ASEPTO PREMIUM PLAN ADVANTAGES

Talk No. 3.

At our Big Premium Store when your purchase totals $25.00 either at once or at different times and included in it are 20 coupons or Asepto Soap Wrappers or Asepto Powder Trade Marks.

Yon can select FREE $5.00 worth of any article that is in the store.

The Premium plan followed by other concerns is as follows:—

When you buy certain things you can get a certain premium but at our store every article is for sale. "See the difference"?

You can buy articles of every day necessity and take fancy goods or you can buy fancy goods and take as a premium necessities, or buy necessities and take as a premium necessities.

The only condition that we attach is the buying of $1.00 worth of our products in $25.00 worth, it is an advertising proposition for our lines and we are using staple lines as a medium to induce you, owing to the great saving you make.

Try purchasing from us.

ASEPTO LIMITED

Corner Mill and Union Streets
ST. JOHN

A Beaver Trap.

THE REAL OBSTRUCTION.—From the Toronto News.

FORCED TO FLEE FROM HIS PALACE

President Simon Leaves Port au Prince and Haytien Revolutionists Win Out—Riotous Scenes Mark Departure.

Port Au Prince, Aug. 2.—The cause of the revolution in Haiti has triumphed. President Antoine Simon fled the capital today and took refuge on board the Haitien cruiser 17 Decembre, with his wife and children, and a number of his followers.

The 17 Decembre lies in the harbor tonight and it is believed that Simon is awaiting the arrival of a foreign merchantman on which he can take passage for St. Thomas, D. W. I., or Jamaica. The capital is invested on all sides by the followers of General Firmin, one of the revolutionary leaders. The city itself is in the hands of a committee of safety and there is no general disorder. Tonight numerous shots were heard, but these are believed to have been fired only in celebration of the overthrow of the Simon administration. Foreign interests are believed to be secure. None of the foreign warships has landed bluejackets. The departure of the aged president was not without disorder, however, for as he was embarking at the wharf on board the American schooner Bradford C. French, there was a riotous demonstration in which the ex-president's chamberlain, Deputy Brin, of Jeremie, and five other persons were killed and Clementia Simon, his daughter, and six other persons were wounded. The injuries of Miss Simon are slight.

Stuck to Her Father.

President Simon left the palace at 4 o'clock this afternoon after he had been informed that one wing of the revolutionary army, commanded by Gen. Peralte, had denied his request for three days in which to secure the safety of the city. This information was conveyed to Simon by the British and French ministers, who went out yesterday to parley with Peralte and found him obdurate. The general informed them that owing to recent summary executions by Simon's order the president must leave the capital immediately or otherwise the city would be attacked without further delay. German and Cuban ministers who went to Croix Des Bouquets on the same errand had found the rebel commander there, Gen. Ducaste, disposed to grant the truce, provided a committee of safety was appointed. In view of the attitude of Gen. Peralte, however, it was deemed best that Simon immediately lay down the reins of government, and leave the city.

Promptly at four o'clock Simon came out of the main entrance of the palace. Over his shoulder the old man, who almost up to the last had declared that he would fight to the end, and if necessary die in harness, carried his rifle. With head erect he marched down to the wharf, at his side walked his daughter, Clementina. The other members of his family previously had taken refuge on board the 17th Decembre, but Clementina refused to flee and remained at her father's side.

As Simon and his daughter gained the wharf there was a rush of the mob that had gathered to witness the departure. Miss Simon was the centre of the attack, and several women, howling and shrieking succeeded in pulling off her hat. Chief of Police Saint Lo rushed to the rescue and led the young woman away from the infuriated crowd toward the Bradford C. French. On the gang plank Deputy Prin also offered his arm to Miss Simon when an enraged man rushed up, and pressing the barrel of his rifle fairly into the Deputy's face, fired. Prin dropped on his tracks dead.

