

(Continued from preceding page).

right and wrong, and according to the bent of its own constitution. For myself, I will hold fast to the traditions of the glorious old land across the sea, under whose protecting aegis we have been nurtured and protected during the years of our weakness, and whose bright example has proved to be a pillar of cloud by day and a pillar of fire by night in guiding us thus far in our pilgrimage to an assured position of national greatness.

The voice of the city of the Loyalists, down by the sea, was potential. The advertisement was withdrawn never to appear again with Portland as one of its termini. The grand old city arose in her might, and in the language of Milton, "Shook her invincible locks." Popular indignation burst the bounds of party restraint and Conservative and Liberal blended their voices in one grand chorus of condemnation in the attempted injustice sought to be inflicted upon the city of St. John and province of New Brunswick.

You will, the 21st of this month, say in a most pronounced and emphatic manner—Well done good and faithful servant, thou hast been faithful in a few things, we will increase thee over many. No man in public life, in New Brunswick, no man in the Empire, has been so assailed than my friend, Mr. Pongey. And yet he appears not to notice it. It seems to pass him by as the idle wind that he regards not. It appears to have no more effect upon that placid nature than the sting of the wasp upon the triple-plated shield of Achilles. Our minister (political), our member of parliament, our minister (clerical) so graphically described by the sweet poet already referred to, who "Allures to brighter worlds and leads the willing soul on."—

RECIPROCITY AGREEMENT STRONGLY ENDORSED BY BRITISH

When R. L. Borden and his followers in the stump and in the newspapers tell the people of Canada that reciprocity means dishonour to the empire, and involves separation from the mother country, they appeal to a patriotic sentiment which is admirable in itself, but which is often stamped by the appeals of agitators who desire by misrepresentation to cloud the issue and delude the thinking.

The truth is that the reciprocity agreement is not un-British; it is merely un-British, and this is proven by the record, which is in sympathy with the fiscal policy which has been steadily supported by the victors of Great Britain whenever it has been challenged, and it has met with the warmest commendation by the leading

Let Him Finish His Great Work.
Leave our minister to carry on to completion the great works on the lines laid down and outlined by him. We need his great knowledge and steadfast purpose. We need a strong man, at this crisis in our national life; a man who possesses intellectual power, great capacity for work and an inspired optimism. I had sooner far a pessimist among pessimists, than a pessimist among optimists.

the career of the great Liberal party down through the centuries has been as unrelenting as it has been unpausing, and its lofty mission will not be fulfilled till liberty and justice shall become the birth-right of the humblest citizens of our great dominion wherever the flag floats and the roll of its drum is heard.

A great storm of applause marked the conclusion of Dr. Alward's speech, and no one who saw the enthusiasm he created could doubt its effect.

HON. WM. DUNCAN

tion. Mr. Cawley began by saying that he had read carefully the Standard's report of the meeting given by Mr. Borden on Tuesday evening and he regretted to say he found in it nothing worthy of a reply. (Applause.)

He found no reference to the question which has been placed above all others. The loyal people of Canada had a right to hear the leader of the great Conservative party, who was himself the most manifest alliance which exists between certain of the leaders of the Conservative party in the province of Quebec and the party led by Mr. Borden.

Mr. Borden, he said, came from Ontario to New Brunswick and he made what he called a Quebec tour. He went

FORCED BY LIBERAL LEADERS

ing statements of Great Britain at the present time.

Mr. Asquith Commends It

Hon. H. H. Asquith, the prime minister of the United Kingdom and Ireland, in addressing the senate of Canada in making the agreement for reciprocity said:

in the British House of Commons on February 9 last—

"When she had an offer from the United States to lower the wall and open the door, was she to continue, in her own interest or, in the interest of this country, or in any supposed interest of the British Empire to refuse to her people the natural outlet for their products and the natural inlet for the things they need? This agreement was a perfectly independent arrangement entered into between Canada and the United States, in pursuance on the part of Canada of that

ped to the eastern townships and avoided all the constituencies in Quebec province where Mr. Bourassa is calling on the people of Quebec to vote against the loyal and imperial act of the government of Sir Wilfrid Laurier for the construction of a Canadian navy.

Some said there was no alliance. If Mr. Borden so said, was it not the duty of the leader of the Conservative party whose traditions had been for the keeping of Canada as an integral part of the

He was following the lofty example of the former leader of the Conservative party, Sir John A. Macdonald, whose whole life was given to the same principle. These two great men stood together on the pages of history against men like Bourassa. Like his predecessor Sir Wilfrid knew no race or section. He was all for Canada, a man who was inspired with the building up of a great united

Build the Ships Here.

