialties concessions are given be-low the intermediate tariff rate. On hampagne the rates remain as in the old treaty. On light wines the duties have been readjusted in proportion to the alcoholic strength. Wines containing from twenty-three to twentyrate . of duty, which etables will be admitted at a cent a to be final and conclusive. ents a box. Fiction printed in French other French books at 5 per cent ad Canadian customs authorities in valorem. The rate of duty on olive termining the alcohol strength, be oil will be 15 per cent; on non-alcoholic these certificates shall not be deem

Ribbons of all kinds and materials, signs and patterns ase where the British preferential minate the treaty at any time by ate is higher, it follows that it will be twelve months' notice. educed to the rates of the French treaty. In the case of embroideries, British preferential tariff.

include nearly all the products of the farm, meats, fish, wood goods, pulp nated from federal departments. | paper and a considerable line of manu-Mr. Wright of Renfrew is going to factured goods, some of which are alers are of a class which might in the future be exported. In the old treaty Canada received

should immediately cease, and no fur- nada, not on everything as before, but chromos, etc., soap powders, castile ther bonus shall be paid for sending on the list of articles mentioned in the such immigrants and that the time has schedules. Canada receives favored nacome for strictly enforcing the law tion treatment in France on all the tableware of china, eement, plate glass, that only financially, morally and phy-articles mentioned in the schedules. In the old treatles the benefit of the reduced rates on Canadian produce apolied only to such articles when sent OTTAWA, Ont., Nov. 28.- Hon. to France by direct ship, while France

received the concessions on the articles named coming into Canada irrespective of route. In the new treaty the conditions are reciprocal. Canada receives the benefit of the concessions ules sent to France by direct ship. If



HON. W. S. FIELDING.

Stephen Pichen, Minister of Foreign minimum tariff, the minimum tariff will Affairs; Joseph Caillaux, Minister of still apply, subject however to a spethe concessions on all mentioned when sent direct to Canada without transhirment, or by way of a country d'entrepol." Canada in the treaty reserves the right to impose a sir tax on French goods coming indirectly. In any case in which an article now exempt from duty in France is hereafter made dutiable, Canada is assured the most favorable rate granted to any foreign country. Reciprocally, if any article which is now free from duty under the Canadian intermediate tariff shall hereafter become liable to duty, France is assured the most favorable rate granted to any foreign country. The treaty applies to Algeria, the French colonies and possessions and the territories of the protectorate of Indo-China, as well as to France proper, and may hereafter be applied to Tunis on a declaration to that effect exchanged between the high contract-

Certificates of origin may be required to accompany the goods of either country to secure the benefit of the concessions granted. If either government wishes to have such certificates made through official agents they will appoint officers who will give such certificates free of charge. Canada and France undertake not to establish one against the other any prohibition or restriction of importation, exportation or transit, which shall not apply at the same time to other countries. Except as regards tariff provisions Canada and France accord to each respectably mos favored nation treatment in everything in relation to trade. Provision is made that neither country will establish any exceptional internal taxation against the goods of the other. Drawbacks on exportation allowed by either country are not to exceed the duty collected on the article or materials used in thei

manufacture. Patterns or supplies used by col six per cent. of alcohol remain at the mercial travel.ers or agents are to be reciprocity admitted to both countries is twenty-five cents a gallon. Lighter on the payment of duty with the right wines containing 20 per cent or less to obtain refund on re-exportation of alcohol will be admitted under the within twelve months. Where certifirew treaty at fifteen cents per gallen. cates of value are issued by recognized Wines containing between 20 and 23 chambers of commerce, such certifiper cent of alcohol will be admitted at cates shall be taken into consideration rate of 20 cents a gallon. With by the respective customs officials the exception of tomatoes, canned veg- levying duties, but shall not be deemed ound; sardines, anchovies, etc., will be manner certificates of the analysis of imitted to Canada at the rate of two French wines issued under the authents a box. Fiction printed in French ority of the French government will be admitted at 15 per cent, and shall be taken into consideration by the termining the alcohol strength, iquid medicines, 25 per cent; silk vel- to be final or conclusive. Canada and vets and fabrics, 25 per cent; embroideries, lace and manufactures of lace, cotton, silk and linen nettings, 27 1-2 the protection of trade marks, patents, France grant to each other respectably commercial names, and industrial de-