Firing then became promiscuous and before it ceased five other persons had been killed and six wounded. When the presidential party had boarded the schooner it ran out of the harbor and alongside the 17th Decembre, on which they took refuge. Among those with Simon who will accompany him in exile are Gen. Monplaisir, minister of war, and Minister of the Interior Sylvain. The committee of public safety which tonight is in charge of the capital, is made up of persons prominent in the republic, among them Judge Lechaud, president of the court of cassation; Judge Cauvin, Senator Leger, former Haitien minister to Washington; Tancredé Auguste, a former cabinet minister, and Dr. Louis Audain.

SAYS BORDEN IS A SURE WINNER

Continued from Page 1.

Scotians ship their catches of fish to the United States, their vessels will have to come back empty, and this will eat up any profits.

"Moreover, while in the closing years of the old reciprocity treaty the Nova Scotia fishermen had things to themselves and practically no competition from the Americans, under the new arrangement the Americans will be fishing right off the Nova Scotia coast and will sell their catches in Canada whenever the prices are high. They will also be able to again capture the markets of Montreal and Toronto. Some years ago they had a practical monopoly of the markets for fish in Upper Canada and were only forced out of them by the increase of the duty on fish.

"In an article in the North American Reviews of Reviews a few months ago, Senator Beveridge pointed out that the Elgin treaty up to the breaking out of the civil war was of mutual benefit to both countries, but after that the advantage was all on the side of Canada. For this reason, and on the pretext that Canada had raised her duties on articles not specified in the treaty, the Washington government abrogated the treaty and forced us to develop new trade channels, and open markets.

How the Farmers Stand.

"What about the farmers of Nova Scotia? Well, according to the secretary of agriculture for Nova Scotia, the province imports about $3,000,000 worth of agricultural produce a year. So the farmers stand to gain nothing from the opening of the American market. And they stand to lose something, for Maine last year was shipping potatoes to Nova Scotia even in spite of the duty.

"If you contrast the statements made by Liberal leaders in regard to the effects of reciprocity, you will see the absurdity of their position. In the House on March 7, Sir Wilfrid Laurier said the arrangement had been entered into simply for the purpose of enabling the Canadian farmers to get better prices for their products. On April 7 Charles Murphy, secretary of state, made a speech in which he said that the convention was a poor man agreement, and that the basis of it was the desire to cheapen the food of the working man.

"Hugh Guthrie, speaking on the hustings said reciprocity would improve the prices received by farmers for their products all over the country. Then Mr. O'Donoghue, a Liberal organizer for Ontario, published a long document in which he contended that the workingmen would get his food cheaper by the amount of the duties taken off food products entering from the United States. Now, how is the farmer going to get better prices unless there is a demand for food products from the United States, and if there is a demand from the United States, how is the workingman going to get cheaper food when the foodstuffs will go out of the country? Again, how is the workingman going to get cheaper foodstuffs unless produce comes in from the States, and if the city workingman buys his foodstuffs from the States, how is the Canadian farmer going to get better prices for what he sells. All the arguments of the Liberal leaders regarding the effects of reciprocity, put them on the horns of a dilemma."

Leads to Annexation.

In reply to other questions Mr. Jamieson said he was not opposed to freer trade between Canada and the United States, but thought that if either nation wanted to buy more from the other it should reduce its tariff on its account, and without reference to what the other nation did.

"Sir Wilfrid in 1901," he added, "said that in his opinion it was the part of wisdom and statesmanship in Canada to have as little as possible to do with the United States in regard to fiscal matters. Why then has he changed his mind and determined to link the fiscal policy of Canada with that of the United States?

"It is idle to say that we can withdraw from this agreement at any time. The United States would hold the whip hand as soon as the agreement was consummated. If it worked to the disadvantage of the United States the Washington government could abrogate it, because anything we might do in the way of retaliation would not hurt the Americans a great deal, and for the sake of maintaining friendly relations between the Republic and the Empire we would not attempt any strong measure of retaliation. But if the Americans wanted to maintain the convention, and the Canadians wanted to get out of it, the situation would be reversed. The Americans have always got the better of Canada, and if we abrogated the agreement they would retaliate by raising the duties all around, and this would, at any rate, injure quite a number of Canadian interests which now trade with the United States; and if the Liberal predictions in regard to reciprocity are correct we would have become so dependent on the Canadian market that it would be impossible for Canada to withdraw.

