A CLEARING-UP SALE.

We have left after our Big Sale, a number of Broken lines of Storm Collars and Low Priced Marmot Ties and Stoles.
There are only 1 or 2 of each kind.
We desire to clear out the lot before stock taking.
We offer them to you at bargain prices.

TIES AND STOLES, - - - - $2.00 to $11.75
STORM COLLARS, - - - - 2.75 to 6.75

F. S. THOMAS, FASHIONABLE FURRIER,
539 MAIN ST. - NORTH END.
STORE CLOSES AT 7 O'CLOCK.

Cold Days Will Soon Be Here,

and you will be in need of a heating stove, why not prepare for it by buying your stove now. We have in stock a large assortment that has been but a short time in use consisting of Silver Moon, Tidy, Hot Blast, Prize Heaters and others too numerous to mention; we also have on hand some good ranges in first-class order. If in need of any such goods you can save money by buying from

W. J. NAGLE & SON
Furniture, Stoves, Carpets.
148 to 154 Charlotte street (Cor. Duke.)

PUMPS.
Standard, Duplex Pumps, Outside Packed Plunger Pumps, Automatic Feed Pumps and Receivers, Independent Jet Condensers and Air Pumps, Side Suction Belt Driven Centrifugal Pumps, Steam and Oil Separators.
E. S. STEPHENSON & CO.,
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THAT COUGH!

The Rigors of This Climate Demand For It The Most Prompt Attention.

CANADIAN WINTERS ARE ESPECIALY HARD on those who have had the misfortune to contract a cold that includes a cough. Unattended to these coughs lead to serious ung Trouble, but if taken in time with

DR. WHITE'S
HONEY BALM
25c. Anywhere.

You will reach the seat of the trouble at once—warm the lungs, loosen the phlegm, sooth the pipes and heal rritated parts.

HONEY BALM

is a sure, safe and absolutely Curative Syrup. It has the true bees' honey flavor and contains no opium or alcohol. Is a standby for family use and can be given to children without fear of injurious results.

Put Up by the Proprietors of
DR. SCOTT'S WHITE LINIMENT,
St. John, N. B.

YOUR AD. HERE
Would be read by thousands every evening

STROUD'S TEA
IN LEAD PACKETS.
"Has an Exclusive Flavor."
The one Tea you will never tire of.
FOR SALE AT ALL GROCERS.
W. D. STROUD & SONS,
MONTREAL, QUE.

WHEN?

NO TELLING when your work will be returned from the average print shop. The small Job office cannot execute orders as neatly and as speedily as the ***Big TELEGRAPH Printery*** with its many presses and skillful workmen; and again, you pay just as much for mediocre work and tardy service.

For the best printing at the price you want to pay and ***prompt delivery,***

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The Telegraph Job Dept.
The Daily Telegraph Building.

THE FRENCH TREATY IS OF LITTLE VALUE TO CANADA

George E. Foster Rends It In Parliament ---Shows That Fielding and Brodeur Were Not Dominion's First Negotiators as Sir Charles Tupper Negotiated a Treaty In 1893.

Ottawa, Jan. 14.—In answer to R. L. Borden, Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that Mr. Lemieux would fix a day this week when he would make an announcement as to the result of his mission to Japan.

Sir Wilfrid also told Mr. Borden that there was no truth in the statement in the press that Canadian soldiers at the Halifax garrison were to be disbanded and replaced by soldiers from the British Isles.

Hon. W. S. Fielding, in introducing the bill to ratify Canada's treaty of commerce with France said that the bill was designed to give (first), effect to the treaty; (second), to give its benefits to all portions of the British Empire; and (third) to extend its benefits to such countries as were entitled to the favored nation treatment.

The great market for the Canadian producer was, of course, the growing home market. The market abroad was not to be neglected. Great Britain would always be the leading market of Canada. That it had been developed was shown by the trade figures. In 1879 Canada purchased from Great Britain goods to the value of $69,500,000 and ten years later, in 1907, Canada bought British goods to the value of $119,000,000. The total trade of Canada with Great Britain in 1897 amounted to $98,000,000 and in 1907 had grown to $208,000,000 worth.