The convention is to be approved by per cent. Manufactures of silk, The convention is to be approved by 1-2 per cent. In several of these cases the duties are the same as in the liament of Canada, after which rati-British preferential tariff, and in one fications are to be extended at Paris two cases they are lower than the and the convention will then come into rates of the British preferential tariff. force. Reference is made to a period But these are cases in which Britain of ten years as the contemplated period not produce the goods. In any of the treaty, but either party may ter-

Attached to the treaty laid before the house today are three schedules of velvets, and silk goods, the the articles dealt with. One of these treaty rates are above those of the is a list of Canadian products given the benefit of the French minimum tariff;

OTTAWA, Nov. 28.—The fourth session of the tenth parliament of Canada was opened this afternoon by Earl was opened that it is impossible to find it is impossible t having the benefit of special tariff treatment. The principal French items given the benefit of the Canadian intermediate tariff are canned meats, prehension on the part of the govern-canned poultry and game, extracts of ment as to the assurance said to have become a loyal British colony; are in the ranks of the Conservative ask the house to agree to a resolution ready exported from Canada and oth-that there shall be an adjournment at lers are of a class which might in the florist stock, trees, grapevines, fruit plants and shrubs, tomatoes, pickles dates and figs dried, prunes and dried carried out her assurances. The financial stringency to which replums unpitted, raisins and dried cur-rants, fruits in air-tight cans, almonds, ference was made in the speech must move that "In consideration of the ticles mentioned in the treaty, while great congestion that prevails at pres- France, on the other hand, received kinds, sardines, sprats and other fish den claimed, to lack of foresight and kinds, sardines, sprats and other fish den claimed, to lack of foresight and kinds, sardines, sprats and other fish den claimed, to lack of foresight and kinds, sardines, sprats and other fish den claimed, to lack of foresight and kinds, sardines, sprats and other fish den claimed, to lack of foresight and kinds, sardines, sprats and other fish den claimed, to lack of foresight and kinds, sardines, sprats and other fish den claimed, to lack of foresight and kinds, sardines, sprats and other fish den claimed, to lack of foresight and kinds, sardines, sprats and other fish den claimed, to lack of foresight and kinds, sardines, sprats and other fish den claimed, to lack of foresight and kinds, sardines, sprats and other fish den claimed, to lack of foresight and kinds, sardines, sprats and other fish den claimed, to lack of foresight and kinds, sardines, sprats and other fish den claimed, to lack of foresight and kinds, sardines, sprats and other fish den claimed, to lack of foresight and kinds, sardines, sprats and other fish den claimed, to lack of foresight and kinds, sardines, sprats and other fish den claimed, to lack of foresight and the sardines, sprats and other fish den claimed, to lack of foresight and the sardines, sprats and other fish den claimed, to lack of foresight and the sardines, sprats and the sardines, spr

> printing ink, writing ink, essential oils. salver glass, brass and copper nails, gold, silver and aluminum leaf, nickeltelegraphs and telephones plated ware, clocks, watches, time re-corders, wire cloth, buckles and clasps, ment control. Alluding tor cars, telephone and telegraph in-struments, picture frames, white and

of cotton or linen, cotton or linen thread, women's and children's dress goods, etc.; fabrics, manufactures, wearing apparel and ready-made clothing, etc.; mats, carpets, rugs, braids, velvets; other than pure silk; pianofortes, organs, etc.; brass band instruments; boots, shoes, slippers; trunks, valises; hatboxes etc.; gloves and mitts; feathers; jewelry, buttons, brushes, tobacco pipes,

The chief items of Canadian products

given the advantage of the French minimum tariff are: Horses, oxen, cows, buils, deers, bullocks, and heifers, poultry, fresh meat, mutton, pork, eef, salted meat, preserved meat, animal fat, other than fish oils; tallow, lard, eggs, milk, cheese butter, salted honey, fish, lobsters, oats, barley, rye, maize, buckwheat, malt, groats, m pulse, potatoes, table-fruit, apples and pears, peaches, syrup, preserves, woods, paving blocks (sawn), stave wood, splints, hoop wood, and prepared poles, charcoal and charred boon, vegetables straw and fodder, bran, celluloz pulp mechanical or chemical; spirits, min eral waters, emery on paper or tissues, grindstones, cement, coal, cast iron, wrought iron, crude in blooms prisms or bars, iron drawn in bars, etc; sheets and plate iron; hon or steel bars, axles and tires; copper, lead, starch, isinglass, incandescent electric lamps, yarn of hemp, paper or cards, skins and hides, boots and shoes, Finance; Gaston Doumorgue, Minister cial tax as hereinafter mentioned. gloves, peltries, locomotives and trac-of Commerce and Industry; Joseph France receives the benefit of tion engines, tenders for locomotives, goods agricultural machinery, seeding maschedules chines, dynamos and typehead setting machines, gas buoys, arc lamps, tools, wire guize; iron castings, wire hails, tubes of iron or steel, lead pipe, furniin 1893 and approved by Canada in the termediate tariff. In the case of all termediate tariff. In the case of all the shipments from non-European counfollowing year. percha, articles of asbestos, mica in

