We Invite Comparison

We want you to compare values we give in Clothing, Boots and Shoes, and all other goods sold in our Store, with those of other stores. By doing so you will find our values are as good if not better than those you can get elsewhere.

That being the case THIS IS HOW YOU BENEFIT BUYING FROM US.

When you make a purchase from us whether large or small you receive a credit slip.

When your credit slips total $25.00 present them at our premium store and receive $5.00 WORTH OF GOODS FREE.

Think this over and figure what you can save in a year, buying from us.

ASEPTO LIMITED

Corner Mill and Union Streets - St. John, N. B.

MICHAUD GIVES NO ANSWER TO CORMIER'S DEFI

Shirks Conservative Candidate's Offer of Joint Debate—Great Meeting Held at Plaster Rock Yesterday.

Plaster Rock, Sept. 5.—At a meeting marked by the greatest of enthusiasm, and characterized by brilliant addresses, in which the arguments for reciprocity were answered to the satisfaction of more than five hundred present, Solicitor General McLeod and Max D. Cormier the Conservative candidate for Victoria-Madawaska, were given a memorable welcome by the electors of this place this evening.

For the third time the Conservative candidate, Mr. Cormier, issued his defi to Pius Michaud to meet him on the platform in any part of the constituency and discuss the merits and demerits of reciprocity. That the Conservative candidate is not afraid to meet his political opponent, is well known to the electors, and the continued silence of Mr. Michaud to the challenge can only be construed as proof of his inability to stand his ground.

In an able address Mr. Cormier pointed out the sophistry of the advocates of reciprocity, and showed that instead of benefiting the Dominion, the pact would prove detrimental to the country. At the conclusion of his speech he was cheered vigorously.

The Solicitor General was given an enthusiastic reception, and not only did he expose the weakness of the trade agreement, but also gave his hearers an opportunity to submit questions relative to the probable effect of reciprocity on certain articles, and so lucid were his explanations, that those who put the questions admitted that the statements of the speaker were correct.

He stated that he objected to reciprocity because it would absolutely destroy the fiscal and commercial policy of Canada, and bind us as far as the former is concerned to the United States, and he challenged anyone to arise and prove the contrary.

Questions Answered.

After a few minutes wait, Donald Fraser, junior, said that he was not in accord with the statement of the speaker.

Mr. McLeod said that he would prove his statement by a concrete example. He then cited the case of the delegation of 1200 Welland fruit growers who came to Ottawa to register their opposition to the agreement on the grounds that by placing fruit on the free list the fruit raising in the Niagara district would be destroyed. After hearing the delegates, Laurier replied, "I am sorry gentlemen, but you are too late. I am powerless." He, Laurier, had surrendered absolutely the control of our tariff, so far as the five hundred articles in the reciprocity pact are concerned, to the United States.

Mr. McLeod then asked Mr. Fraser if he had absolutely proved his statement, but Mr. Fraser made no reply. At this point the audience burst into great appalause.

The speaker was then asked about the effect of the agreement on hay. In his reply he showed that the best farmer does not sell his hay, but keeps it and converts it into beef and butter, thus making five times as much money as if he had sold the hay, and besides he keeps up his farm. He pointed out that it is the consumer who pays the duty, and if the duty were taken off, the consumer and not the farmer will get the benefit. He also showed that the hay that is bringing the high prices in the United States markets is what is known as first class timothy hay, and no such hay is grown in this province. Our hay is a mixed clover and timothy, it is nearly all third quality and is practically unsaleable, and is nowhere bringing better prices than here.

At the conclusion of Mr. McLeod's address, cheers were given for the speakers and the meeting broke up with the singing of "God Save the King."

GRITS GO TO CALAIS FOR THEIR ORGANIZER

Liberals in Desperate Straits in Charlotte Co. - Unable to Secure Capable Head to Run Campaign.

Special to The Standard.

St. Stephen, N. B., Sept. 5.—Something of the desperate straits to which the Liberal party in Charlotte County has been driven is revealed in the hiring of a renegade Canadian from Calais to conduct their campaign in loyal Charlotte. The position was first offered to a St. Stephen resident who was one of Mr. Todd's principal supporters and worked in the last campaign, but this gentleman promptly declined to have anything to do with the reciprocity campaign and told his former associates to go further.

