BRITISH-BORN ARE FOR RECIPROCITY

English Farmers Are Chief Agitators

Hon. Mr. Graham Exposes Hollowness of Tory Appeal

Minister of Railways Says Prospects Were Never so Good For a Sweeping Liberal Victory in Canada as Now—Expects to Make Gains in Ontario.

Montreal, Aug. 11—That Sir Wilfrid Laurier, far from having finished his work, and having lived out his alloted span of activity, as stated at a Conservative meeting last night, is the liveliest man in the government, is the opinion of the Hon. George P. Graham, who is at the Windsor Hotel.

"Laurier finished?" exclaimed Mr. Graham, "Why, he's the greatest live wire amongst us."

"I have never had as encouraging reports from any other campaign in which I have taken part, and I have been in many," said the minister of railways and canals.

He went on, pointing out that if the elections were left to a straight question of trade, without reference to party politics, he felt confident that 75 per cent of the Ontario votes in the coming elections would be for reciprocity. "Because," he explained, "both parties have been educated along that line."

British-Born Strongest for Reciprocity.

Speaking of the situation, as it is seen in Ontario, Mr. Graham said that the Conservatives have kept away from debates on the real issue of the campaign on its merits. "They have endeavored to trade on the loyalty of Ontario," he said, "and to make people believe that to sell goods to the United States will interfere with our cordial relations with the mother land. This is the chief point on which they dwell; and it is a fact that they hope to gain their point by making appeals to the British born."

And Mr. Graham proceeded to explain that the men in western Canada, who were English radicals who insist that Canadians ought to be able to sell wheat in the best market they can get. "Their whole education and instinct," he added, "is against taxation on food."

Mr. Graham was out west with Sir Wilfrid, and stated that it was quite safe to say that, with one or two exceptions, the men who presented this trade policy, were men who declared themselves Gladstonian Liberals.

"The bulk of the Americans in the west are accustomed to high tariff and don't care so much," he said, "but the man from the old land feels hampered by trade restrictions. It is safe to say that the British-born are the ones who are the more responsible for wanting to let down the bars."

Will Do Better in Ontario.

With regard to the results of the elections, Mr. Graham prophesied that Ontairo would come out of the elections with more Liberals than the province has now. "In my own riding," he said, "I can think of at least a dozen Conservatives whom I have met in the streets and who have told me that they intend to vote, not for the Liberal government, but for reciprocity."

Commenting upon the situation in Winnipeg, he mentioned the fact that he had just received a private despatch from a man there who is not of an optimistic nature, but who stated that the Liberal prospects were brighter in Manitoba than they had been for years, and the Liberals were all in the best possible spirits.

Reciprocity will bring the wanderers home to share in the new prosperity that will come to the maritime provinces.

Patent Leather Cloth Top Button Boots

Are Exceedingly Popular

Ours Give Every Satisfaction

Ladies' sizes, 2 to 7, C, D and E widths, Cuban heels	$4.00
Ladies' sizes, 2 to 7, D and E widths, medium heels	3.00
Ladies' sizes, 2½ to 7, low heels for growing girls	3.00
Misses' sizes, 11 to 2	2.30
Childs' sizes, 8 to 10½	1.90
Infants' sizes, 5 to 7½	1.60

Francis & Vaughan

19 KING STREET.

FIERCE RIOT IN LIVERPOOL

Strikers and Police Clash, a Constable Killed and Officer Seriously Hurt

RIOT ACT READ

Soldiers Come to the Aid of Police and Many Are Wounded, a Public Hall Being Turned Into a Hospital—Glasgow Street Car Employes Strike and Fierce Riot Ensues.

Liverpool, Aug. 13—Serious rioting growing out of the strike which is in progress here occurred this afternoon. One policeman was killed by being struck on the head with a brick and many persons were injured.

An altercation between a policeman and strikers during a transport workers' demonstration at St. George's hall started the trouble which culminated in a general melee. When, after this disorder had been put down and the strikers scattered they gathered again in the Islington and resumed their attacks upon the minions of the law and with serious results.