> OTTAWA, Dec. 2.—The session began in earnest today. The debate on the address was started and before the sitting had ended the whole political horizon of Canada had been scanned and there had been glimpses taken at for-eign fields. Sir Wilfrid, Mr. Borden and Mr. Foster were among the speakers. Mr. Hall, of Peterboro, who move the address, confined his remarks chiefly to a discussion of Canada's growth in trade. In the last eighteen years there had been an increase of

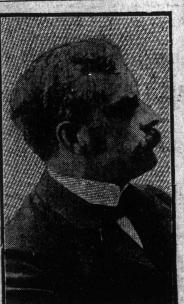
over \$378,000,000. A. Lanctot, Richelieu, in secondin the address, explained his full confidence in government. He agreed with the policy indicated with regard to insurance, dwelling upon the necessit for greater safeguards in the interes of the working classes and in referring to the promise of the new election act recalled services of Sir Ami Dorion, who was the father of the system in tended to prevent corruption and fraud He then went on to speak of the goo results accomplished at the Imperial Conference by Sir Wilfrid, to whom he paid a warm tribute. He cordially en dorsed the treaty with France, and in concluding, said that the French people in Canada appreciated the extent and resources of the country, and look ed forward to the time when the Dominion would rank among the first of the nations under the British flag. Mr. R. L. Borden, who followed, differed from the mover, however, in at-

tributing the prosperity of the country to the government and complained of the inadequacy of postal facilities. Touching on the question of recent cab-inet changes, he demanded an explanation for selecting the two gentleme who had been appointed minister of public works. Was there no one, he asked, among the 125 or 130 men who sat behind the Prime Minister worthy to sit beside him? He asked about the reported intention of the governmen to appoint under secretaries of state. Such appointmnts should be accom panied by a reduction in the number of cabinet ministers. The minister of nublic works, he said, had been good enough to make some rather bold and rash statements with regard to campaign funds. "I want to state to the honorable gentleman and to the Prime Minister," declared Mr. Borden, "that if any investigation is desired into campaign funds in this country we are ready for it as soon as they are ready. I desire to repeat terms of the challenge which I made to my honorable friend, the minister of public works." He also desired to say that inasmuch as some statements had been made outside of parliament with regard to what was known as The La Presse deal, tion. Mr. Borden called attention to

gration or the Dominion government was in a position to call for the abrogation of the treaty if Japan had not

providence displayed by the government, and in support of this view he pointed to the increase of taxation which he declared had taken place during the past eleven years. Adverse balance trade againt Canada for last five years was \$57,432,400, in a total of Mr. Borden was anxious for an ex-

planation of the paragraphs in the speech from the throne to effect that be brought under governferences to the progress of the national transcontinental and the statement that 250 miles of the western division were ready for traffic, he urged Sir Wilfrid Laurier to give some particulars as to how many miles of the eastern division were ready. As to the



R. L. BORDEN.

election laws, he was prepared to join with the government most heartily in attempting to bring about better conditions for the holding of elections in

Canada.

After the conventional compliment ary reference to the mover and seconder of the speech, Sir Wilfrid also shipments from non-European countries which go to France indirectly, riages, sea-going ships of wood; hulls so far as the spectacular feature was riages, sea-going ships, river boats; manuscript that works according to the expectation of linguistic special tax known as the "surfaxe" factures of Indian rubber and gutta sheets, typewriters without nickeled a new period in the history of the British Empire. Up to this year the con-ference had been of individuals and had taken place irregularly without status and without definite objects. Hence-forth they would take place on well defined plans with objects clearly defined and, more important than all, they would be conferences not of individuals but of government and government between the United Kingdom and the younger daughter nations of the Em

The main question before the confe ence held this year was as to the rela tions of parent and daughter nations, what were the principles that should regulate these relations. A large number believed that the daughter nations should simply be sub ordinate voters or satellites revolving around the parent state, but others, and he thought their view correct, held that a proper basis was a galaxy of nations under the British crown. Sir Wilfrid spoke of the appoin by conference of a secretariat as the most important step and then dwelt for a moment upon the indications that at a confederated South Africa would be