But the situation was desperate, and something had to be done for it was plainly evident that the county had slipped away from its recent allegiance. One or two others were importuned in vain and then a party who had made his pile in Canada under the national policy, but had become disgruntled and moved to Calais, where his pile speedily evaporated in the market of ninety millions, was approached. Yes, he was willing to do it for a price. He was the only one available, the price was paid as agreed upon and each morning now he leaves his Calais home to come to St. Stephen principally to manipulate the resources of civilization.

An office has been hired on Water street, the windows darkened and behind it the Calais man works more or less diligently in an endeavor to beguile loyal Canadians into an allegiance with his adopted country. Meanwhile an amused community watches with interest to see if from that darkened chamber there will come any literature bearing semblance to the private views of the manipulator so often expressed concerning the Liberal candidate and his family.

The situation as understood here is one of the most amusing features of the whole campaign. Incidentally the arrival of the Calais men on the scene brings the farmers in from the country with stories of callers coming to their homes and offering ten dollars for each vote. But Charlotte county is not purchasable in this campaign and Calais residents cannot vote.

Boy Scouts.

About 50 boy scouts made merry at their cabin, Long Lake, on Labor Day. In the morning the Y. M. C. A. troop was attacked by scouts from Germain street and Centenary churches. None of the attackers succeeded in reaching the cabin and the Y. M.'s won. In the afternoon water sports were held. The winners were: Swim, over 14, 1st P. Whittaker, Centenary; 2nd, Hazen and Green tie Y. M. C. A.; swim, under 14, 1st P. Smith, Y. M. C. A.; 2nd P. Cross, Germain street; diving, 1st C. Jordan, Y. M. C. A. A race around the lake was won by Roy Milne, Y. M. C. A. The scouts returned to the city in the evening.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

HAT LOST—Round Soft Felt Hat, 6¾ size, taken from under chair by mistake at west end Queen's Rink last evening. Finder of other can exchange at Room 10, 85½ Prince Wm. street.

WANTED—General Servant. Apply Mrs. Manning Doherty, 123 King St. East, city.

MARRIED.

NEWCOMBE--LOGAN. — At Zion Church, city, September 5th, by Rev. Wm. Lawson, Frederick James Newcombe to Annie Belle Logan, daughter of S. E. Logan.

DIED.

CORBETT—In this city, on September 5th, James T. Corbett, aged 54, leaving a wife, one brother and two sisters to mourn their sad loss. Funeral from his late residence 100 Adelaide street Thursday morning at 8.30 a. m., to train for Welsford, which leaves Union Station at nine o'clock Interment at Coote Hill, Queens Co., N. B. Funeral service this evening at eight o'clock.

Greater demands are made upon the eyes then formerly. Protect your sight with right glasses. Take no risk. See D. BOYANER, 38 Dock street, where a specialty in fitting glasses is made.

Launches, Boats, Yachts Tenders, Dorys

PRICE LOW.

GANDY & ALLISON

St. John, N. B.

ST. JOHN GREETS THE NEXT PREMIER OF CANADA

Continued from page 1.

great sacrifices to build up the railways of Canada and to equip the Canadian ports.

"In answer to the address the only reference by Sir Wilfrid to the trade of Canada which I can find is that if the duties are removed the trade of Canada will flow to the United States like water through a mill race. I am amazed that the premier of Canada should make such a statement, but I believed he is right. The trade which now flows through the great ports of Montreal, Quebec, St. John and Halifax will flow to the United States like water through a mill race. And if the trade flows from Canada to the United States like water from a mill race I ask you will it ever come back?" (Applause and cries of "No, no.")

The Pact Exposed.

"The statement of Sir Wilfrid Laurier exposes the purport of the reciprocity pact in such a way that no man who has the interests of St. John and Halifax and Quebec and Montreal at heart should support it. The British trade which now passes through this port will soon be counted in the hundreds of millions of dollars. The people of St. John have their own destiny to work out in this matter. I am very much surprised if they can come to vote for the millrace.