Mr. Fielding pointed out the defects of the old treaty with France which was, at any rate, a manifestation of a friendly desire to promote trade with Canada. Still, there were some features which were disadvantageous to Canada. There was a limited list of articles on which each country gave the other a minimum tariff treatment. The treaty provided that if Canada extended the minimum list France was to get the benefit, while Canada would only benefit if the duties on the limited list of articles were reduced. Then Canada only got favored treatment on goods shipped direct while France got a minimum tariff rate on goods sent to Canada by any route.

Mr. Fielding said that the government last session introduced the intermediate tariff for the purpose of promoting the improvement of Canada's commercial relations with the great commercial countries of the world. It was found that to take advantage of the intermediate tariff the French treaty with its favored nation clause stood in the way. The first thing to be done was to remove it. That, of course, could be done by denouncing the treaty but that would be a harsh and inadvisable step. It was thought that the result could be achieved by friendly conference with the French authorities. Treaty making being a prerogative of the sovereign, it was necessary for Canada to obtain authority from London. This was done.

Summarizing the treaty Mr. Fielding said:
(1) It would remove inequalities suggested in the old treaty.
(2) Guard against the imposition of unfavorable treatment in the future.
(3) To maintain a preference for the British Empire.
(4) To grant France favored nation treatment as well as have right to extend it to favored treaty nations with Britain.
(5) To give special duties on a special French list which would not compete with produce of Canada or Britain.

Mr. Fielding went on to discuss the items at length.

Dr. Daniel showed that proprietary medicines were not admitted to France.

Mr. Fielding said that the treaty did not change that.

Hon. Geo. E. Foster replied to Mr. Fielding after recess, the minister of finance having occupied the afternoon session in making his explanations which already have pretty fully been made in the press.

Mr. Foster said that he did not propose to go fully into the details of the treaty for reasons, which he would give later. A treaty of this kind should not be treated as a party measure. It was all the more so in this case as he was a member of the government that negotiated the treaty of 1893 with France. The real question was if the treaty was beneficial to Canada and as the finance minister said a treaty, that was a good one and lasting, was beneficial to both countries. In this instance the treaty went beyond the limits of France; it included a number of others. But before proceeding further he wanted to say that the government had done its best to make the treaty as obscure as possible. There was an entire lack of information about the treaty both in parliament and the country, and it was impossible upon that account to go fully into the aspect of it. He had asked for calculations in Canadian units showing this, but it was not produced. These calculations should have been made when the treaty was being negotiated, and if not then there was plenty of time to do it before it was presented to the house. Unless the necessary information was produced how could they go into the incidents of taxation relative to the value of the schedules? There should be a column with the units of the French nation and the Canadian units, showing entirely how the treaty was to operate and how the different countries were to be affected. There were a variety of articles in this treaty upon which there would be no change as compared with the treaty of 1893; still that was not shown. As far as he was concerned he did not propose to make these calculations since the government failed to do so.

Mr. Fielding interrupted to say that the calculations were being prepared and would be brought down.

Mr. Foster said that there was sufficient time to have done this between the time the treaty was negotiated and now. Under the treaty Canada was not getting any special favors from France. She was getting minimum treatment on a partial list into France, that was all. But there was no information to show what Canada had to contend with to get over the wall to compete in France. Could any one tell from what was before the house what competition Canada was to meet with in France? Then there were a number of other competitors, and how do they affect us? What kind of competitors were they? It should be understood that the benefits of the treaty, whatever they were, went to a number of other countries, and how were we to be affected by them? No one could tell what tariff had we to contend with and what competitors would we meet.

Mr. Paterson—Look at the imports into France and that will tell.

Mr. Foster—It will give me the total imports, but it will not give me what enters at the minimum tariff or otherwise. There is absolutely no calculation to show this, and without the information no one can decide. When the treaty of 1893 was laid on the table the necessary trade schedules and calculations were given. The records would show that. If he (Foster) did not happen to ask the question it would not even be known that there would be a loss of $400,000 in duty because of the benefits to France.

Mr. Fielding—Reduction of taxation.

Mr. Foster—It is just so much that you have to pay France.