"And it is well to bear in mind that the leading American statesmen openly express the view that reciprocity is a step towards annexation."

President Taft sent a telegram of thanks to the Hearst newspapers for their advocacy of the Canadian Reciprocity Bill.

By that act he did more to reveal the **Continentalist and anti-British policy** of the pact than he did even in his speech to the newspaper publishers; for the Hearst papers, especially the New York American, were very frank in the expression of their **hope and belief that the pact would be a long step towards the bringing about of POLITICAL UNION between Canada and the United States.**

THE NIOBE'S CASE.

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, Aug. 2.—Opinion here with regard to the Niobe's mishap is that it is due to running the Canadian navy on Intercolonial lines. It seems that the vessel was sent to the town on a semi-political mission, to serve as an attraction at a picnic, and found herself unable to enter the harbor for lack of water, and was obliged to put to sea in wind and fog.

HEARING IN TENNESSEE COAL DEAL

U. S. Senate Committee Still Probing Transaction by Which Steel Trust Acquired Tennessee Coal & Iron Co.

New York, Aug. 2.—When Judge Elbert H. Gary and Henry C. Fricket of the United States Steel Corporation took a midnight train from New York during the financial panic of 1907 to see President Roosevelt in Washington about the taking over of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Co. by the Steel Corporation, in order to avert the crash of the brokerage firm of Moore & Schley, Grant B. Schley, one of the most interested participants in the proposed transaction knew nothing about the White House expedition. Mr. Schley, who was one of the organizers of the Tennessee Coal and Iron syndicate, and its associate manager, today so informed the house committee in inquiry into the affairs of the Steel Corporation, and he further surprised the committee by the admission that he could say whether or not the transfer of the Tennessee Coal and Iron stock upon which the brokerage firm had made heavy loans about means of preventing the final demise of his brokerage business.

Though denying any knowledge of the existence of an alleged conspiracy on the part of J. P. Morgan and Co. and his interests or the United States Steel Corporation or both, to discredit Tennessee Coal and Iron stock in the money market so that steel corporation could acquire the vast holdings of ore and coal in Birmingham district, Mr. Schley averred that the transfer of Tennessee stock to the steel corporation was suggested in order to clear up a bad money situation in New York. He had pictured to George W. Perkins, a member of the finance committee of the steel corporation how Tennessee Coal and Iron would be of enormous value to his corporation, how its vast re and coal holdings were invaluable and how its acquisition would enable the corporation to enter southern steel market in a very active capacity.

"Did you urge Mr. Perkins," asked Mr. Littleton, "to advocate the sale of the property to the steel corporation and point out to him how valuable property it would be?"

"I told him I thought the Tennessee Company would be a very valuable property for the Steel Corporation," Mr. Schley answered. "I called his attention to its great physical advantages, its vast ore holdings and enormous undeveloped coal fields."

"Now, Mr. Schley, there has been much conflicting opinion about the situation," Mr. Littleton proceeded. "Was the firm of Moore and Schley facing failure at the time of this transaction?"

"The situation was serious," the witness responded. "No one could tell what the morrow would bring forth."

Here Mr. Littleton read from a letter written in November, 1907, by President Roosevelt to Attorney General Bonapart in which he related that Judge Gary and Henry C. Frick had been to see him and told him that a prominent New York brokerage house would fail within a week unless the United Steel Corporation took over the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company, and thus came to the rescue.

"Did you know that Mr. Gary and Mr. Frick were going to tell President Roosevelt that a brokerage firm in New York was about to fail?"

"I certainly did not."

"Did you hear of a conference of bankers in New York planning to come to the rescue of Moore & Schley?"