"Don't you see the destiny of St. John and Halifax as great entreports, through which commerce, yet undreamed of, will flow east and west and will we part with all that for a policy which was brought out for the purpose of hiding others and escaping the effects of maladministration? (applause and cries of 'Never').

"Let Canada make its own tariff. Let no Canadian have it to say that it is made for him. That was the experience in South Africa.

A voice—"Go at them, that is where my wife and children were robbed of their living."

The Loyalists.

"Even if the economic advantages of the agreement were three fold I would still be opposed to the pact. You must have some regard for what was done by your fathers when their loyalty led them to leave their homes in the United States and come into a wilderness to commence anew. The pact would affect our nationality. A nation is a partnership of the dead, the living and those yet to be born, and I ask the sons of the loyalists to be on their guard on the 21st day of September because the great work which their fathers have done will be threatened. The Loyalists acted on principle, and if they had not so acted this great country today would not be under the British flag (cheers and applause).

"Premier Laurier has said that we are casting aspersions on the loyalty of the people of Canada. That loyalty speaks for itself. It does not need a certificate from me or from Sir Wilfrid Laurier. It spoke for itself very soon after Sir Wilfrid Laurier had said that not a man or not a gun should be sent to South Africa. No matter how strong the loyalty of the people of Canada is they have to face the responsibility of this pact, and the thoughts which were in the minds of the people of the United States."

British Ideals.

Mr. Borden then read quotations from the speeches of President Taft and from the editorials in the Hearst papers showing that the outcome of reciprocity might very well be annexation to the United States. Continuing he said: "The ideals of a true British statesman are co-operation in trade and defence and reciprocity within the Empire. Even Mr. Taft has admitted this and intimated that the reciprocity agreement would attack this. If the people of Canada adopt reciprocity after the Taft statement, they cannot say they have not had their eyes opened. They have been warned and in consideration of this treaty they must take in what is in the other man's mind.

"We have come along the path of British connection and Taft and Laurier desire that we should leave it. Mr. Taft has said that Canada is standing "at the parting of the ways." The Opposition has tried to do its duty in holding up this agreement until the people of Canada had a voice on it and that duty is now with you

"You have nominated two men, Dr. Daniel than whom no more faithful member ever sat in the house, and Mr. Powell with whom I was very intimate during his term in the House, they will do their duty in this matter and I am sure that the people of St. John will do the same. When these men come back as your representatives I can assure you that they will sit on the right hand of the Speaker.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier at the present time has a majority of the people of the United States behind him and a majority of the people of Canada opposed to him. I believe that after the election we will send a message to Taft that Canada does not stand at the parting of the ways but will continue on the road to nationhood under the same old Flag.

"I leave St. John in the confident hope and belief that the message will be sent in the spirit of the old Loyalists."

Mr. Borden concluded amid a storm of applause.

DR. DANIEL.

Dr. Daniel was the next speaker. The reception given him showed that he had lost none of his old time popularity.

In opening his address Dr. Daniel took up various phases of the reciprocity question and pointed out that the circumstances under which the United States abrogated the old reciprocity treaty showed little friendliness towards Canada.

He then called attention to the fate of the various countries which had been unfortunate enough to enter into a reciprocity agreement with the United States.

In 1876, he said, the United States made a reciprocity treaty with Hawaii. The American sugar kings went into the island and made themselves masters of its resources. After a time they organized a revolution, made an American a ruler and in the end the United States annexed the island.

The Fate of Cuba.

In 1891 the United States entered into a reciprocity treaty with the Kingdom of Spain, applicable to the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico. This treaty provided for reciprocity in natural products—it was practically the same as the proposed agreement between Canada and the United States.

Is it necessary for me to remind you that it was not long before a cause of war was trumped up? As a result of that war Porto Rico is now a colony of the United States, and Cuba, though nominally free, is really a political dependency of Washington.

In view of the results which have followed the adoption of reciprocity treaties between the United States and smaller countries, is it not our bounden duty to consider seriously before we rush into this pact—before we tempt the fate of Porto Rico, Cuba and Hawaii.

Laurier's Silence.