Mr. Foster then proceeded to deal with the way in which the government had used the treaty for party glorification. A treaty of this kind ought not to be used for that purpose. Just how this was done was well set forth by Mr. Monk in the house recently. Sir Wilfrid Laurier was even guilty of misrepresentation in this case. He would not say it was deliberate, but it was misrepresentative all the same. Following the leader came the others, and they did not know what the treaty contained. They acted like a boy with a new toy. In this connection Mr. Foster mentioned the speech of the premier at the banquet of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association in Toronto. He said that this was the first time that Canadians alone have negotiated a treaty. As a matter of fact there was no difference between the negotiation of this treaty and that of 1893. The present convention was between Great Britain and Ireland and his majesty the king and his dominions beyond the seas and the president of France, and there was no difference between that and the treaty of 1893. Both were precisely the same. The reason was that both treaties dealt with timely Canadian matters. The king appointed the plenipotentiaries in 1907 and the queen in 1893. Sir Charles Tupper negotiated the treaty in 1893 and two Canadian ministers in 1907. The British ambassador was with Sir Charles in 1893, and the British ambassador was with Fielding and Brodeur in 1907. So that the only difference was that there were three negotiators now and only two then. Lord Dufferin had just the same to do with the Tupper treaty as Sir Francis Bertie had with the Fielding-Brodeur treaty. Mr. Foster read from the records to show that Sir Charles did all the negotiating alone and that Dufferin only arranged the meeting and was present in signing the treaty.

Mr. Foster next proceeded to show how the colonies were given greater powers from time to time in negotiating treaties. Sir John Macdonald was a conegotiator in 1871 at Washington, Sir Charles Tupper in 1887 and members of the Canadian government, with Sir Julian Pauncefote, in Washington in 1892 and Sir Charles Tupper in Spain and France. The policy of the imperial government was gradually widening from year to year until we had reached the position that it was in today and it was the same today as it was in 1893.

If this was an attempt to make political capital it was supremely silly, and if not it was wrong and mischievous to teach Canadians that they had powers which they did not have. In this case they could not deliver the goods, if they were asked to do so.

Mr. Foster went on to show that when the intermediate tariff was passed it was to be put in force by order-in-council. The intermediate was to be the means of negotiating short treaties by order-in-council. That was found impossible. The finance minister admitted that it was, and they had to fall back upon the treaty of 1893. But for the treaty of 1893 there would be no treaty now.

When Mr. Fielding offered the intermediate tariff to France, France said, "Away with it, we will have none of it." And the 1893 treaty had then to be used as a basis for the present one.

Coming to the merits of the treaty again, Mr. Foster said that while France had the benefits of indirect shipments Canada had not. As to the actual result of the negotiations there were 152 items which we were allowed to enter France under certain conditions. Of these 152 items 21 were not in the minimum tariff at all. They were general. On 47 of these there were no advantages at all. It should be remembered in criticising this treaty that France was a protectionist country. There was not a single special favor in the schedule. He did not see much prospect in business from some of these items. Take horses. If five years or over they are taxed $30 to enter France. If under, $20, and if colts $10. There could not be any great business on horses with a $30 tax, after some thousands of miles of transport. Take cattle, oxen and cows. They would get into France after paying 1 4-5 cents a pound live weight. A 1,000 pound animal would cost $18; 1,200, $21.60; 1,500, $27. Canada had not much prospect there. Of poultry there was not a single bird exported to France. Meat there was little or none. Eggs, there was a rate of 1-2 cent a pound. How many eggs can be got at that rate? Condensed milk, pure, was on the list since 1893 but none was exported last year. There was a large duty.

There were thirty-four countries that received the full benefits of minimum tariff outside of France. There were thirty others that got partial benefits, some of them more and some of them less. There were 99 items that France got the benefit from. These items were largely ones in which a business was now being done. They were French specialties.

The average rate of duty upon French goods coming into Canada under the treaty would be from 20 to 25 per cent. He could not say what the average duty would be on Canadian goods going to France but it would be very much greater.

Mr. Foster next showed while the premier and the government had been taking great credit for the British preference in this case they had cut down what was 33 1-3 to about 6 per cent.

In conclusion he said that he was an examiner of the treaty, if upon full information being obtained it was found to be good he would vote for it and if not, he would vote against it.

Mr. Brodeur moved the adjournment of the debate.

"I've Had Experience"

"With Hood's Sarsaparilla, and am convinced it is a great medicine,"—this is the substance of 40,366 letters by actual count, received in two years. They tell of cures of all blood diseases, loss of appetite, rheumatism, after-fever weakness, that tired feeling, nervous weakness, dyspepsia, catarrh.

Rheumatism—"I believe Hood's Sarsaparilla the best medicine for rheumatism. Both my husband and myself have tested its value, and we are both perfectly free from pain now." MRS. O. W. POWELL, Cobourg, Ont.