One hundred thousand men were gathered in groups about St. George's hall listening to speeches by labor agitators and the scenes of violence following the attack upon a policeman necessitated the calling out of the police reserves. When they arrived one party of fifteen policemen was surrounded and disarmed, the rioters attacking them with their own batons. In the fight the commanding officer of the police was dangerously wounded.

Riot Act Read.

So great was the disorder that the riot act was read and troops were called out to assist the police. The mob fought desperately with sticks and stones and in fact with any handy missiles, gradually, however, by the combined efforts of the troops and police, the crowds which were surrounding seven speakers' platforms erected on the plateau fronting the hall were cleared away.

Many policemen and rioters were injured in the hand to hand fighting. The rioters have threatened to attack the newspaper offices which are closely guarded. After the fight St. George's hall was converted into a temporary hospital and the wounds of many persons were attended to by physicians.

Driven from the centre of the city the crowd sullenly repaired to the Islington quarter, one of the lowest and roughest in Liverpool. Here the police were baffled in the narrow streets for the desperate rioters barricaded themselves in the houses and volleyed down bricks, slates and chimney poles from the roofs upon their heads.

While the details as to casualties still are incomplete Constable Cook was killed by a blow on the head and Superintendent of Police Bolton was taken to a hospital in a precarious condition. It is rumored that some of the houses were set on fire during the disturbance.

The outbreak, it is alleged, was largely due to the strikers' resentment of indiscreet conduct on the part of members of the police force brought here from Birmingham to assist in maintaining order. Tom Mann, who was one of the leaders of the demonstration, has lodged a formal protest with the chief constable against what he describes as a brutal attack by a Birmingham constable on one of the strikers.

Military in Charge.

Fierce fighting continued in the Islington quarters until nearly midnight. In Christian street the rioters erected barricades and started fires to impede the mounted police. The riot act was read for a second time and troops were called to deal with the situation. A military officer was wounded and much property was wrecked.

During the course of the day twenty policemen and sixty civilians were injured, many of them seriously. The temper of the rioters is shown by the fact that they even attacked the ambulance surgeons and the firemen who were called out to extinguish incendiary fires.

All accounts agree as to the nature of the rioting. Some of the correspondents blame the strikers and others the police. Tom Mann addressed the gathering in quiet, orderly and peaceful fashion for fully half an hour. He had explained that on his representations to the authorities that the leaders of the demonstration could guarantee orderly proceedings, it had been decided not to employ mounted police or soldiers. Hence there was only a small force of police present.

When the trouble began a small squad of Birmingham police, it is generally admitted, at once used their batons with merciless indiscrimination. According to the most of the narrators they had no alternative and one of their number was thrown to the ground and nearly kicked to death. The firemen tried to quell the disturbance by playing the hose on the mob but all to no purpose.

DIED WHERE HUSBAND DID TEN YEARS AGO

Mrs. L. H. Cohoon, of Aylmer, Ont., Dropped Dead While Visiting Middleton, N. S.

Halifax, N. S., Aug. 13.—About ten years ago L. H. Cohoon, of Aylmer (Ont.), while in Middleton (N. S.), died of pneumonia. This week Mrs. Cohoon and daughter, Adrah, were there to attend the wedding of Miss Hazel Chute. Yesterday morning, while at the house of J. H. Potter, Middleton, Mrs. Cohoon without the least warning dropped dead. A son, Gordon Cohoon, is a commercial traveler of Montreal.

A cloth moistened with alcohol will clean piano keys.

THEY FEAR THE ELECTIONS

MR. BORDEN—"LET'S RUN! HERE THEY ARE!"—LE CANADA.

RECIPROCITY MEANS BIG MONEY FOR THE FISHERMEN

Hard-Working Fishers Will Not Have to Sell Herring for $5 a Hogshead Then

No One Knows Better Than the Charlotte County Tory Candidate That the People Want Free Access to the United States Market.

