

THE HOUSE FAMED FOR MILITARY

New Arrivals OF Chic Sailors With Velvet and Satin Trimmings At Marr's

This lot was imported for the spring trade, which calls especially for Sailor Hats, and embraces all the most recent effects, trimmed and ready for wear, at prices which place them easily within the reach of all.

Remember the Place Marr's 1, 3 & 5 Charlotte St.



Fashion's Latest Fancies IN EASTER JEWELRY

New Long Bow Pin The prettiest, catchiest bit of jewelry we have offered this season. Comes in all the most taking effects with and without settings in plain, green and chaste gold.

A. POYAS, Watchmaker and Jeweler, 16 Mill Street.

A "REXALL" CONVENTION.

A notable gathering was held this month in the King Edward Hotel, Toronto, when the Rexall druggists of Canada came together for the first annual meeting since the formation of the organization about a year ago when there were 40 agents in Canada, now there are 200 scattered over the Dominion from Sydney to Vancouver. The Rexall idea originated in the United States about nine years ago and has spread until now there are nearly 4,000 Rexall stores. Its purpose is the economical manufacture and distribution of purest drugs and medicines. To carry this out the company uses only tested formulas and no preparation is ever offered for sale unless it has real merit. Great care is also exercised in the selection of the Rexall agents or distributors. Only one Rexall in each town is allowed to handle Rexall goods and must be a stockholder in the company. The public is safeguarded in this way. The money returned last year on returned goods amounted to only 1.5 per cent. This fact alone is a convincing proof that Rexall goods are full of merit. Chas. R. Wasson, 190 King street, is the local agent, and he is finding that the St. John people are not behind the times in endorsing the Rexall plan.

Tea and Sale. At the home of Mrs. C. H. Eason, Coburg street, a successful tea and sale was conducted yesterday afternoon by the Needlework Society of St. Paul's church. The proceeds which were quite large, will be devoted to the general fund of the society. Mrs. T. Barclay Robinson and Mrs. Wm. Hazen presided in the dining room; Mrs. R. W. Frink and Mrs. Jas. Magee had charge of the apron table; Mrs. John Schofield and Mrs. George Hegan, were in charge of the fancy table; Mrs. W. L. Busey, Mrs. H. P. Robinson, Mrs. Simeon Jones, Mrs. Louis Barker and Miss Katie Hazen assisted in the dining room.

EXMOUTH ST. METHODIST CHURCH—Class meetings Sunday morning at 9.45. Preaching service at 11 a. m., Pastor Rev. W. W. Brewer. Sunday School, Pastor's Bible class at 2.30. Preaching service at 7 p. m., Pastor W. W. Brewer. Remember the song service at close of regular service.

It is Cheaper

to pay 25c. for 5 bars of ASEPTO SOAP than it is to buy 5 bars of any other soap and get one free. Weigh six bars of the other and 5 bars of ASEPTO—saving to you is about \$2.00 per year.

Asepto Soaps, Ltd.

Scientific Arguments Against Reciprocity

Continued from page 1. country, and being milked by Parliament. How can Sir Wilfrid who boasted that this railway was to be the crown of his achievements rush into a pact that must result in rendering useless the work of which he has boasted so much? When this railway project was under discussion, Sir Wilfrid's chief argument was that Canada must take measures to protect the trade of Canada from its ever-vigilant competitor and see that our trade did not deviate to American channels.

MR. AMES' SPEECH. H. R. Ames, M. P., was given a rousing reception when he arose. In opening he begged the indulgence of the audience, because he had been suffering from throat trouble and was afraid that his voice would give out.

Mr. Ames said that he was always impressed when he visited St. John, with the evidences of growth and progress apparent on every hand. He supposed that a community so prosperous would be disinclined to endorse radical changes.

Conditions, he continued, are similar in Montreal and St. John—ports and distributing centres, and it with the United States and to let into our market by a side door, as it were, we have little else to offer them by way of concession; hence, while their shipments to us will doubtless increase, our shipments to them will remain as before. It is a lost opportunity, for there are many articles that we would have to import to obtain admission for in their markets.

St. John as a winter port, in my judgment, will suffer severely if this arrangement is made. It is a loss of no lavish expenditure on public works will make good the loss of your winter export trade.