Mr. Borden has pointed out how the transportation system of Canada will be affected. He has also told how the port of St. John would be injured.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier did not have much to say when he arrived here about the port of St. John. It was reported that he would make a startling announcement regarding the proposed developments at Courtenay Bay. But in the Telegraph next morning I was unable to find that startling announcement. Probability that was to be expected. After Sir Wilfrid had boasted that reciprocity would cause our products to flow into the United States like a millrace, he could not have the face to say it would improve the trade through St. John.

More Promises

Mr. Pugsley, however, made an announcement. He stated that tenders had been received for the work at Courtenay Bay. If I remember right, he made the same announcement in 1908.

Voices—So he did. Slippery Bill.

But Mr. Pugsley has gone farther this time. He even mentioned the name of the lowest tenderer, and then he said the matter would be laid before his colleagues, and that he hoped they would order that the work be proceeded with. However, his colleagues have not been heard from yet.

One might infer that Mr. Pugsley has sometimes called for tenders for public works without the authorization of his colleagues.

Now I would like to see great works built at Courtenay Bay. But I'd like to know that there will be business there for them after they are built. It will be poor policy to spend public money to provide harbor facilities at Courtenay Bay, and then have no business for them. And if this pact goes through they will not be utilized if they are built. If trade flows south like a millrace, it cannot come east. —that is as plain as anything can be —and the hopes of the city that it may become a great winterport will never be fulfilled.

What About the G. T. P.?

Continuing, the speaker said that when the G. T. P. entered into an agreement to operate the eastern division of the Transcontinental Railway it was the policy of the government to keep Canadian trade in Canadian channels. But if the government changes its policy will not the G. T. P. have a good excuse for not operating the eastern section of the Transcontinental. I believe the company might legally refuse to accept a lease on this section of the Transcontinental.

The G. T. P. company can bring its western freight to North Bay, and then forward it to Portland. I leave it to your judgment whether if this pact is adopted there is any liklihood of the G. T. P. terminals being constructed at Courtenay Bay. So far as St. John is concerned the pact does not have one redeeming feature.

In conclusion the speaker said he opposed the pact, because it robbed us of our fiscal independence, threatened our political independence, and prevented the unification of the Empire. He was not a prophet, but he did not believe the people of St. John would elect candidates who supported a policy which would prove so disastrous.

An American Football.

Canada has at last become the football of the politicians of the United States. We are discussing reciprocity because of the political necessities of Mr. Taft, and the Republican party to their interests.

After the applause which marked the conclusion of Dr. Daniel's address had subsided, the chairman introduced Mr. Powell. He said there was one significant indication of Mr. Powell's growing strength, and that was the amount of scurrilous attention he was receiving from the morning Ananias and the evening Saphira.

MR. POWELL.

Mr. Powell's reception afforded proof of his growing popularity, and it was several minutes before he could be heard.

"The ancient spirit is not dead; old times are breathing here," he said.

Dr. Daniel says he is not a prophet. Mr. Pugsley does indulge in prophecy. But I don't find his name among the prophets, though I do that of Daniel.

Mr. Pugsley is a poor prophet, though a mighty promiser. He has been making promises about harbor developments at St. John for many years. But how many of his promises has he fulfilled?

We are told that without Mr. Pugsley there would be no harbor developments at St. John. But the development of St. John as a winter port, is not the outcome of a bribe to the people. It is a product of a great national policy, for here is the funnel through which the trade of Canada must pour.

Pugsley Not Indispensable.

Whether Liberals or Conservatives are returned to power everything necessary to handle the trade at St. John will be done. It was whispered around that the Conservative government had never done much for St. John. But while the Conservatives were in power they were engaged in developing means of communication between the provinces and providing for the growth of the country. A progressive and prosperous country, efficient means of inter-provincial trade—these were antecedent conditions to the growth of St. John in importance as a shipping port.

Mr. Pugsley took great credit for the expenditure on public works. If such expenditures were right and necessary why should he take credit for them? If they were not needed, he deserved no credit, for he was merely wasting the public money.

Under the Old Treaty.