Eczema—"I had eczema and tried everything I heard of, but nothing helped me until I took Hood's Sarsaparilla. Thanks to this medicine, I am now well." GEORGE VANALSTYNE, South Bethlehem, N. Y.

Gives Strength—"We have used Hood's Sarsaparilla for three years and have always found it a strength-giving medicine." GORDON SAGE, 8 Duke St., Brantford, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is sold everywhere. 100 Doses One Dollar. Prepared only by C. I. Hood Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

HE INSPECTED THE CENTRAL RAILWAY

General Manager of Grand Trunk Pacific and Party Reached St. John Last Night.

F. W. Morse, general manager of the Grand Trunk Pacific, arrived in the city last night after inspecting the Central Railway in company with Premier Robinson. Also in the party were H. A. Woods, assistant chief engineer, and John Armstrong, district engineer of the G. T. P.; Senator King and Geo. McAvity, the Central commissioners, and W. C. Hunter, manager of the road. Hon. L. P. Farris was of the party during a portion of the trip.

Mr. Morse declined to say last night whether or not the Central would be purchased, nor would he discuss the condition of the road.

EXHIBITION ASSOCIATION

Annual Meeting Held Last Night --- Question of New Buildings Touched On.

At the annual meeting of the St. John Exhibition Association last night in the board of trade rooms it was decided that in future the annual meeting be held on the second Tuesday in November. Twenty-one directors were chosen and these will meet on the afternoon of the 21st inst. to choose the other directors to complete the board.

In the absence of A. O. Skinner, the vice-president, Richard O'Brien, was in the chair. The first business considered was a notice of motion given at the last annual meeting by C. B. Allan to change the date of future annual meetings.

The discussion of the matter was very brief. Mr. Allan said that the move was being made in deference to the wishes of many shareholders who thought that the annual meeting should follow as closely as possible on the closing of the exhibition. He moved that the date be fixed for the second Tuesday in November. Dr. G. A. Hetherington seconded the motion, which was carried.

R. B. Emerson moved that the dates for this year's exhibition, as fixed by the executive, Sept. 12 to 19, be confirmed. This was carried.

In answer to a question by W. W. Hubbard as to what guarantee of financial assistance they had, the chairman said they had the government's promise in writing. The city had not yet been approached but he had no doubt that they would give the usual grants.

Some discussion followed as to the desirability of getting new buildings and E. A. Schofield and W. F. Burditt were, on motion of Mr. Emerson, added to the committee having this matter under consideration. They will submit a report on available grounds, etc., as early as possible.

The secretary read the report of the executive committee, which was approved and ordered entered on the minutes. The executive detailed the repairs which it would be necessary to put on the buildings and the expenditures incurred in insurance, etc.

The following is the list of directors chosen: A. O. Skinner, R. O'Brien, J. H. McAvity, O. H. Warwick, D. J. McLaughlin, Alex. Macaulay, F. A. Dykeman, Hon. L. P. Farris, Geo. Robertson, E. A. Schofield, R. B. Emerson, T. H. Estabrooks, W. W. Hubbard, C. B. Allan, R. R. Patchell, Dr. G. A. Hetherington, W. F. Burditt, D. J. Purdy, E. Lantalum, M. P. P., W. M. Jarvis and T. H. Bullock.

Among those present besides the chairman and the secretary, J. F. Gleeson, were: W. W. Hubbard, R. B. Emerson, C. B. Allan, R. R. Patchell, W. F. Burditt, Dr. G. A. Hetherington, F. A. Dykeman, E. A. Schofield, E. L. Rising, S. S. Hall, I. H. Northrup and J. W. Myers.

Stop That Cold

To check early colds or Grippe with "Preventics" means sure defeat for Pneumonia. To stop a cold with Preventics is safer than to let it run and be obliged to cure it afterwards. To be sure. Preventics will cure even a deeply seated cold, if taken early—at the sneeze stage—they break, or head off these early colds. That's surely better. That's why they are called Preventics. Preventics are little Candy Cold Cures. No Quinine, no physic, nothing sickening. Nice for the children—and thoroughly safe too. If you feel chilly, if you sneeze, if you ache all over, think of Preventics. Promptness may also save half your usual sickness. And don't forget your child, if there is feverishness, night or day. Herein probably lies Preventics' greatest efficiency. Sold in 5c boxes for the pocket, also in 25c boxes of 48 Preventics. Insist on your druggists giving you