Protection to be logically defensible must be general in its application. The producer and the consumer are mostly instances one and the same party. Now this agreement removes protection from the farmer, and the farmer must fight for his home market against practically all the rest of the world.

How much better to wait a little while, until the tariff carrying an all-out sacrifice on our part—than to secure free import now of rough lumber only, all the labor required upon it to be expended on the other side!

If then the farmer will, in all probability, be reduced to the unenviable position occupied by his New England neighbor, the fish carrying and salt fish export trade is to be transferred to American ports; if the Democratic party, now in power, is on the point of introducing a tariff carrying free access to their markets, how can St. John, whose prosperity, in a large measure, depends upon the purchasing power of the country, endorse an arrangement which tends to replace an admittedly satisfactory state of affairs for a condition of doubtful benefit, if not a mortgage without specification of the date of termination, liable at any moment to be foreclosed to our discomfort and loss.

Reciprocity of the proposed kind should be between countries producing dissimilar commodities, or if between countries whose products were similar, it should be in non-competitive articles. For a large and small country to engage in the game of each trying to steal the other's home market could only result in loss to the weaker of the parties.

Mr. Ames closed by an appeal that Canada should not be allowed to become involved in the entangling web of reciprocity, but should remain free and clear to preserve her fiscal independence, build up a strong Canadian nationality, and continue unimpeded the connection with the motherland.

Prof. Leacock's Address. On rising Prof. Leacock said that Mr. Ames had dealt with the commercial aspects of the reciprocity proposal so thoroughly that there was little that he could add. He would, however, wish to direct attention to the constitutional aspects of the question.

It was supposed, he continued, that the question of reciprocity would be a matter of the states but that it would be a matter of the nation and that there would be no room for compromise.

look forward to having fewer ocean-going ships, less business and employment and general shrinkage. What need then for increased transportation and terminal facilities if the freight is lacking? By way of an object lesson let me remind you of what occurred under similar conditions when reciprocity was in force here a century ago. In 1854 the total carrying trade of the St. Lawrence aggregated \$33,533,138 but in 1866 it had fallen to \$15,208,600. Ship tonnage, going to sea, from Montreal and Quebec in 1854 amounted to 1,487,997 tons; in 1865 to 870,794 tons. The exports from Canada (Upper and Lower) were \$42,000,000 in 1854 and \$23,000,000 in 1865, while Canadian canal tolls declined 25 per cent.

Reciprocity was in force from 1854 to 1866. Mark what happened at the end of the period. I can only give the figures for the port of Montreal, but they are significant. The imports of Montreal in 1854 were \$28,793,321, an increase of 45 per cent, while in 1867, they stood at \$28,378,117. Three hundred and thirty-two vessels arrived at the port of Montreal in 1865, the year before reciprocity was abrogated, and 516 vessels arrived in 1866, the second year after the termination of the Canada trade agreement.

Canada has expended many hundreds of millions on railways and canals to encourage east and west trade. She is spending many millions in equipping ocean ports to handle this traffic at the seaboard. Is it not shortsighted policy to enter into trade arrangements which would make the diversion of this trade and its exit through foreign ports a certainty?

Then there is another aspect of the case. Canada subsidizes steamship lines, makes trade treaties, keeps up a force of commissioners abroad in order to increase her trade with other countries. This is done by means of arrangements that are reciprocal, for ocean carriage to be profitable must go both ways. But one of the effects of the proposed reciprocity is that in a large measure, our power to negotiate with other British possessions, and with the twelve most favored nations. As by this agreement we let into our market by a side door, as it were, we have little else to offer them by way of concession; hence, while their shipments to us will doubtless increase, our shipments to them will remain as before.

Regarding the fishing industry but a word need be said. Free fish would mean the transfer to the ports of New England of the best curing grounds of the maritime provinces, and the loss to us of the supply of fish. The fishermen themselves might for fresh fish receive a slight advantage, but St. John would lose the handling of fish for nothing. The Americans would have the fish, and the fishermen of Canada would leave less money in the country than they do now. Since the members of parliament for Nova Scotia and New Brunswick have their Easter holidays they have not been here, and that in the very near future. This is proven by the introduction of the Democratic party into the House of Commons last week by Chairman Underwood, which proposes to limit free fish into the United States from all lands—Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the fish carrying and salt fish export trade is to be transferred to American ports; if the Democratic party, now in power, is on the point of introducing a tariff carrying free access to their markets, how can St. John, whose prosperity, in a large measure, depends upon the purchasing power of the country, endorse an arrangement which tends to replace an admittedly satisfactory state of affairs for a condition of doubtful benefit, if not a mortgage without specification of the date of termination, liable at any moment to be foreclosed to our discomfort and loss.