> PUT AWAY PICKLES **Mathematician Figures Out** the Food Question

If anyone requires a clear head it the teacher of mathematics. He must reason in the abstract, as it were, and if correct results are to be forthcomfull concentration of mind is necessary

"I am, a teacher of mathematics and railways and canals and minister of for 15 years prior to four years ago, I either took a lunch composed of cold sandwiches, pickles, etc., to school or hurried home and quickly ate a hot dinner. "The result was I went to my after-

> learned about Grape-Nuts and began o use it for my noon-day lunch. "From the first I experienced a great change for the better. The heavy, unpleasant feeling and sour stomach caused by the former diet disappeared. The drowsy languor and dis to work soon gave way to a brightness and vim in my afternoon work, a feel-ing entirely new to me.
>
> "My brain responded promptly to

> the requirements put upon it, and what is of more importance, the results have been lasting and more satisfactory, the longer I have used Grape-Nuts as a food;

"My wife had been suffering from weak stomach accompanied by sick headaches nearly all her life. She is they were ready on the Conservative invariably relieved of these when she side of the house to face an investiga- sticks to Grape-Nuts, either eaten dry or with milk. Her stomach has gradthe omission from the speech of all ref- ually grown stronger and her headplans had been approved by govern- Road to Wellville." in pkgs

They might hope to see in a very short time two such men as Dr. Jameson and General Botha, representing South Africa at the Imperial Conference, a consummation, he believed, that would be impossible anywhere but under the aegis of the British Empire. (Renewed cheers.) Speaking of the Canadian treaty with France, he regarded it as another

important seep in the history of the Dominion. British diplomacy had been

wealthy country, would develop a new kingdom. France and England had F. Maclean." efforts of His Majesty the King, war nonorable friend, the leader of the Opposition, in the course of his address prought within the scope of his obserbe found inside the four corners of his excellency's speech. Of this, of course, He traveled very far afield indeed, but there is one subject of which he never a good deal of late, both from himself and his supporters. The year 1907 has seen many important events. It has tive party. I have read that platform my humble judgment it is a remarkable structure. It is not remarkable, however, for the quality which one would look for in such a document or phesy. There have been so many false very reverse. It is remarkable not for ber (Liberal cheers). Its planks are

ble judgment that almost every proposition advanced in it is coupled with a qualification, coupled with an if or a double interpretation. Every idea is combatted by the succeeding one. Every step forward is followed by a step backward, and in the task of expounding it, of explaining what it means, my hon, friend reminded me very much of a caged squirrel always in motion but always revolving in a

circle and accomplishing nothing.

"Some surprise has been express cause the party were not called together in convention to discuss the political situation, to exchange views, to give advice as to what should be the policy of the party from a Conserva-tive standpoint. For weeks, nay for months, the press of the party was full of the suggestion, and that these suggestions were taken into consedir in the inner circle seems to be a matter for doubt. We have heard the rumbling echoes of discord and thunder within that circle. Of course I do not pretend to be in the secrets, which are as public as stage whispers, and one can easily understand that it would have been quite natural for the party to have wished to be allowed a voice in the framing of their policy. Of course it cannot be expected that the party would be so lukewarm as to be indifferent to the attitude of its leader on public questions. But my hon. who is in correspondence with his fol-lowers in every part of the Dominion, who receives expressions of the opinins prevailing in the East, West and centre, knew very well that if he were to draw the party together in council, if he were to bring my honorable friend from East York (Mr. W. F. Maclean) and my honorable friend from West Toronto (Mr.

Osler), together on a question of the

ownership of public utilities; if he were to bring my honorable friend from Brantford (Mr. Cockshutt) and some of my honorable friends whom I see opposite me coming from the western poon work feeling heavy, dull of brain provinces on a question of protection, and generally out of sorts. Finally I he would have anything but a harmonious deliberative assembly. He would have an assembly in which all the demons of discord would be let loose and which would become a veritable pandemonium. So my honorable friend thought it better to frame a policy for himself. And he framed it in such sybilline terms that everybody could find in it, as in the oracles of old, whatever suited his own convictions passions and prejudices. And having thus delivered himself, my honorable friend started on a missionary tour. "With that, of course, I find no fault; quite the contrary. He started to evangelize the country, setting his sails closely trimmed so as to catch every passing breeze. Now, one would expect that in a platform of the Conservative party the word protection would be written out very large indeed. But in this platform the word, erence to the All-Red route project and aches less frequent since she began to referred to the treaty with France. | eat Grape-Nuts." "There's a Reason." | eat Grape-Nuts." "There's a Reason." | wisible to the naked eye. | bridge disaster and asked whether the Creek, Mich. Read the booklet, "The idea is not there. It is there, but so