After paying a tribute to the statesmanship of Mr. Borden, the speaker described the conditions prevailing under the old reciprocity treaty and claimed the prosperity was largely fictitious—the result of war prices rather than of real development. According to American trade returns the exports from upper Canada to the United States rose from $10,000,000 to $20,000,000 during the first year of the treaty but dropped back to $12,000,000 in 1859, and were $14,000,000 in 1863 and $15,000,000 in 1864. Considering the increase of population in those years the increase of exports to the United States was unimportant.

No Benefit to Fishermen.

Continuing Mr. Powell discussed the effect of reciprocity upon the fishermen.

Our fishery exportation to the United States, he said, consisted chiefly of fresh fish, amounting to $3,000,000 a year. The United States must come to us for these fish in any case. They bought from us last year $140,000 worth of salmon. The millionaires of New York and Boston would have these fish no matter what the duty was, and they would have to send to Canada for them. Only $3,000 worth of salmon were caught on the American coast last year. The same conditions governed the sale of smelts, mackerel and other fish on the American market. If the United States abolished the duty on fish the consumers in the United States would get the benefit, and our fishermen would gain nothing.

Conserve Our Forests.

Continuing, he said the whole world was waking up to the value of our forest tracts. Hitherto we had made reckless use of our forests. The United States has been especially reckless; many of its forest areas have been depleted; in 10 years it will be without white pine.

In Canada the provincial governments were taking steps to conserve the forest lands. Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick had passed acts designed to prohibit the export of pulp wood from the crown lands. This policy would encourage the establishment of paper mills and give employment to capital and labor in Canada.

Col. McLean's Part.

The speaker remarked that Mr. Pugsley claimed he had a hand in the pact. Mr. Pugsley's part was obvious. But it looked as if Hughey McLean had a hand in the pact. The duty on peanuts was reduced.

In conclusion Mr. Powell declared that the great demonstration of the evening was another evidence of the wave of enthusiasm that was sweeping over the country—a wave that would carry Mr. Borden and his supporters to victory.

A storm of applause testified to the audience's concurrence in this view, and amid ringing cheers for Borden, Powell and Daniel, the meeting broke up.

THE OVERFLOW MEETING.

Stirring Addresses by Candidates and Others—Groans For Pugsley.

Although the attendance in the interior of the rink was immense, fully three thousand people stood outside, lining the doorsteps in the vicinity, climbing on the elevation by the Queen Square church, and on every available eminence. Neither the fatigue, nor the jostling which necessarily is found with such a great gathering could curb the enthusiasm or the interest in the addresses.

During the hour or more that Mr. Borden spoke in the rink, stirring addresses were being given on the platform erected outside for the purpose. One and all of the speakers were given rousing receptions, both on their appearance, and as they scored point after point against the reciprocity pact. The candidates, Dr. J. W. Daniel and H. A. Powell when they appeared on the platform, and were introduced by the chairman, were greeted with ovations and were frequently interrupted during their addresses by applause.

Other Speakers.

The other speakers, Hon. Mr. Maxwell, J. E. Wilson, M. P. P., and L. P. D. Tilley were the recipients of great bursts of enthusiastic applause and made brilliant speeches. Making the most of the limited time accorded them, they presented strong arguments against the pact, and lucidly explained the things that St. John stands to lose in the event of reciprocity becoming a reality.

Mr. Powell, the first speaker, thanked the people for the great manifestation of loyalty to R. L. Borden and their endorsation of his policy by their presence. He said that the parade in honor of the occasion of M. Borden's visit was a magnificent showing, especially as it was composed of men, and was not a procession of kindergarten scholars. He then spoke briefly of the issue of the hour and in closing made an earnest appeal to the people to stand firm and oppose all that savours of disloyalty to the Empire.

Groans for Pugsley.

Both Dr. Daniel and Mr. Maxwell were given rousing receptions on their arrival and during the course of their addresses were greeted with cheers. A few of the followers of Mr. Pugsley called for cheers for their idol, only to be greeted with groans.

John E. Wilson, M.P.P., was accorded a magnificent ovation, and in clear terms pointed out that reciprocity would be detrimental to Canada as a whole, and that by endorsing reciprocity the people of this city would lose the winter port trade, through the north to south trade which must inevitably follow the changed conditions.