"I knew of the conferences at Mr. Morgan's house, and that there was a question as to whether they should go to the rescue of the Trust Company of America or Moore & Schley first," was the answer.

"Well, are you prepared to say that the failure of Moore & Schley was prevented by the sale of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Co. stock to the Steel Corporation?"

"No, I cannot say that," was Mr. Schley's answer.

In the long examination it developed that the Tennessee Coal and Iron stock was only a small portion of industrial collateral put up with other high grade stock, and other industrial for Moore & Schley's loans. No loans were made on the Tennessee stock alone.

A SQUARE MEAL IN FRANCE.

2½ Pounds of Meat and 12 Quarts of Strong Drink Per Capita.

Frenchmen are pretty able trenchermen, but the following account of a meal made by eight Norman peasants surpasses expectations. According to the Medical Journal, a grazier with seven of his friends undertook an expedition to gather fagots.

Among them they should have managed some 400 fagots, but 37 represented the sum of their work, the small total being accounted for, possibly by the luncheon which the octet devoured. They managed to consume 20 pounds of meat, 80 quarts of pure perry, 16 bottles of champagne and 8 quarts of cider, brandy of an alcoholic strength of 65 per cent. A roast goose, placed thoughtfully among the rations was not required.

This luncheon represents an average of 2½ pounds of meat and 12 quarts of drink, none of it weak, per capita during the 12 hours occupied by the expedition.

WHO IS THIS MR. WARD? NO ONE KNOWS HIM HERE

Montreal, Aug. 2.—Ward, of St. John, was put out of the running in the open singles at the P. I. T. A. championships today, by Drew, a local player, 6-3, 6-2. Schwenger, the Canadian champion defeated McDougall, another local man, 6-3, 6-1.

The British Empire or the American Republic. Which will the voters of New Brunswick choose?

HER HANDS WERE RAW

HAD TO WEAR RUBBER GLOVES

"Fruit-a-tives" Completely Cured the Eczema

Grande Ligne, Que., Jan. 2nd, 1910.

"My wife was troubled for three years with Eczema on the hands which made her hands almost useless. The doctor gave her several ointments to use, none of which had any effect. He also advised her to wear rubber gloves (she wore out three pairs).

I persuaded her, as a last resort, to try "Fruit-a-tives." The effect was marvellous. Her hands are now cured.

We both attribute our present health to "Fruit-a-tives."

N. JOUBERT.

Eczema, Rash, Pimples, Itching and Burning Skin are always caused by impure blood—due to chronic constipation, indigestion or some weakness with the kidneys.

"Fruit-a-tives" is a positive cure for all Skin Troubles. It is the greatest blood purifying medicine in the world—and is the only remedy made of fruit juices.

50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size 25c. At all dealers, or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

LATE SHIPPING.

Quebec, Aug. 2.—Ard: Strs Pomeranian, Henderson, from London; Manchester Corporation, Heath, from Manchester; Natashquan, Boucher, from Esquimault Point.

Inistrahul, Aug. 2.—Passed—Str Turcoman, Montreal, for Liverpool.

New York, N. Y., Aug. 2.—Arrived—Schrs Benefit, Windsor, N. S.; Emma McAdam, Calais, Maine.

Bangor, Me., Aug. 2.—Arrived—Schrs Mattie J. Alles, from Jersey City; Lizzie Lane, from New York.

Vineyard Haven, Aug. 2.—Sailed—Schrs Eva, from Windsor, N. S., for New York; Ralph M. Hayward, from Bridgewater, N. S., for New York.

Bangor, Maine, Aug. 2.—Sailed—Schr Maude Palmer for Washington, D. C.

HOTELS.

Royal.