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But after raising the changes on free trade, being converted to protection American goods, and in the west becoming an advocate of tariff revision, Laurier had determined to assentiate this hurried issue of reciprocity. If this would be found that there were statesmen and patriots who would take a hand in the conflict and bring the question for good and evil, they had to bury a cabinet with it.

Mr. Leacock contended that the action of the government in endeavoring to force through an agreement without a mandate from the people was opposed to constitutional practice. Public kept in the dark.

Before the government should have made the subject of a parliamentary vote some attempt should have been made to give the public adequate information as to the nature of its effects and tendencies. But the only information the government had on the subject was that supplied by the American government, and understanding the lack of evidence, the government had determined to rush the matter through the House. Its conduct was arbitrary—it proposed to pass and execute its sentence before the evidence was heard or the jury had an opportunity to bring in its verdict.

We were told we could not have a vote of the people on the question before the census was taken, and that Uncle Sam could not wait that long. We had to wait for the census without without inconvenience to ourselves, and we could afford to wait another year to get an opportunity to vote on the question.

Does Laurier Fear Verdict? But probably the real reason why the government was in such a hurry was that it was afraid of the verdict of the people. It wanted to have the matter ratified now, in the hope that the resentment of the people would evaporate by the time elections came round, and that then they would be able to forget the attention of the people upon some other issue, and by so doing, secure a return to power for another term.

Containing he said the main motive of the change was found in the minds of the American people. Taft and the American politicians had advocated this change because the Americans had squandered their resources in the past until they had come within measurable distance of the exhaustion of their natural resources that would be brought about in a few years. The ravenous maw of such concerns as the Paper Combs and the Lumber Trusts. Now Taft wished to have access to our markets for his own country's natural assets in order to relieve the strain on those of America. He did not wish to deplete the Americans.

There was much to admire in them. They had nothing to do with the wonderful civilization and the world was indebted to them for much. But the fact remained: They had impoverished their own people, and the resources of Canada were hardly touched as yet. It had been shown that from the sheer commercial standpoint they had done nothing to help anything, a great deal to lose. The restless trusts were looking to Canada for fresh fields to conquer. But let them as Canadians first and foremost, they had a policy that would swell the budget for one year, but would entail depletion in the future.

No Real Benefit in It. It was not to be denied that Canada would gain, but he would do so unapologetically. When the American trusts were ready to dump their products in the market, and the West would gain, but he would do so unapologetically. When the American trusts were ready to dump their products in the market, and the West would gain, but he would do so unapologetically.

The matter of supreme importance for us is to find a band of organic unity between the East and the West. The farmers who settle in the Maritime Provinces came here because they wanted to found homes over which they might fix their British flag. They toiled and struggled, and made possible the opening of the West. It is not often the Western farmers consider what they owe the East. Many of the Western farmers are little what flag flies over them so long as they are able to dig dollars from the ground quickly.

Might Sever East and West. There was the greatest danger that East and West might fall asunder; that was the standing ghost behind the scenery. The East was old; it had known its ups and downs of more than one century and it was proud of its deep-seated institutions. On the contrary, the West was new. His path was marked by a narrow trail. He did not have to face the perils and hardships with which the founders of Eastern Canada had had to contend. The West was a nation of innovators, an ancestry that favored experiment, and it could not be expected to understand the viewpoint of the East. Both should take more pains to understand each other.

Reciprocity today would mean commercial union with various portions of America tomorrow. It would surely be a matter of regret that a great East and West. The Canadian commonwealth would be disconnected, and all their labors towards unity would be rendered ineffectual. If anyone says we are not compelled by the reciprocity pact to get mixed up in American politics, ask him if he is not a Canadian citizen, and if he is not a Canadian citizen, ask him if he is not a Canadian citizen, and if he is not a Canadian citizen, ask him if he is not a Canadian citizen.