The Liberal government, in carrying out its policy planned to give Canadian labor the benefit of the work with shipyards on both the Atlantic and Pacific. When not engaged on navy vessels, they would be engaged on commercial vessels, and would bring back to Canada its old reputation as one of the greatest shipbuilding countries of the world. (Great applause.)

Mr. Borden had said if returned to power the Conservatives would not be nigardly with this port. But they must be judged

would be the trade of the empire, and the greater trade this country would send there. They certainly felt strongly that there was no question involved in this reciprocity agreement of the allegiance of the British subjects to the United States. But it was said that the government, in their inaction in the matter, were reducing the existing presence of British subjects in the United States to the vanishing point. That possible preference which Canada gave to British subjects in the matter of trade and economic life was very greatly exaggerated. The government highly appreciated the attitude of the United States in this matter, and in this proposed arrangement with the United States, had done their best not to discriminate against the British subjects in preference which they were giving to this country.

Good Step for British Interests

When the agreement was debated in the House of Commons on the 18th of November, the government leader and secretary for war, said:

"The government is to give every facility to Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his people of Canada to do the best they can for the British subjects in the Empire, and, as they think and we believe, to take together the best step they can for the British subjects in the Empire. To hold that it is not a disadvantage for us that Canada should develop by the growth of her commerce and industry, and to hold that an enlarged Canada is Canada with a great deal of this kind—Canada in the future proposed for Canada which will be better for Canada."

A Conservative government meant Hon. Geo. E. Foster again finance minister and St. John had some experience with him (Laughter).

Hon. Mr. Pugsley referred to what the Liberal government had done to build up the channels for traffic—railway building and port development—and to increase the trade of the country. It had been done too, without adding to the taxation, in fact there was a reduction and the year ended March 31 last showed the magni-

the votes of the people for Mr. Lowell and himself. (Cheers.)

Mr. Borden and Dr. Daniel said on Tuesday that if reciprocity were put in effect St. John would lose its trade. What did they mean? St. John could not lose it because of anything coming from the United States. Why upwards of \$8,000,000 worth of exports from the United States were shipped through here last year. It must be that St. John would lose by the fact that the United States agreed to remove the duty on certain Canadian pro-

harves. The C. P. R. were to fill in behind the sea wall to be built and Mr. McGinnis, of that company, had told him that, "I can only do what I expect the business to grow, that that would have a yard to accommodate 5,000 cars necessary to handle it."

Courtenay Bay.

Speaking of the Courtenay Bay plans, Hon. Mr. Pugsley said his hopes had been confirmed by his engineers, the G. T. P. engineers and engineers of the greatest English contracting companies. He had faith in St. John and if the people stood by him they were going to see a development here that would surprise the most optimistic. It was planned at first to have

the duties on food products under the pre-

Articles

Cheese, potatoes, bush
Salted, prepared
Oysters, in bulk, gallon
Lobsters, fresh
Meats, fresh or refrigerated, lb.
Bacon and hams, lb.
Beef, salted, in barrels, lb.
Pork, barrelled in hams, lb.
Meats, either, salted, lb.
Canned meats and canned poultry
Lard and condensed tallow
Canned fruits and vegetables, in cans
Oatmeal and rolled oats, per 100 lbs
Prepared cereals and foods
Mashed and vegetable
Biscuits, wafers and cakes, sweetened
Pickles, sauces and catsups
Sardines, 200 lbs
Condensed milk, lb.
Butter, without sweetening
Fruits, in airtight tins

and co-operation of the English-speaking
family."

And dozens of extracts along the same
lines could be quoted from such great Lib-
eral authorities as the Daily Chronicle,
the Daily News, the Manchester Guardian,
the Spectator and other mouthpieces of
the real opinion of the people of Great
Britain, who all state that the majority of
the people of England are in hearty sym-
pathy with the Liberal Government of Can-
ada in this restrictive agreement, just as
they have proved they are in sympathy

the G. T. P. coming and the business growing as expected there would be found, in the lifetime of his oldest auditor, accommodation for not four steamships, but for eighteen of the largest afloat. All this was in addition to dry dock and ship repairing plant. (Great applause).

Plan Shown.