Back Bay, Charlotte Co., Aug. 9—Mr. Hart told the electors in St. Stephen some peculiar facts, and in his speech accepting the four times refused nomination of the forlorn hope in Charlotte. For years he was a merchant in St. Andrews and came in contact every day with Bayside farmers and fishermen. He has known for years what drove the young men from the farms and enticed the fishermen's sons across the border, and yet he would throttle the greatest relief measure ever offered our people, and casting aside his convictions of a life time, would ask the farmers and fishermen of Charlotte to vote for him and defeat reciprocity.

Mr. Hart is interested in weirs, and knows that a limited market is bad, and it may interest the public to know one or two facts about reciprocity and its effects on the weir owners.

Last summer for instance, a run of herring too large for sardines struck in the Passamaquody, and a number of weirs made great catches. The herring were sold for smokers at $6 a hogshead.

It is an absolute fact, proven by experts employed by the Fishermen's Union, that the buyers could have paid $40 a hogshead and still had a good profit for themselves. The fish were taken to Eastport and Lubec and smoked.

Reciprocity makes smoked fish free. Every fisherman on the coast can go into this business. The outlay is practically nil. A roughly contructed building that any fisherman can easily put up, with stringers to hold the fish, and the drift wood cast on the shores for fuel, and the very best of smokers can be produced.

With a very small outlay the expensive and more dainty looking article can be put on the market. All that is wanted to line the shores of Charlotte county with smoke houses, is reciprocity, and Mr. Hart, when he says: "Things are good enough as they are," would have us believe that $5 is better for us than $50 or even $100 for a hogshead of herring.

Reciprocity opens an unlimited market for fish of all kinds, and every fisherman along the coast knows what closed the hundreds of smoke houses and knows what will open them again, and, knowing, do not hesitate to say that Tory votes along the shore will be as scarce election day as smoke houses are now.

MANY AT FUNERAL OF REV. DR. PHILLIPS

Woodstock, N. B., Aug. 13.—The funeral of Rev. Dr. C. T. Phillips this afternoon was one of the largest seen in town for years. Woodstock Lodge, F. & A. M., gathered at their lodge room at 2.30 and marched to the United Baptist church. The funeral cortege came from Jacksonville, the home of the late minister, and met the Masons at the church. The services consisted of hymns by the choir, prayer by Rev. H. G. Kennedy, of Houlton, and addresses by Rev. Dr. McLeod and Rev. Dr. Hutchinson, of St. John, and Rev. J. C. Bleakney, of Woodstock.

The principal address was made by Dr. McLeod, who had known the deceased for forty years. Rev. Dr. Hutchinson, who was at the home of deceased when he died, told incidents of the last hour deceased spent on earth and Rev. Mr. Bleakney, who was a pastor of a Woodstock church fifty years ago, when Dr. Phillips consulted him about entering the ministry, gave reminiscences of his life work. At the conclusion of the service the clergymen present, Revs. Messrs. Hutchinson, Kennedy, Copeland and Sharp, acting as pall-bearers, entered coaches, the Masons entered buckboards and a large procession of teams drove to the cemetery at Upper Woodstock, where, after the usual Masonic service, interment was made.

Don't put soap on the window panes; rub with either alcohol or ammonia to make them shine.

CANADA WILL HAVE BUMPER HARVEST

Government Crop Report Shows Splendid Conditions for Grain of All Kinds—Potatoes Better Than Last Year—Western Conditions Especially Fine.

Ottawa, Aug. 11—The condition of field crops in Canada is presented in a bulletin of the census and statistics office issued today for July 31, and shows good averages for all provinces as well as for all crops.

Fall wheat was hurt by the bard winter in Ontario, but fared better in Alberta.

The condition of spring wheat at the end of July was 90 for the whole, being 85 to 95 in the maritime provinces; 80 to 89 in Ontario and Quebec; 90 to 96 in the northwest provinces, and 85 in British Columbia.

Oats and barley have an average condition of 88 for Canada; 85 to 96 in the maritime provinces; 80 to 90 in Ontario and Quebec; 88 to 100 in the northwest provinces, and 87 to 89 in British Columbia.