Provinces Should Oppose It. In conclusion Prof. Leacock expressed the opinion that the men of the maritime provinces, descendants of the Loyalists, boasting of their allegiance to British ideals and traditions would be a unit in opposition to the movement to make their country a commercial, and ultimately a political vassal of the United States. He asked the audience to remember that if they threw in their lot with the States they would be abandoning not only the Mother country, but the galaxy of other democratic states in the Empire, whose ideals and institutions were more in conformity with their own.

The President of the United States had said Canada was at the parting of the way, that she was pointed out that reciprocity meant annexation. Would the people allow the government to take this question of the future destiny of the country out of their hands, and set them on a course which would eventually destroy the work of the fathers of confederation, and lead the way to the Empire, (Applause.)

Some of These Present. Among those noticed in the very large audience were the following: George Robertson, ex-M. P. E. A. M. Belding, Richard O'Brien, Daniel Mulholland, K. C., Manning W. Doherty, Anson W. Robb, Fred Green, G. A. Armstrong, George S. Shaw, A. C. Campbell, James A. Belyea, K. C.

function in White's Last Night, Celebrated Anniversary and was also a Tribute to Dr. James Christie.

The dinner given by the I. O. O. F. in White's last evening, was a happy event. The lodge observed the 92nd anniversary, and also took the occasion to honor Dr. James Christie, for many years an active member of the order, and one who had filled capably the various offices.

The dinner was a decided success, and was attended by over one hundred members, and personal friends of Dr. Christie.

The tables were very tastefully decorated for the occasion, and the menu card was artistically designed and in keeping with the other details. The following elaborate menu was served:

Bluepoint Oysters on half shell. Celery. English beef broth a la Anglaise. Baked fillet of whitefish a la vin Carillon. French fried potatoes. Roast young turkey. Cranberry sauce. Creamed potatoes. June Peas. Mashed Turnip. English Plum Pudding.

Apple Pie. Vanilla Jelly. Assorted Cakes. Neapolitan Ice Cream. Biscuits and Canadian Cheese. Ginger Beer. Coffee. Fruit. Cigars.

The post prandial exercises were of an interesting character; several toasts were proposed and elicited some eloquent speeches.

The toast to the King was received with musical honors.

The toast to Canada was replied to in fitting terms by W. Frank Hatheway, M. P. P. In his interesting remarks Mr. Hatheway contrasted Canada of today with the country of the past, touching upon the development of industry and otherwise, evidenced in the Dominion; and of the freedom that has attracted thousands of settlers from the congested cities of the old world. He referred to the prestige the country has attained, and in concluding appealed to all true Canadians to be alive to the interests of their country.

The honors of the city was ably sustained by His Worship Mayor Frink, who in a spirited address spoke of the progress of St. John, and of the bright future which is in store for the city.

C. B. Allan, in proposing the toast to the guest of the evening, Dr. Christie, paid high tribute to him and read an address expressive of the good wishes of the members of the I. O. O. F., and of the esteem in which they regard him.

Dr. Christie, in well chosen terms, thanked the members for their graceful tribute, and referred to the pleasant associations which had been his as a member of the order.

The toast to the Grand Lodge was responded to by Grand Master Dr. A. D. Smith, who traced the history of the order, and his progress, and spoke of its flourishing condition today.

Solos were rendered during the evening by Wm. Lanyon and Jos. Murdoch, E. Y. MacKinnon fulfilled the duties of accompanist.

The evening's entertainment was concluded by the singing of Auld Lang Syne.

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Just Received A new stock of the finest and best New York PERFUMES and SACCHETS.

ROBT. MAXWELL Mason and Builder, Valuator and Appraiser.

Brick, Lime, Stone, Tile, and Plaster Worker.

Sweet Cider Tomato Catsup Worcester Sauce

Bar Solder, Babbitt Metal and All Ingot Metals.

Everything in Wood Building Purposes

Drain Pipe Cast Iron and Terra Cotta

Oranges! Oranges! Landing, one car of Oranges, "QUAIL" BRAND

Rubber Hose For house, shop, garden or office use, fitted complete with brass work ready to use.

RED ROSE FLOUR RED ROSE FLOUR RED ROSE FLOUR

For Good Glasses GO TO D. BOYNER Scientific Optician

At her residence, 263 Gullford street, St. John, West, on the 27th inst., Jennie A. wife of Clyde Ferguson.

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