Here a large stereopticon view of Courtenay Bay as it will look when the plans are all carried out was shown on a large

help but feel that it is a sad condition of affairs that the population of St. John has scarcely increased since the time of confederation. But, gentlemen, if I am returned to Ottawa as your representative, I am determined that the city of St. John shall enter upon a new era of increased business, of greater prosperity and of increasing population. (Cheers.) With the works that are now being planned for this port and the possibilities held out for St. John under the Liberal policy, I feel safe in predicting that within a very few years

"Of course they do not believe it but they know that if there is one point on which they can arouse the emotions of the people of Canada it is by playing on their loyalty and patriotism, and they think that if they can arouse the fears of the people

Present Duty	Reciprocity	Duty under Tariff and under reciprocity shows:
10c	Free	Free
30c p. e.	Free	Free
10c p. e.	Free	Free
25p. e.	Free	Free
3c	Free	Free
2c.	1.14c	1.14c
2c.	1.14c	1.14c
2c.	1.14c	1.14c
2c.	1.14c	1.14c
27.12p. e.	2.10c p.	2.10c p.
1.15c	1.14c	1.14c
63c	58c.	58c.
25p.	17.14p.	17.14p.
1.14c	25p.	25p.
27.12p. e.	23p.	23p.
35p.	32.12 p.	32.12 p.
35p.	3c	3c.
3.14c	2c.	2c.
25p.	20 p.	20 p.
2.14c	3c.	3c.


may be able to accomplish something. But they cannot do it. The people of Canada are too sensible to be led astray by such cries as these.

"They say that we are going to enter a fatal entanglement with the United States because we are going to put certain articles on the free list. Do you know how many articles will be affected by this agreement? If you have not studied the matter you may be surprised to find how few they are. Based on the statistics for last

"In the past we have not been afraid to admit free of duty those things which we have required and which the United States could furnish. We have admitted duty free, \$7,000,000 worth of anthracite coal to aid our industries and add to the comfort of our people. We have admitted

"Put yourself in my place and, unless you say so, I will do as I please." "I would ask for all with the United States, what would you ask for that would be of the greatest benefit to our citizens? Would you not have thought, first of all, of asking for a reduction of the duty on lumber? We have succeeded in securing it. Next you would have thought, of the tax on wool. That has been reduced. Then you would have thought of the tax on our farm products which we ship to the United States. We have made them free. You could not help thinking of the farmers of the western prairies who raised last year, 37,000,000 bushels of wheat more than Great Britain imports from abroad; they

adians less loyal because their
trade with that country increased
almost four-fold in fifteen years ?



**Diarrhoea
Dysentery
Summer
Complaint
Colic**

**Pains or Cramps
Cholera
Cholera Infantum
all Looseness**

May be Rapidly and Effectually
of that Old and

**DR. FOWLER'S
WILD STRAWBERRY**

It has a reputation of over
never fails to relieve

Do not be imposed on by any un-
the so-called Strawberry Compound, for
no-reputation substitutes may be danger-

have increased their wheat crop from a almost negligible quantity to the immense figures of 200,000,000 bushels, and in ten years there is no reason to believe it may not reach the sum of a thousand million of bushels. Your hearts would go out to the farmers who are creating this wealth for Canada and you would have asked what could be done to give them the large market they will need. We have answered

In reply to the argument that reciprocity will raise the cost of living in Canada, Dr. Pugsley said that the opposite would be the case. He showed that all fruits which have become a necessary part of the diet of every family in this country will be admitted free and that while we have reduced our duty on fresh beef from two cents to 1-4 cents the United States has made a reduction from four cents to

Our Great Leader.

"But this is not our only reason for asking your support. We come to you on the record of the Liberal government, led by one of the greatest statesmen, if not the greatest statesman of the British Empire who has the admission even of our opponents, has brought Canada from the position of a mere colony to the proud position it now occupies as the greatest of the overseas dominions of the British Empire." (Cheers.)

The close of Dr. Pugsley's speech, was warmly applauded, outburst of cheering and applause for the King and for Sir Wilfrid Laurier the meeting adjourned.

with the United States. Does that fact lessen our loyalty to the Empire?

**hooa,
nter,
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blaint,
lic,
s in the Stomach,
Morus,
antum and
of the Bowels**

**ACTUALLY CURED BY THE USE
OF STALLING REMEDY**

**EXTRACT OF
AND LIVERY**

of twenty years' standing and
of the most pure and


pulmonary dealer who wishes to substitute
"Dr. Fyfe's" for these no-nones,
rrou to your health.

complains He Passed Blood.

...t, writes:—"My little boy, Stanley,
...t and got so bad as to pass blood. I
...was told would
...to no avail until,
Fowler's Extract
...y, and I am glad
...him a few doses
...cured."

...tinal is
...ed only by
...N CO., Limited
...D, ONT.

35 CENTS



DE FOWLER'S
EXT.-OF
STRAWBERRY

When R. L. Borden and his followers in the stump and in the newspapers tell the people of Canada that reciprocity means disloyalty to the empire, and when separation from the mother country, they appeal to a patriotic sentiment which is admirable in itself, but which is often stamped by the appeals of states who desire by misrepresentation to beloid the issue and delude the unwary.

