

CANADA AND TREATY MAKING.

Full Text of an Interview with SIR WILFRID LAURIER.

The text of Mr. H. W. Lucy's interview with Sir Wilfrid Laurier, published in the London Daily Mail on Dec. 22, is as follows:

Ottawa, Dec. 9.—Talking at Washington to an eminent member of the American section of the court of enquiry on the Alaskan question, he said: "Canada has for many years been playing off England against the United States, America against Great Britain. She has in nearly every case got something out of the game. The decision of the court at London was an unaccustomed, though, in face of the evidence, it is hard to think an unexpected rebuff. She is very angry just now, but it will pass over. She will become accustomed to the new boundary line in Alaska, and will look up some other little affair whereby she can set the United States and England by the ears and squeeze something out of one or the other."

That is all very well for the United States, who, having got practically all it asked for, something more than it dared to hope, and they can discuss the situation in a jocund mood. It is very different with Canada. Conversing with various classes of people, from the Premier to the sleigh-driver, I find a feeling of bitter resentment at the issue of the enquiry over which Lord Alverstone presided.

SIR WILFRID ON ALASKA.

As Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in an exceedingly frank conversation with which he favored me today, says, the affront to Canadian feeling began before the enquiry opened. It was at the instance of England that Canada went into court. She consented to the enquiry on the ground that it should be conducted by jurists of high reputation, free from partisan prejudice.

Sir Wilfrid does not mince matters in characterizing the gentlemen appointed by United States. They were, he says, partisans of pronounced type, entering upon a so-called enquiry with their minds made up on the issue upon which they were summoned to judge. As soon as they were nominated the Canadian Prime Minister, on behalf of the colony, entered a protest, which, he complains, received scant consideration at the Colonial Office. The Canadians were, nevertheless, so certain of the justice of their case, so truthful of the sagacity and impartiality of the Lord Chief Justice of England, that having lodged their protest, they consented to the case going forward. Of the three leading points at issue they were confident of having judgment given in their favor upon two. On one they did not believe there was any possibility of the United States winning the day. Their disappointment when Lord Alverstone gave all three claims to the adversary was equalled only by their amazement.

TREATY MAKING POWER.

"Are the Canadians getting over their disappointment?" I asked Sir Wilfrid. "Certainly not," he answered, "and never will. The Dominion is unanimous in demanding that repetition of the Alaskan boundary incident shall be rendered impossible by having ceded to Canada the right of making her own treaties with foreign powers."

I ventured to point out the obvious fact that such condition of affairs is inconsistent with colonial status, and implies separation. Denying this, Sir Wilfrid explained in detail what was in his mind when, shortly after the promulgation of the judgment in the Alaskan boundary case, he fluttered diplomatic doves by insisting on this new departure. He is careful to point out that it is not absolute power of treaty-making that the Dominion demands. Treaties will still be subject to the veto of the sovereign, and, if such veto be decreed, there will be an end of the matter.

But Canada, he insists, must be permitted to arrange the preliminaries of all treaties affecting her trade and territory, leaving to the Sovereign the respon-

sibility of vetoing the proposed arrangement, should be, acting on the advice of his ministers, think it desirable in the interests of the empire. Had Canada possessed such power prior to the constitution of the court on the Alaskan boundary, the enquiry would never have taken place with the collaboration of the three gentlemen who pleaded the cause of the United States before Lord Alverstone.

Sir Wilfrid is aware of the impression his demand for treaty-making powers created in some quarters. It has been cited as demonstrating the baselessness of Mr. Chamberlain's dream of Great Britain purchasing by preferential tariffs the inviolable loyalty of her colonies. "Behold," it is said, "how, at the first rebuff, Canada goes into sulks, and declares that she must forthwith have conceded to her a privilege absolutely incompatible with the relations existing between Mother Country and colony."