Preventics

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

C. OF E. S. S. TEACHERS

The annual meeting of the Church of England Sunday School Teachers' Association was held in Trinity church school house last evening. Reports of the executive and treasurer were read and satisfactory returns were shown in individual reports of the Sunday schools. Election of officers resulted as follows: Rev. E. B. Hooper, re-elected president; Allan H. Wetmore, secretary-treasurer; the clergymen of the city and J. N. Rogers and J. A. Coster, vice-presidents; additional members of the executive, Mrs. W. B. Howard, Miss Helen Frink, Miss Alice Ketchum, Miss E. Patton, Miss Barlow, Miss Mowry, Miss Sadleir, Miss Connor, Miss Walker and Miss Hayward.

A WINDSOR LADY'S APPEAL

To All Women: I will send free with full instructions, my home treatment which positively cures Leucorrhoea, Ulceration, Displacements, Falling of the Womb, Painful or Irregular Periods, Uterine and Ovarian Tumors or Growths, also Hot Flushes, Nervousness, Melancholy, Pains in the Head, Back or Bowels, Kidney and Bladder troubles, where caused by weakness peculiar to our sex. You can continue treatment at home at a cost of only about 12 cents a week. My book, "Woman's Own Medical Adviser," also sent free on request. Write today. Address Mrs. M. Summers, Box H. 71, Windsor, Ont.

FOR BARGAINS GO TO WILCOX BROS.,
Dock St. and Market Sq.

You Can Make the Cooking Range Save Money

for you this winter by burning Springhill Coal instead of Scotch or American Hard Coal.
Springhill Coal does not make soot and is quick and easily kindled in the morning and makes a clear, strong blaze and will make the stove bake as though you had a wood fire in it.
Springhill costs from $1.00 to $1.25 PER TON LESS than Hard Coal. It can be delivered in bulk or in bags as you wish.
J. S Gibbon & Co.,
6 1-2 Charlotte St., open till 9 p. m., and Smythe St., near North Wharf
'Phone, Main 676.

Special Prices
Boots, Shoes
Rubbers, Overshoes
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Underwear of Every Kind
New lot of
Women's Rubbers at 49c. a pair
Lowest prices of any store in town.
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Undertakes all proper DETECTIVE business for CORPORATIONS, BANKS, ATTORNEYS, MERCANTILE HOUSES, or PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS. Reliable OPERATIVES for all class of DETECTIVE work. All investigations Strictly Confidential. Consultation Free.
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JAN. 15, '08.

There Are No Clothing Bargains to Match These Anywhere Else in St. John

The important fact to remember, when considering this opportunity, is that we sell Clothing regularly for 25 to 30 per cent. less than other stores. We can do this, being makers having no middlemen's profits to pay. It is the difference between saving the middlemen's profits, which we do, and paying it, which all other stores do, that makes the difference between our prices and theirs.

But during this sale we have reduced our less-than-other-prices one third to one-half which amounts to selling Clothing at one-half to two-thirds less than others ordinarily charge. And there is no better Clothing to be had at any price.

TAKE NOTE OF THESE:

A special lot of MEN'S OVERCOATS of Gray Frieze, good linings and well tailored. Regular prices $6.50, $7.00, $8.00. **Sale Price $3.85.**
Another lot of MEN'S OVERCOATS in All-wool Tweeds, good patterns and nicely made. Regular prices $8.00, $10.00, $12.00. **Sale price $5.35.**
A lot of MEN'S SUITS in Blue and Black Serges and Worsteds at HALF-PRICES. $12 Suits for **$6**; $15 Suits for **$7.50**; $18 Suits for **$9**; $20 Suits for **$10.**
A lot of MEN'S SUITS in Tweeds and Fancy Worsteds also at Half-Prices. Ends of lines. $12 Suits for **$6**; $15 Suits for **7.50**; $20 Suits for **$10.**

THREE BIG SPECIALS IN MEN'S SHIRTS:

MEN'S HARD AND SOFT BOSOM SHIRTS. Regular prices 75c. to $1.00. **Sale price 59c.**
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This store's big stock at such prices will do exactly what we mean every OAK HALL sale shall do—attract by the score men who are glad to take advantage of a sale where there is no exaggeration, but where every garment is squarely worth the original price.

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