F R Rightmire, New York; Jas H Crockett, W E Jardine, H Moore, Fredericton; W S Amsden, B C Blake, F C Park, H G Foss, Miss A G Hamilton, Miss M Hamilton, Boston; Geo Lamusse, St Pierre; Mr and Mrs R M Henderson, R H Monk, J B Orr, Laird Orr, Boston; F G Stanley, Toronto; Mrs J A Morrison, Mrs F Morrison, Fredericton; F Frank, Sydney; Robt Cenneiy, Great Salmon River; D Fairchild and family, Washington, D C; F C Hanson, Toronto; H M Ritchie, Peterboro; C Jamieson, Digby; B P Morrison, Montreal; Mrs F Shute and son, Yarmouth; Miss Whitehead, Fredericton; J C Rockwell, Lunenburg; H A Brightman, Fall River; Mr and Mrs W E Horton, W P Ross, Boston; Mr and Mrs R Horton, Albany, N Y; Mr and Mrs F J Perry, Mt Vernon, N Y; Wm Easby, Jr and son, Media, Pa; Mrs H S Morehouse, C S Reynolds, New York; Miss Ethel Morehouse, Miss E Austin, Miss T L Dowden, Boston; H H Brown and wife, Riverdale, N H; Percy Bell and wife, Mississippi; J S Thompson, Cape Tormentine; Mr Moss, Windsor; L T Joudry, Campbellton; W Lewis, W F Blanvert, Paterson, N J; Mrs A S Dingee, Mr and Mrs H L Dingee, Ft Worth, Texas.

Victoria.

G Doucet, Boston; H J Doucet, J A Doucet, A B Wilmot, Hoyt, NB; L M Coy, Toronto; H E Kenny, G W Burton, Montreal; G Trueman, Moncton; J Waldie, Sherbrooke; A Hornstein, Halifax; L G Crimer, Miss B Stewart, Miss G H Philps, Montreal; A Woodford, Woodstock; M E Burns, Fredericton Jct; D McLellan, Fredericton; B Quilty, Fairville; H J Jenkins, Boston; J L Chisholm, Halifax; R L Harris, W Britt and wife, Moncton; J S Neill, Sherbrooke; E H Everhard, Stanley; E J Halton, Minneapolis; W S Sutton, Woodstock; H F Moulton, Biddeford, Me; H Howlett, Lake Edward.

HOSPITAL ITS OWN CANNERY.

(From the Los Angeles Examiner.)

Hereafter the Southern California State Hospital at Patton will not sell its green fruits for a song and pay a high price for canned goods. Arrangements have been made to put up from eight to ten thousand gallons of peaches, apricots and tomatoes, and a consignment of 6,000 gallon cans has recently been received for that purpose.

On the State grounds are several acres of deciduous fruits. Supt. Blair could see no reason why this should not be conserved for use in the institution, which feeds more than 1,500 persons, rather than buying canned goods in Los Angeles or Pomona.

So it has come about that a room has been prepared in which to carry on the work, and the apricot crop is being successfully handled at this time. Next in order of ripening will be the peaches, and later thousands of gallons of tomatoes, almost indispensable in an institution of this kind, will be stored away in the hospital larder.

DIED.

SEEDS.—Suddenly, at Rainy River, Ont., James A. Seeds, son of the late Thomas and Elizabeth Seeds. Notice of funeral later.

GALE.—At 400 Main street, St. John, on Aug. 1st, Robert Gale, in the 75th year of his age, leaving a wife and two daughters to mourn. Funeral service at his late residence, on Thursday, Aug. 3rd, at 3.00 p. m.

WE USE THE LATEST IMPROVED SCIENTIFIC METHODS to accurately determine the exact lenses required in every case of defective sight. We do the only exclusive optical business in the city. Charges moderate.

D. BOYANER, Optician,
38 Dock Street.

WILL OPPOSE RECIPROCITY

Continued from Page 1.

The matter of the taking over of the Salisbury and Albert Railway cannot now be completed by the Laurier government and cannot be used any longer as a canvass to fool the electors of Albert, Dr. McAllister and Hon. Wm. Pugsley to the contrary notwithstanding.

BUSY WITH CAMPAIGN PLANS.