At this juncture, a hearer turned to a companion in a tone bred of conviction, remarking: "I believe every word of what he says; it's going to kill St. John as a winter port."

A number of other speakers followed in short addresses and made convincing speeches. They were accorded great applause.

MACKENZIE KING CANNOT EXPLAIN

Sarnia, Ont., Sept. 5.—Hon. Wm. Lyon MacKenzie King was unable tonight to explain satisfactorily the government's part in settlement of the Grand Trunk Railway's strike to the railroad men of his town. The men showed their disapproval in a certain way when immediately after the close of his remarks on the question, 125 of them filed out of the Boys' Brigade hall where the meeting was held.

This is the second time Mr. King has appeared here on behalf of Mr. Pardee and the second appearance was at the request of the railroaders who expressed a willingness to hear anything that might be said in favor of the government in the matter.

They were plainly disappointed, however, as was shown by their refusal to applaud and by their subsequent filing out. The rest of the audience left shortly after and the meeting was called off before the minister of labor had had a chance to discuss reciprocity.

PREMIER'S TRIP TO P.E. ISLAND A BAD FIZZLE

Kept Meeting Waiting Two Hours - His Address Dealt with Generalities and Ancient History.

Special Correspondence of The Standard.

Charlottetown, Sept. 4.—When Sir Wilfrid landed at Georgetown on Friday, he was preceded over the steamer's gangway by a well known and popular Conservative undertaker. This was taken by some of the boys as a sign that he will be defeated on the 21st, and that the Conservatives will have to bury the remains.

However this may be, there is no doubt that the Prime Minister's visit to P. E. Island was altogether most unfortunate for his party here. There was a gale the night before and the strait was so rough that Sir Wilfrid and his party were seasick on the way over. The day was wet and disagreeable. There was enthusiasm neither on sea or land.

At Montague there was, notwithstanding the weather, a good large meeting and Sir Wilfrid was well heard, but he was in low spirits after his seasickness. Mr. Marcil was the the only speaker who made any impression at all, and he said very little to the point—nothing at all to satisfy the farmers, whose fears have been aroused over the prospect of free competition on their own market from farmers all over the world.

Kept People Waiting.

The party arrived in Charlottetown some time after seven o'clock, and proceeded to government house for refreshments. In the meantime the meeting which was advertised to begin at 7.30 was waiting good naturedly. The doors were opened shortly before seven o'clock. There was a rush of people, and the Arena Rink was soon thronged with a gay miscellaneous crowd of men, women and children, all bent on hearing Sir Wilfrid and having a good time. For two long hours the people waited with a patience that was really wonderful, while Sir Wilfrid dined, wined and recuperated at Government House.

When he began to speak at close upon 9 o'clock only about a quarter of those who were present could hear him. As soon as this was discovered, all who were outside the charmed circle began to talk and move about. Many went away in sheer disappointment and digust. Others pressed up closer to the speaker in the hope of being able to hear him. But the hum of voices and the noise of tramping feet made it hard for those who were within range to hear intelligently anything that the Prime Minister said and only a practiced speaker, such as Sir Wilfrid himself could have continued his discourse for an hour.

Badly Managed.

It was the worst managed affair of the kind that ever happened here, and it reflected disgracefully upon the local committee in charge of the arrangements. Sir Wilfrid left in his subsidized steamer early the next morning very much disgusted, and Grits and Tories here all agree that it was an awful fizzle.

Those few who heard and followed Sir Wilfrid's speech throughout, declared that it was flat, stale and unsatisfactory. I have heard strong Liberals express themselves to this effect,

As to the reciprocity agreement, the prime minister dealt in mere generalities and ancient history. He said nothing to reassure the business men and farmers who heard him that they would not all be swamped, at times, by foreign products dumped into the Maritime Province markets. He said nothing about the tunnel survey in respect to which he gave a promise (by implication) 20 years ago, although his candidates here had at the last election expressly promised that one would be held if they were elected, and although his attention had been particularly directed to the fact that no survey had yet been made.