Sir Wilfrid points out that there is nothing new in his demand. It is merely the resuscitation of an old cry. Twenty-one years ago, when Mr. Blake, now representing an Irish constituency at Westminster, was leader of the Liberal party in the Dominion parliament, he moved a resolution embodying the demand made by Sir Wilfrid when news reached Canada that all had been lost in the court sitting in London. "Nothing came of it then," I observed.

WILL GET THE POWER.

"But something will come of it now," Sir Wilfrid positively affirmed. "Canada is mightier, more populous by far than she was in 1882. There are to-day nearly six millions of people, who believe with passionate conviction that they have the right to determine the course of matters relating to their commerce and their boundaries. Moreover, we have convincing proof that the existing system is persistently, fatally hostile to Canadian interests. In 1872, the question arose in connection with the Alabama claims, Canada suffered more than did America by the depredations by the Alabama. Our Government of that day besought the Imperial Government to insert in the Washington treaty a clause that would have brought the Canadian claims under purview of the court. England, afraid of offending the United States, turned a deaf ear to the plea, leaving her colonies in the lurch. Much the same thing has happened in respect of the boundary of Alaska. As I have said, had we had the power to arrange the preliminaries of enquiry with the United States, we should at once have put our foot down in protest against the appointment of three partisans to serve in the capacity of jurists, and the result of the enquiry would have been very different."

Sir Wilfrid tells me the interest excited in both hemispheres by his reference to the necessity of endowing Canada with treaty-making powers has been so great that he will take an opportunity in the course of the next few weeks of enlarging on the subject, more specifically indicating a demand that has been acclaimed throughout the colony. Meanwhile, this summary of his views on a subject that involves grave possibilities may serve.

CONSUMPTION BEGINS WITH A COUGH.

The cough racks and tears the tender tissues of the throat. Inflammation supervenes and then serious bronchial or lung trouble is established. The important time is at the beginning. Stay the progress of the cough by using Ferry's Catarrhzone which reaches to every part of the bronchial tubes, throat, and lungs. Catarrhzone destroys disease germs, stops the cough, heals sore spots, clears the nose and throat of discharge. Catarrhzone soothes, never irritates. Guaranteed for every form of catarrh. For lasting cure use Catarrhzone. Two months' treatment \$1.00; trial size 25c.

UP RIVER NEWS.

Collated and Condensed from the Woodstock Sentinel.

Caley, the man who was hurt in the driving accident near Meductic, is now in the hospital. His injuries were very severe. The skull was fractured near the base of the brain, rendering an operation

impossible. He is thought to be recovering. Sixteen enterprising Woodstock boys have started an athletic club. They have rooms over the Royal Bank. The walls are very tastefully decorated with pictures, and there are also a punching bag, fencing foils, a horizontal bar, boxing gloves, Indian clubs and dumb bells galore.

Messrs. Carr and Lindsey are making an industrious canvass for the Woodstock mayoralty, and both candidates profess to be sanguine of success.

Some idea of the havoc wrought by the cold snap may be imagined when it is known that Fewer Bros., plumbers, were called upon to respond to no less than sixty calls on Monday.

Bernard C. Grant, stepson of J. R. Murphy, K. C., spent New Year's at his home Woodstock. Tuesday he returned to Montreal, where he holds a good situation with the Dominion Express Co.

The \$5000 debenture for the payment of the Meductic Meat Co.'s bonus will be turned over to the company, and Woodstock will thereby incur no expense beyond the face value in floating the bond.

There are said to be good prospects for the establishment of another industry in Woodstock. Archie Hay, a brother of A. Wilmot Hay, has serious intentions of coming back to this country and erecting a plant for the evaporation of apples.

The Montreal Daily Herald of Jan. 4 contained a splendid political cartoon by Thane M. Jones, barrister of Hartland, brother of Wendall P. Jones, M. P. P. The cartoon is entitled "Some New Year's Resolutions." Sir Wilfrid Laurier resolves to act as heretofore. Tarte, mounted on a wooden horse, resolves to be the next premier. In his hand he holds a lash entitled "protection." Hon. G. E. Foster, with a woe-begone expression, makes a similar resolve to that of Tarte.