The truth is that the reciprocity agreement is not un-British; it is merely un-English; and this is proven by the records. It is in sympathy with the fiscal policy which has been steadily supported by the actors of Great Britain whenever it has been challenged and it has met with the approval of the British govern-

ment. The reciprocity agreement of Great Britain at the present time.

Mr. Asquith Commends It

Hon. H. H. Asquith, the prime minister of the United Kingdom and Ireland, defended the reciprocity of Canada in making the agreement for reciprocity said in the British House of Commons on February 9 last.

"When he had an offer from the United States to lower the wall and open up the trade between the two countries, on interest or in the interest of this country, or in any supposed interest of the United States, I think it is a fair and natural outlet for their products and the natural inlet for the things they need. This agreement was a perfectly independent arrangement entered into between Canada and the United States, in pursuance on the part of Canada of that

I endorse all that Mr. Hill has said in favor of reciprocity. I am in favor of any treaty that would give the citizens of both countries equal advantage. Canada is ready to meet the United States on any fair proposition. First of all there must be a campaign of education in the states south of the border states. At present the administration at Washington feels that the sentiment of the country at large is against it.—Hon. Clifford Sifton, to the Commercial Club at St. Paul, January 10, 1903.

Complaint is incessant and insistent in every home that the cost of living is too high. It is the cry that is producing the riots in France today. It is the cry that is driving the soul within reach on Sept. 21st. Every workman with a home of his own knows that for some reason or other the expense of maintaining a table has steadily increased during the past few years.

One of the features of the reciprocity agreement now before the country is the reduction in the number of staple articles of food—articles that are needed in the times of the people.

The reduction is not large in any particular instance, but it is substantial and the aggregating will have a great effect. The housewife who has to do her experience of housekeeping on a moderate income knows the burden of an added few cents per pound when counted by the week or month or year.

It is a small thing, but it is a thing that will be a compensation for the climbing of prices. It means a square deal for the producer as well as the consumer.

The protest that has come from the manufacturers of some of the food products shows that they expect to make a cut in prices to preserve the market they have enjoyed under the present tariff. They may lose a little of the high profits they



and co-operation of the English-speaking family."

And dozens of extracts along the same line are quoted from such great daily newspapers as the *Daily Chronicle*, the *Daily News*, the *Manchester Guardian*, and the *London Times*. The author has the real opinion of the people of Great Britain. The fact is that the majority of the people of England are in hearty sympathy with the Liberal government of Canada. They have proved they are in sympathy

"Even if England did decide to give us a preference and tax her people's food, what would she ask in return? A preference upon our manufactures. Then indeed would you see the Tories and the manufacturers hold up their hands in holy horror."

Neil Munro was chairman at Sir William Laurier's meeting in Alexandria, Ont. He is partner in the firm of Munro & McIntosh, carriage makers, and the largest manufacturer in Eastern Ontario. Their big factory is decorated with a great sign, "Munro & McIntosh are in favor of Reciprocity," and as evidence of their faith a big new wing is going up. Mr. Munro was more emphatic in opening the meeting.

Canada's trade with the United States fifteen years ago was \$111,022,513. Last year it had increased to over \$406,000,000. Are Canadians less loyal because their	Canada's total trade with all countries last year was valued at \$759,094,359. More than half of it, or \$404,137,940 was in trade with the United States. Does that
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**Diarrhoea,
Dysentery,
Summer
Complaint,
Colic.**


**Pains or Cramps in the Stomach,
Cholera Morbus,
Cholera Infantum and
all Looseness of the Bowels**


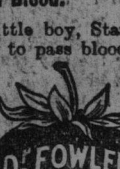
May be Rapidly and Effectually Cured by the Use
 of that Old and Stealing Remedy
**DR. FOWLER'S EXTRACT OF
WILD STRAWBERRY**

It has a reputation of over 40 years' standing and
 never fails to effect a cure in 24 hours.

Do not be imposed on by any unscrupulous dealer who wishes to substitute
 the so-called Strawberry Compound for "Dr. Fowler's," as these no-name,
 no-reputation substitutes may be dangerous to your health.

Was So Bad With Summer Complaint, He Passed Blood.

Mrs. Stanley Barn, Deseronto, Ont., writes:—"My little boy, Stanley,
 14 years old took the Summer Complaint, and got so bad as to pass blood.
 I tried everything he was told he
 would be good for, but it was all
 in vain. At last, I tried Dr. Fowler's Extract
 of Wild Strawberry, and I am glad
 to say I only gave him a few doses
 of it before he was cured."


 The original is
 manufactured only by
**T. T. MILBURN Co., Limited
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