He said nothing about the excessive rates on freight which our farmers and traders have to pay. He made somewhat the same mistake here that he did in St. John—in letting out the truth. Not only did he tell the people here that after reciprocity, trade would flow from Canada to the United States "as through a millrace," to the loss of Canada's eastern ports, but he reminded them that the protection enjoyed by the manufacturers would be untouched if the agreement was carried into effect and by inference, that the farmers will, if the agreement be adopted, have to pay the duties protecting manufacturers, while their protection will be wholly swept away and they will be left at the mercy of outside competitors.

Disillusionment.

It would have been far better for the Liberal party in this province if Sir Wilfrid had been kept away from it. He had been puffed to such a degree that many Liberals here regarded him as a sort of little god, who could command silence by a wave of his arm and hold an audience spellbound by the magic of his oratory. But they have been disillusionized.

If the Conservatives have good weather and manage well the visit of Mr. Borden and Premier Hazen, their chances of sending three or four anti-reciprocity representives to Ottawa will be greatly strengthened.

Mr. Borden at Chatham read from the President's message to Congress, concluding with "Canada stands at the parting of the way." "I invite Sir Wilfrid Laurier," challenged Mr. Borden, "to tell us, and it is his duty to tell the people of Canada, his appreciation of those words."

Chancery Sale

There will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, at Chubb's Corner, so called, corner of Prince William Street and Princess Street, in the City of Saint John, in the City and County of Saint John in the Province of New Brunswick, on

SATURDAY

The TWENTY-FIRST DAY of OCTOBER, Next

at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, pursuant to the directions of a Decretal Order of the Supreme Court, Chancery Division, made on Tuesday, the twenty-first day of July in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Eleven, in a certain cause therein pending, wherein Augustus H. Hanington and Jane Elizabeth Hanington, his wife, are Plaintiffs, and Sarah Elizabeth Melick, Margaret K. F. Melick, Annie B. Melick, Bessie H. Melick, Emma G. Melick, Arthur R. Melick and Marion R. Melick, his wife, Arthur K. Melick and Honorable Harrison A. McKeown, Trustees under the Will of Charles J. Melick, Isabelle H. Melick, Helen McLean Ethel Melick, Muriel Melick Nola Melick, Geraldine Melick, Annie Melick, widow of Fredrick C. Melick, Annie Melick, widow of Henry A. Melick, Annie Louise Cloosan and Augustus L. Cloosan, her husband, Catherine A. Goudey and Ralph C. Goudey, her husband, Frederick Melick, James Herbert Melick, Matilda Melick, Martin L. Melick, and Georgianna Melick, his wife, Myrtle Cross and Leon Cross, her husband, and Mabel Holbrook and Sherwood A. M. Skinner, Trustee under a certain Deed of Trust made by one George W. Haymond and Emily, his wife, are Defendants, with the approbation of the undersigned Master in Chancery, the lands and premises described in the Plaintiffs' Statement of Claim and in the said Decretal Order in this cause as follows, that is to say:

"That certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in King's Ward, so called, in the City of St. John, in the City and County of Saint John, and Province of New Brunswick, bounded and described as follows:—Beginning on the northern side line of Market Square, so called, at its intersection by the northeastern line of Dock Street, the said northern line of the said Market Square and the line of the said Dock Street being marked and defined by the buildings there now standing; going thence northwesterly along the said north-eastern line of Dock Street a distance of forty two (42) feet, six (6) inches, to the line of division between the lot of land herein described and a lot now owned by Margaret S. Hamilton formerly belonging to one Benjamin Stanton, the said line of division being marked and defined by the brick building at present erected upon either side of the said line; thence northwardly along the said line of division, as so marked and defined, in a direction about at right angles to Dock Street aforesaid 33 feet five (5) inches; thence eastwardly and parallel with the said northern line of Market Square and still along the division line between the said lot herein described and the lot now owned by said Margaret S. Hamilton and lands now owned by the estate of the late James Dever, but formerly known as the "Slason Lot" thirty five (35) feet, two (2) inches; thence northwardly in a direction at right angles to the northern line of Market Square aforesaid two (2) feet; thence eastwardly parallel with the said line of the said Market Square thirty nine (39) feet, six (6) inches, more or less, to the line of division between the said lot of land herein described and a lot now owned by James Walker, M. D., and formerly the property of one William Carnell; thence southwardly along the said line of division seventy two (72) feet, more or less, to the aforesaid line of Market Square, and thence Westwardly along the said line of the said Market Square, forty five (45) feet, ten and one-half (10 1-2) inches, more or less to the place of beginning; and being also that certain lot described in a conveyance from one James Hoyt and wife to John Melick, bearing date the 24th day of July, A. D. 1798, and registered in the office of the Registrar of Deeds in and for the aforesaid City and County of Saint John on the 31st day of August A. D. 1798 in Book E., No. 1 of Records, page 319. Saving and excepting therefrom such portions of the said lot as were taken for the purpose of widening Dock Street aforesaid, in or about the year A. D. 1841 and in the year 1877."