The average of corn for husking is 86, and of potatoes 85.64, being in each case a little higher than last year.

Potatoes, turnips and mangolds range from 81 to 85, or about the same as a year ago.

Hay and clover and alfalfa are 80 to 83, which is a little lower in each case than last year.

Corn for fodder has an average condition of 87; sugar beets, of 79, and pasture of 79.

The eastern provinces are lower than the figures quoted for the whole of Canada, and the western provinces are higher.

The yield of hay and clover is estimated at 12,189,000 tons for Canada, being 1.43 tons per acre, and the largest yields for the provinces are: Ontario, 4,736,000 tons; Quebec, 5,028,000 tons; Prince Edward Island, 254,000 tons; Nova Scotia, 941,000, and New Brunswick, 885,000 tons.

RECIPROCITY WILL DOUBLE MARITIME FISHING FLEET

Former Conservative Fish Merchant Declares Strongly for Reciprocity at Halifax Liberal Convention—Formerly Supported Borden and Crosby But Cannot Agree With Their Tariff Policy

Halifax, N. S., Aug. 12—The feature of the Liberal convention of Halifax, which nominated Hon. A. K. McLean and Dr. Edward Blackadar as government candidates, was the strong speech in favor of reciprocity by Howard Smith, head of N. & M. Smith, Limited, the largest exporters of dried fish in the world.

In the last campaign Mr. Smith was one of the most active and most influential supporters of Messrs. Borden and Crosby. This time he is throwing his whole support on the side of the Liberals. Under the new order, he declared, Nova Scotia will come into her own, and her fishing fleet will be doubled in from three to five years.

Mr. Smith's outspoken stand in favor of reciprocity, and his moving of the resolution in favor of it at a Liberal convention, indicate how strongly the policy of free trade in natural products appeals to the business men of the Maritime Provinces.

The resolution was seconded by A. W. Bell, another leading business man, who, although an adherent of the Liberal cause, never before had been present at a party convention.

GREAT BRITISH FIRMS TENDER FOR COURTENAY BAY WORK

Hon. Mr. Pugsley, in his speech at the Queens Rink convention last evening, in accepting the Liberal nomination for the city, announced that tenders for the great works in Courtenay Bay had closed at Ottawa yesterday, and that he had just received a telegram from the deputy-minister of public works saying that three tenders had been received. Dr. Pugsley said these tenders were from three of the greatest contracting firms in the British Empire, each of which had made a deposit of $500,000, in accordance with the terms laid down by his department. The minister added that he would go to Ottawa almost immediately, and that then the tenders would be opened and passed upon by himself and other members of the government. This statement, which was a feature of Dr. Pugsley's eloquent references to Greater St. John was received with the heartiest of cheering.

A SENSIBLE VIEW

(Hartland Observer.)

Mr. Editor:

I would like very much to be put on record through the columns of your paper as being in favor of reciprocity agreement now being negotiated between Canada and the United States.

I acknowledge that it is with regret that I learn that the opposition party at Ottawa, which I have always supported have been led to force the issue to be decided by a general election for, after exceedingly careful consideration of all the available arguments that have been put forth by the learned men both for and against reciprocity, together with a common sense view of the agreement and its outcome, I say that anyone after reading and listening to such arguments, who has at heart the welfare of the general people, cannot do otherwise than lend his support by voting for the party who will ratify the agreement.

It is no small matter to break with ones party, but with the issue at stake one cannot honorably do otherwise than support the present government.

A. R. RIGBY.

Hartland, N. B.

RECIPROCITY WILL BENEFIT EVERY ONE

HON. MR. LEMIEUX FLAYS BOURASSA

Exposes Nationalist Leader and Borden's Ally Before 20,000

A LIVELY TIME

Minister of Marine Scores the Unholy Alliance Between the Castors and Conservatives and Denounces Bourassa as a Vilifier of Laurier Because He Failed to Get an Office.