Ottawa, Aug. 2.—The Premier and R. L. Borden were busy in their respective offices today with their lieutenants organizing their tours for the campaign. The opposition leader is expected to announce his itinerary at the Toronto conference next Tuesday. He is in good shape for the campaign. The Premier's plans are not completed, but the report that he will oppose Mr. Forget in Montmorency is not credited. Gordon Edwards, nephew of Senator Edwards, but a Conservative, is mentioned today as the probable Conservative nominee against Hon. Chas. Murphy in Russell county.

JOHN W. GATES IMPROVING.

Paris, Aug. 2.—The condition of John W. Gates was pronounced tonight by his doctor as slightly better. He is holding his own and resting easy.

"In grave peril" is said to be the purport of the message from the commander of Laurier's tin pot cruiser to the authorities at Ottawa. Mr. Pugsley might have replied "Me Too!"

RECIPROCITY A MOVE TO OBLITERATE CANADA.

The London Strand says of President Taft's speech: "If he had desired to urge patriotic Canadians to oppose the agreement to the full extent of their powers he could hardly have spoken otherwise. He was good enough to explain **AMERICA'S INTENTION TO BREAK DOWN THE CHINESE WALL AROUND THE EMPIRE AND REBUILD IT AMERICAN. TO THE PATRIOTIC CANADIAN, TO THE NATIONALIST, TO THE IMPERIALIST, AND TO THE PREFERENTIALIST HIS SPEECH CAME AS A VERY PAINFUL SURPRISE.**

$10,000 DAMAGE DONE BY FIRE IN TORONTO.

Toronto, Ont., Aug. 2.—Ten thousand dollars damage was done to the premises of the National Drug Co. on Wellington street this morning, when a fire broke out in the photographing department caused by an explosion believed to have occurred among some celluloid trays. Forty girls made their escape from the building by the fire escape, while six came down the stairs. Nobody was injured and most of the damage was done by water.

Keep both hands on the Union Jack seems to be particularly applicable to the present election.

DUST RAGS AND OTHERS.

Things That Once All Housewives Made and Nowadays Many Buy.

"When I was a girl," said the housewife, "we were certainly more economical than we are now. Whether from custom or because we had to be we were saving of everything; we never threw away anything that could be put to any use, and we put various things to various uses and then kept on using them until they were completely worn out.

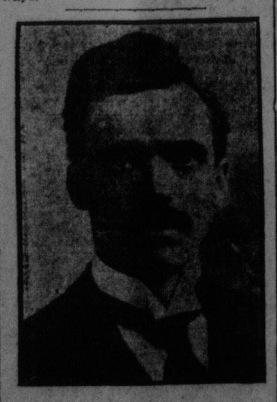
"We got along with what we had, or made what we had do; for very many special uses we never bought anything if we could help it; we turned something that we had in the house to that use. Take, for instance, the various kinds of rags and cloths used every day in every home; dust rags, wash rags, and so on.

"We used to make all such things from worn out things or remnants. In those days everybody wore white stockings. Worn out stockings made excellent wash cloths and were used as such. Worn out towels, old clothes of various sorts, and remnants of things we had made up ourselves, all sorts of things, were utilized for all these various household rag and cloth purposes. For such uses we never thought of buying anything.

"But how different it all is now. Today thousands and thousands of people buy such things in the stores. Nowadays we buy all made up and ready for use wash and dust cloths and dish cloths and pot cloths and polishing cloths all sorts of cloths that once we never bought but made up from things we had in the house.

"The change is to some extent due to our changed ways of living. For one thing, we don't begin to make so many of our own clothes as we used to; we buy many more things now made up, and so we have at home fewer remnants and odds and ends, but some of this change is due also to our greater prosperity and to our far greater extravagance; all sorts of people spend money now for things that in the old times they wouldn't have dreamed of buying, that they would have fixed up for themselves somehow or have gone without; and then some of this change is due to the inventors who are all the time trying to think up things that they think people would buy if they saw them.

"But whatever the reason for these things may be, certain it is that since my girlhood days there have been many great changes in housekeeping ways."



W. J. Black, Prin. Winnipeg Ag. Col.