A NOTED HORSEMAN'S EXPERIENCE.

Mr. Antoine Wendling, owner of Deverae 2.11-4, and proprietor of Clifton House, Brockville, says no liniment compares with Nerviline for general use around the stable. For strains, sprains, swellings, internal pains and especially for affections of the white bone, Nerviline is unequalled. Mr. Wendling believes Nerviline is indispensable as a horse liniment; it has strength, penetrating power, and works thoroughly. Every horse and stock owner should use Nerviline. Sold in large 25c. bottles.

Posted.

"Now," said the lecturer, "suppose you had been called to see a patient with hysterics—some one, for instance, who had started laughing and found it impossible to stop—what is the first thing you would do?"

"Amputate his funny bone," promptly replied the new student.

The girl is the mother of the woman just as "the boy is the father of the man." The period when the womanly functions begin is one to be carefully watched and considered. Irregularity or derangement at this time may be promptly met and cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. But neglected at this critical period may entail years of future suffering. "Favorite Prescription" acts directly upon the womanly organs giving them perfect vigor and abundant vitality. It removes the obstructions to health and happiness, and delivers womanhood from the cruel bondage of "female weakness."

You pay the postage. Dr. Pierce gives you the book. The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, 1008 pages, 700 illustrations is sent free on receipt of stamps to defray cost of mailing and customs. Send 31 one cent stamps for the paper bound book, or 50 stamps for cloth bound. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Broken Language.

Little Bobby—Say, pop! Father—Well, well, what is it now? Little Bobby—If a Chinaman speaks broken English would a white man speak broken china? (Exit Bobby to bed.)

EVERY LADY SHOULD KNOW

That Ferrozone removes the cause that interferes with the proper discharge of womanly functions; it corrects irregularities and is especially good for women who are subject to headache, lame back, bearing-down pains, despondency and tiredness. Ferrozone is a blood builder and purifier and cannot be excelled for the complexion. For your good looks and health use Ferrozone. Price 50c. per box at druggists.

FARMERS' COLUMN.

Interesting Article on Illustration Orchards

TO BE INTRODUCED IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

(W. Saxby Blair in the Maritime Farmer)

The New Brunswick department of agriculture, we understand, purpose assisting in the establishment of one or more illustration orchards in each county of the province. They are by undertaking this work making a forward step in the interest of fruit growing, and will demonstrate that in every section fruit for home use can be grown successfully, and that in many sections apple orchards, if properly conducted, will pay as well as those in any part of the Dominion.

These illustration orchards will be conducted under a uniform system, giving the trees the best possible cultural conditions under which to develop. Experienced, practical orchardists all agree that these conditions are obtained by early spring cultivation, continued to keep the surface soil in a good tilth till the last of July, and seeding to a cover crop for the rest of the season. It is safe to say that few orchards in New Brunswick are now conducted along these lines, and in fact no two are conducted along the same line. This makes it difficult to say what varieties will pay the best. True, a certain amount of information is now available showing the relative value of different apples for planting in different sections, and the work of those who have already entered into this work is not by any means discounted by the writer. They have worked under difficulties of which only an orchardist knows, and are to be commended for their enterprise.

From an illustrative point of view these orchards will prove the greatest good. There is no educational work so valuable to the agriculturalist as what appeals to the eye and common sense. These orchards grown from proper selected stock, given proper care, will definitely settle the fact that by surrounding plants with conditions under which they develop best, they will pay the best in the end, although it does mean more expense and work at the start to supply these conditions.

The orchardist does not see the fruits of his labor at once. It is not a dollar invested now for two next year, but it is dollars invested year by year for a return eight or ten years hence. In the meantime, his orchard is often neglected; grass, insect eaters, a charge of the trees. He thinks it doesn't matter, but that is where the mistake is made, and has been made, and this plan proposes a remedy by illustrative work.