St. Hyacinthe, Que., Aug. 13—A political meeting probably unprecedented as regards the amount of invective and vituperation injected into the speeches and the amount of bad temper displayed, occurred here this afternoon when Henri Bourassa and Hon. Mr. Lemieux, together with lesser lights, met in joint debate.

From the very outset it was seen that the occasion would be an unusual one, the speakers spending scanty time in the usual words of appreciation but coming down to pointed personalities at once.

The crowd seemed to take to this style of debate and cheered wildly, surging around the improvised platform so that it was in imminent danger of collapse. Never had such a huge crowd been gathered together in this district. Both parties had made great preparations and thousands came to this city on the dozen special trains which were run by the organizers from Sherbrooke, Farnham, Montreal and Quebec. Nationalists and Liberals were there by thousands and every speaker found his supporters, who rapturously applauded his every utterance.

Mayor Payan presided over the gathering and had a difficult time preserving order, the 20,000 people who listened to the speeches proving a somewhat turbulent crowd.

Hon. Mr. Lemieux.

Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux made the most notable speech of the day and attacked Bourassa with intense vigor. Mr. Bourassa responded in kind, while Armand Lavergne also spoke in caustic vein and several times interrupted Mr. Lemieux, so that gentleman finally informed him and his supporters that he could use his hands as well as his voice to retort to insults.

Fortunately the threat was not carried out and the only mishap of the afternoon was the falling away of a portion of the stage under pressure of the crowd, precipitating a number of newspaper men into the audience.

Hundreds of the audience wore the red Liberal badge but an equal number were crowned with hats around which white bands inscribed "Bourassa" had been printed, while nowhere was the old Conservative blue to be seen.

Mr. Lemieux was the first speaker and after congratulating Mr. Beauparlante, Liberal nominee for the district, turned his attention to the Nationalist leader, Bourassa, he denounced as a fool, leading a following of sheep, whom he was quite incapable of caring for.

Passes the "Ugly Word."

Bourassa had lied and continued to lie through the Devoir. He was a disappointed office seeker who had turned against Laurier on this account and had slandered and vilified him. Mr. Bourassa had said again and again that he (Mr. Lemieux) would be afraid to meet him in joint debate. Afraid of what? He had borne the Liberal standard in the province of Quebec for fifteen years and had no reason to fear Mr. Bourassa.

He proceeded to denounce the hybrid alliance of Castors and Imperialists, and stated that Mr. Bourassa and Mr. Lavergne with all their elaborate claims were no true friends of the French-Canadian. As for himself, he (Mr. Lemieux) had his record to stand behind him and this would show that he had always supported and defended French-Canadians and French institutions with zeal and common sense. Laurier and Brodeur, he eulogized and answered the attacks of Mr. Bourassa directed against his leaders.

He then proceeded to discuss the reciprocity pact, declaring that it was the vital point at issue but was interrupted by cries of "No, no, the navy." He continued, however, to bring up arguments in favor of reciprocity and was finally given a fair hearing, and a great deal of applause.

Mr. Bourassa, as in previous speeches, passed lightly over reciprocity declaring that the navy bill, which would be a surrender of autonomy was the great question and denouncing Laurier for this most iniquitous measure. He answered Mr. Lemieux's personalities by giving him the lie again and again. The meeting concluded by speeches by a number of local orators.

SOMETHING EXPECTED IN WEST INDIES SERVICE WITHIN FEW DAYS

Board of Trade Delegation Off to Ottawa and Say They May Bring Back Announcement of Interest.

Monday, Aug. 14

An announcement of interest with reference to the West India service to St. John may be expected on the return of T. H. Estabrooks and H. B. Schofield of the board of trade, from Montreal, where they went last evening. Mr. Schofield said that the objective point of the delegation was not Ottawa, but Montreal, and that they might have something of moment to announce on their return as to the improvement of the service. Whether the object of the negotiations is to secure a rival service to the Pickford & Black Company, who have refused St. John anything better than a twenty-two day service, Mr. Schofield would not say. W. H. Thorne left the city on the same train, but Mr. Schofield said he was not a member of the delegation.