of seven years a country then engaged that my honorable friend was in a in mortal combat with Britain would sore trouble. In these later days there would have been represented at the party protectionists and protectionists conference by the very man who had just as the French say there are fagots been the soul of resistance to the Brit-ish armies, a man who at the confer-ence modestly but firmly declared that he was as ready to fight for Britain as he had fought against her. (Cheers.) Indians. Between them there arose a fierce controversy as to how eggs the big end or the small end. In the opposition, there are big Indians and little Indians, protectionists and progether there would be a terrible smashing of eggs. He gave good hope with out committing himself to either. At one time it was adequate protection; now it is reasonable protection, but no one can tell what is the difference beas clear and bright as the deeds of the tween reasonable and unreasonable party in Canada, however, had long gave hopes to all. Hopes to him who claimed for the country the privilege wants the tariff as high of making its own treaties, basing the Haman's gallows and contention on the truth of the old him who wants to see it at the lowmaxim that one's own business was est level and better done by one's own self. They in same delusion until they became had every reason to believe that the treaty with France, which was a "In regard to the ownership of pub-

lic utilities, he said, Mr. Borden was era in Canada's relations with that not a leader, but a follower of Mr. W.

thrilled the world with the history of The leader of the Opposition had their quarrels. But entente cordiale been very inquisitive regarding changes had opened a new era. Thanks to the in the cabinet and had anticipated the usual explanations that were given between France and England would when such changes took place. In gonow be as improbable as a civil war ing outside the house for cabinet minwould be. (Cheers.) In negotiating the isters. Sir Wilfrid said he was taking new treaty, he thought Canada had added a little more to the strength of the entete cordiale. (Cheers.) the entete cordiale. (Cheers.)

Proceeding, Sir Wilfrid said: "My
to form a cabinet, but a leaf out of a ly by one of his supporters. Sir Wilfrid referred to the speech of Mr. Borvations many topics which are not to den at Monument National in real, in which he boasted that he could make a cabinet three times stronger make no complaint. The honorable than the present cabinet and rem gentleman was quite within his rights. ed the leader of the Opposition of the suggestion of Mr. Monk, who followed him, that Thomas Chase Casgrain spoke and yet of which we have heard should be given a place in the Conservative party as minister of fustice.
"I look in all directions in this house,

seen for instance the construction of figure of my friend, Thomas Chase Cas-

with some care, and I must say in all the Opposition if he were ever called candor to my henorable friend that in upon to form a cabinet." Mr. Borden-Wait until after newt Sir Wilfrid Laurier-I never pro-

in such a structure, but rather for the prophesies on the other side. (Laughvery reverse. It is remarkable not for ter). But perhaps when leader of opits solidity but for its elasticity. It position was called upon to form a was built not of oak but of India rubnot the ordinary boards, but nameless in 1896, when he set himself to select shapeless things intended to contract; the very best material he could get. or expand according to time, place and Fielding, to Ontario for Sir Oliver "Having read that platform with Mowat, to New Brunswick for Mr. some care I do not think I am at all Blair, to the west for Mr. Sifton, and house whom he could have called to po sitions, but every man on that side of the house had such confidence it him that none even questioned his judgment on the subject. (Libera cheers). If the hon gentleman thinks proceeded Sir Wilfrid, that there are men on this side of the house who are mortified I can tell him that Liberals are not like Conservatives. (Libera cheers). No one on this side of the house feels anger at what I have done in this matter. It may be there is jealousy on the other side, but it is confined to that side and is not on this. Sir Wilfrid went on to deal with servations of Mr. Borden the custom in the past

been not to appoint members of parliament to the bench or the sen-ate until two years after they had left the house. That, he declared, had never been the view or the practice of the Liberal party. With regard to the Quebec bridge disaster, he pointed out that the time for discussing the question of responsibility was inopportune. subject was being investigated and un-til the commission had presented their report he did not think it would be fair to place blame upon this one or that. Sir Wilfrid said the government favored private ownership, but Dominion control of telegraph and telephones The Japanese government would settle the Asiatic question by agreeing to restrict immigration. The govern may have made mistakes during its ime in office, but he would go before the people with confidence at the next general election.

(Continued on Page 10.)

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