These illustration orchards will aim to

show a model commercial orchard. They will be placed where farmers can conveniently congregate to receive instruction in pruning, spraying, and cultivation. After being planted five years, instead of seeing 50 per cent of the trees broken down, dead, or covered with bark lice, a thrifty orchard commencing to bear will greet the eye, stimulating every man who sees it to start fruit trees, ornamental trees or shrubs under conditions as near similar as possible, being assured by such practical demonstration that this treatment pays best in the end.

Variety tests cannot be carried on very largely in these orchards. It is the aim to prove the commercial side of the question. Varieties thought best suited to different sections will be planted, probably not more than eight or ten sorts of apples in an orchard. Too many varieties make it impossible to get sufficient fruit for trial shipments to prove definitely their commercial value. Trees, however, no doubt will be planted for topgrafting new and desirable sorts to test their usefulness. In this way many varieties can be grown on one tree, and a few trees given to this work would be very valuable, also giving an opportunity for illustrating topgrafting. Records of the yields from these orchards will be kept and a fund of valuable information for orchardists obtained.

The government is assisting in this work. They are not, I sometimes think, taking the heaviest end of the work, but on second thought, I believe they are doing their share. If there were any money to be made out of it at once by private individuals, the scheme might not prove of the greatest good; at least, with some enterprises, in some places, it works that way. By the department of agriculture not helping too much, those most interested in this work are more liable to take part with the government and make a success of it. If much assistance were given by the department some would want to assist who would of course not know that they were not capable of doing so well even as they knew how. So I have about concluded that if the government

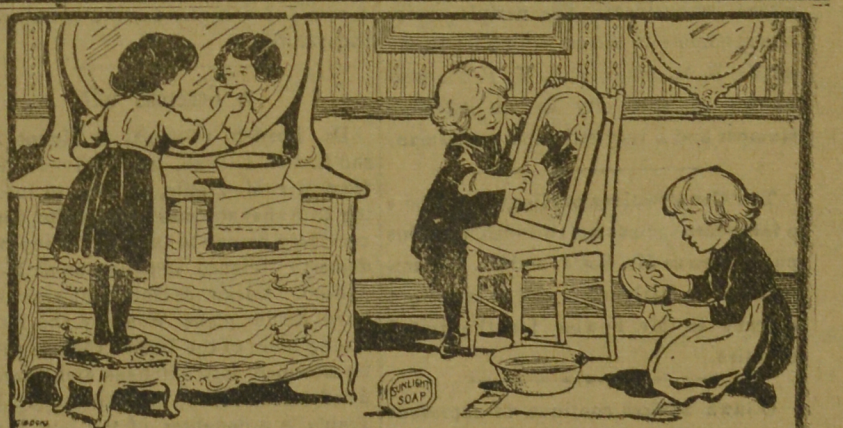
CONTINUED ON FIFTH PAGE.

WHEN YOU NEED PHYSIC

Get a box of the old reliable Dr. Hamilton's Pills of Mandrake and Butter-out, which loosens the bowels without causing griping pains. No remedy is half so satisfactory as Dr. Hamilton's Pills. Price 25c.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

This preparation is intended especially for coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough and influenza. It has become famous for its cures of these diseases over a large part of the civilized world. The most flattering testimonials have been received giving accounts of its good work; of the aggravating and persistent coughs it has cured of severe colds that have yielded promptly to its soothing effects, and of the dangerous attacks of croup it has cured, often saving the life of the child. The extensive use of it for whooping cough, has shown that it robs that disease of all dangerous results. It is especially prized by mothers because it contains nothing injurious and there is not the least danger in giving it even to babies. It always cures and cures quickly. Sold by all druggists.



Sunlight Soap makes homes bright.

SUNLIGHT SOAP

should be used to clean your house as well as wash your clothes. It does twice the work of a common soap in half the time and with less labor. Don't take our word for it, but try it for yourself.

ASK FOR THE OCTAGON BAR

Sunlight Soap Washes the Clothes White and won't Hurt the Hands.

LEVER BROTHERS LIMITED, TORONTO