Good For Consumer and Buyer

Labor Bureau Issues List of Prices in Both Countries

Extends Over a Period of Five Years and Shows That Canadian Farmer Gets Less For His Products Than American, While the Canadian Consumer Pays More Than the One Across the Border—Middlemen to Blame.

Ottawa, Aug. 11—One of the most illuminative contributions to the literature dealing with the economic aspect of the reciprocity agreement has just been issued by the labor department, and has been mailed today to every newspaper office in Canada.

It is the compendium of comparative prices in Canada and the United States for agricultural, fisheries, lumber and mines products covered by the schedules of the agreement, and to which reference was made some days ago by Hon. Mackenzie King.

It covers 316 pages and is a veritable mine of wealth for political candidates, campaign speakers, editorial writers and all students of the vital point at issue in the discussion of the agreement, namely, as the economic effect reciprocity in natural products will have on both producers and consumers in Canada.

Prices Compared.

The comparative statistics of market prices at representative points on each side of the border, gathered from reliable daily market reports cover the past five and a half years, thus giving a true index as to the average prices.

Halifax, St. John and Montreal prices are compared with those of Boston and New York. Toronto with Buffalo and Detroit, and Winnipeg with Chicago, Minneapolis and Duluth.

In general, it may be stated that the most significant conclusions to be drawn from the voluminous and comprehensive statistics of the report are that prices received by the producers in Canada, affected by the agreement, are on the whole considerably below those received by producers in the United States, while in many instances the prices paid by the consumer in Canada are above those paid in the States.

The first conclusion bears out the argument that the farmer and the fishermen will greatly benefit from reciprocity. The second conclusion bears out the argument that the Canadian consumer is in many cases suffering from undue enhancement of prices by the middleman, a condition of affairs which reciprocity would tend to obviate and which explains the opposition of certain interests to the pact.

Comparative prices for fish indicate the immense benefit which free entry for fish into the American market will confer on the Maritime Provinces.

Halibut at Halifax averaged during the five and a half years 9.12 cents per lb., as compared with 14.375 cents per lb. at Boston; cod at Halifax averaged 3.62 cents per lb. as compared with 7 cents at Boston; mackerel at Halifax averaged 14.8 cents per lb. as compared with 33 cents at Boston.

DREDGES AT WORK

Saturday, Aug. 12

Dredging operations, which were temporarily suspended on the west side on Wednesday, were, as a result of instructions given by Hon. Mr. Pugsley to the resident engineer, resumed yesterday afternoon. The dredge Iroquois resumed work, and the Scinthia and Beacon Ba will resume operations this morning.

NATURE WILL CURE YOU

Of Kidney Disease, Aided by Father Morriscy's No. 7.

Kidney trouble is one of the most distressing ailments of mankind, and leads to backache and rheumatism. This is because of the importance of the work done by the kidneys,—work which must proceed normally to insure good health.

A very large proportion of civilized people have some form of kidney trouble, sometimes without knowing that their malady is of that nature. Many obscure pains can often be traced to diseased kidneys.

These organs are the filters of the body. Their function is to strain out of the blood and eliminate through the bladder the worn out tissue and other impurities gathered by the blood in its course.

When the kidneys become congested and sluggish, these impurities, including the irritating and poisonous uric acid, are not entirely removed from the blood. The result is that the uric acid is deposited in the joints and tissues, causing the agonies of rheumatism and frequently affecting the liver and other organs.

Father Morriscy, the famous priest-physician of Bartibogue, N.B., after much research compounded a remedy which worked hand in hand with Nature. His doctrine, justified by thousands of cures, was that the need is not a patchwork relief, but a treatment that will enable the forces of Nature, working through the kidneys, to accomplish their intended work.

His famous prescription, No. 7, assists the kidneys to work vigorously and eliminate the harmful uric acid from the whole system. In the form of tablets, No. 7 is easy to take, and will effect cures where other remedies have failed. Do not trifle with kidney disease, but take No. 7 Tablets, the treatment that has proved so successful with other sufferers.

50c. a box, at your druggist's or from Father Morriscy Medicine Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que. 98