Also that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in King's Ward, so called, in the City of Saint John, in the City and County of Saint John, and Province of New Brunswick, being a portion of the lot designated by the number 401 on a Plan of the said City of Saint John, filed in the office of the Common Clerk in and for the said City, and the said portion of the said lot No. 401 being bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning on the eastern side line of Prince William Street at the intersection thereof by the line of division between the lot of land hereby described and a lot owned by Helen E. Clinch and Jane R. Barlow, being the lot on which the building now occupied by the Western Union Telegraph Co. stands, and the said point or place of beginning being distance thirty four (34) feet, eleven and one-half (11 1-2) inches, measured northwardly along the eastern line of Prince William Street aforesaid, from its intersection by the northern line of King Street, as marked and defined by the building at present erected thereon; going thence eastwardly along the said line of division twenty eight (28) feet, or to the rear line of the said lot of land hereby described; thence northwardly along the said rear line, being also the division line between the said lot hereby described and the aforesaid lot owned by the said Helen E. Clinch and Jane R. Barlow, a distance of seventeen (17) feet, two (2) inches, more or less, to the line of division between the aforesaid lot No. 401 and lot No. 400, now owned by Messrs. W. H. Thorne and Co., Ltd; thence westwardly along the said line of division as marked and defined by the brick buildings there now standing twenty seven (27) feet, eleven (11) inches, more or less, to Prince William Street aforesaid, and thence southwardly along the aforesaid eastern line of Prince William Street seventeen (17) feet, two (2) inches to the place of beginning, and being the said lands and premises at present occupied by Messrs. Cowie and Edwards."

The above Property will be sold in separate Lots pursuant to said Decree.

The first of said above described Lots will be sold subject to a Lease thereof dated the 6th day of February 1907 made to Charles V. Wilcox and James T. Wilcox for the term of five years from the 1st day of May 1907 at the annual rental of $1850.

The second above described Lot will be sold subject to a Lease thereof to Cowie and Edwards dated the 13th day of February 1908 for the term of five years from the 1st day of May 1908 at the annual rental of $350.

For terms of Sale and Other particulars apply to the Plaintiffs' Solicitor or the undersigned Master.

Dated at Saint John, N. B., this Eleventh day of August A. D. 1911.

JOSEPH J. PORTER,
Master of the Supreme Court.
CHARLES S. HANINGTON,
Plaintiffs' Solicitor.
T. T. LANTALUM,
Auctioneer.

NOTICE OF SALE

The undersigned will sell by public auction at or near Chubb's Corner in the city of St. John, in the province of New Brunswick on Thursday, the fourteenth day of September A. D. 1911, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon:

All and singular that certain lot, piece and parcel of land with the easements belonging thereto, situate fronting on the southerly side of Charles street in the said city of St. John, being the westerly half of lot seventeen (17) fronting twenty (20) feet on Charles street aforesaid and running back southerly preserving the same breadth one hundred (100) feet.

Together with the buildings and improvements thereon and the rights and appurtenances to the said lands and premises belonging or appertaining.

The above sale will be held under and by virtue of a mortgage executed by James J. Coleman to the late Alfred A Stockton deceased, and by the said Alfred A. Stockton, in his lifetime, assigned to Jacobina Stockton now since deceased.

Terms of Sale—Twenty per cent. of purchase money to be paid at sale and balance on delivery of deed.

CHARLES FREDERICK AYER,
Surviving Executor of the estate of the late Jacobina Stockton deceased.