

### CURE YOU

Discovery of the Age Oxydonor.  
of the world have been made well and  
DONOR.  
form of disease you may be suffering from  
the world-famous  
YDONOR

stay in the body if it is well supplied with  
it makes the body absorb this revitaliz-  
ing.

Mrs. I. Carmichael, 243 E. Barton  
Street, Hamilton, writes—  
"I used to be taking something or  
other all the time for Sciatica, Neuralgia,  
Stomach and Heart Trouble. Oxy-  
donor is certainly marvellous and I am  
much improved. I am much stronger,  
thanks to the invention of such a grand  
and most valuable instrument."

It is positively unequalled for  
Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Fevers,  
Indigestion, Constipation, Neuralgia,  
Grippe, Nervous Prostration, Head-  
ache, Stomach troubles, weakness  
from whatever cause, Gout, Lumbago,  
Liver and Kidney troubles, Heart Trouble  
and General Debility.

Write today for illustrated booklet with  
testimonials sent free.

O., 384 St. Catherine St. West, Montreal

### Veterinary College

of Toronto, and under the control of the De-  
partment of Agriculture, is now open for  
admission.

Admission for the year 1911-12  
opens October 2nd, 1911  
on application.

A. A. GRANGE, V. S. M. S., Principal,  
D. G.

### Convention

#### S-ALBERT

Members of the Liberal Party in Kings-  
ton are invited to meet at

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 9TH  
at the OPERA HOUSE

at 7 o'clock (C. P. R. train from Moncton)  
a Candidate, to be nominated Sept.  
at the House of Commons, Ottawa, to be

seats at One First-class Fare from all  
and Sussex and Moncton and Sussex.  
quire of E. S. CARTER, Organizer,

JOHN T. LEWIS, M. D.,  
Pres. Albert Co. Liberal Assn.

### CAMPAIGN ON IN NORTHERLAND

(Continued from page 1.)  
weeks before their campaign had said that  
the agreement was a good one. It is  
"Let well enough alone," said Mr. Car-  
roll, "is prosperous enough as it is. There  
can be no question about that, said Mr.  
Kite, but there is no reason why it should  
not become even more so."

He then quoted some statistics showing  
the great growth of trade since 1896.  
"Who," said Mr. Kite, "is entitled to  
the credit for that? Is it not the govern-  
ment of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Field-  
ing, the latter particularly so because he  
is the minister of finance. It is likely  
that a man who has done so much for the  
development of the country, would be  
likely to want to negotiate a trade agree-  
ment which would have such disastrous  
effects as the opponents of reciprocity  
would like to make out?"

### Hard Questions for Tories

What reason is there that Canada must  
not trade with the United States? Op-  
ponents of reciprocity say we must trade  
with England. Well, England's markets  
are open to the world alike. Of course,  
we must trade with England but if we  
can get a better price for our goods from  
any other country is there any reason why  
we should not send such goods there?"

Mr. Kite then quoted extracts from  
statistics showing that the market for  
many of our products is practically con-  
fined to the United States.

He said Britain did not take a portion of  
them, for the simple reason that the British  
did not want any more of them. It has  
produced to sell must sell it to the  
people who want it and if one man does  
not want any particular article the pro-  
ducer must find some other market.

"The same with nations. Canada will  
sell all that she can to England, but if  
she has articles to sell that England  
doesn't want, she must find some other  
market. America wants many of the natural  
products of Canada, particularly fish, and  
England does not want. Is there any rea-  
son why we should not sell to her?"

"There is no question of loyalty in the  
matter at all and all the outcry raised  
by the opponents of reciprocity will not  
make it affect the loyalty of Canadians  
to Britain."

What is the record of the Laurier govern-  
ment in this respect? Did they not in-  
troduce the British preference act, the  
strongest protection of the Conservative  
leaders, who prophesied ruin to Canadian  
industries in consequence, and had only  
this British preference increased the trade  
with Britain tenfold?"

"It is the Conservative party  
to bring up the loyalty cry. There is no  
question of loyalty in the proposed agree-  
ment is merely a tentative one which will  
continue just as long as both parties wish,  
and can be put an end to at any time."  
Even the Ottawa Citizen, the leading or-  
gan of the Conservative party at Ottawa,  
declared only last week that there was no  
ground whatever for saying that the pro-  
posed trade agreement would be harmful  
to Canada."

Mr. Kite concluded a most eloquent and  
forceful address, commending his listeners  
to be led by the loudly voiced  
assertions of those opposed to reciprocity  
but to give the matter that quiet consid-  
eration which it deserves.

Mr. S. Logie followed in a short but  
effective address.

A large number of Conservatives were  
present who appeared to appreciate the  
force of Mr. Kite's statements.

Little jackets of silk in blue and silver  
changeable shades are very attractive.  
The kimono sleeves are still used.

## AYLESWORTH WILL RESIGN HIS POST

### Minister of Justice to Quit Politics

### Increasing Deafness Too Much of Handi- cap

### Will Assist Liberals in Their Fight for Reciprocity, But Will Not Be a Candidate— Hugh Guthrie is Likely to Succeed Him in the Cab- inet.

Special to The Telegraph.  
Ottawa, Aug. 7.—Sir Alan Aylesworth,  
after six years of splendid public service  
to Canada, first as postmaster general, and  
for the past five years as minister of jus-  
tice, is retiring from the government and  
has definitely notified the North York Lib-  
eral Association that he will not again be  
a candidate.

Sir Alan intimated to the prime minister  
over two years ago that he desired to  
resign his portfolio, principally on the  
ground that his deafness was a constant  
embarrassment to him in parliament and  
cabinet council meetings and militated  
against his usefulness to the government,  
both in the commons and in the country.

Sir Wilfrid, however, knowing the full  
value of Sir Alan's services, both as min-  
ister of justice and as an adviser at the  
council board, has always strongly urged  
him to continue in office. And in his ap-  
preciation of "the best minister of justice  
Canada ever had" the premier has been  
backed up by every Liberal in parliament.

However, Sir Alan, whose high sense of  
honor makes him very loath to resign, has  
at last decided to do so. He has been  
advised to do so by his personal doctor, who  
advised him to do so for his own health  
and for the sake of the country.

The afternoon he notified the Liberal  
executive in North York to that effect,  
declining their offer of resignation, and  
expressing his regret that he was unable  
to remain in the cabinet. Sir Alan be-  
lieves that T. C. Robinson, of Toronto,  
who will now be the candidate, will have  
no difficulty in holding the seat with re-  
spect to the issue.

### Hugh Guthrie, Likely Successor.

Sir Wilfrid has not yet accepted the re-  
signation of his minister of justice and  
Sir Alan will probably hold the portfolio  
and administer the department for some  
time yet, pending the appointment of his  
successor, who will probably be Hugh Guthrie,  
K. C., the able and eloquent representa-  
tive of South Wellington in the commons  
since 1896.

Sir Alan retires with honor and dignity  
from the government to which he has al-  
ways given faithful and distinguished ser-  
vice, and he has possessed in rare degree  
the confidence, esteem and affection of all  
his colleagues and of every Liberal member  
of the house. He will return to Toronto  
and resume the practice of law as coun-  
sel in his old law firm, with which  
his son is now connected. During the  
election campaign he will take an active part  
in support of the Liberal candidate in  
the county of Ontario and will ad-  
dress a number of meetings.

### Guthrie an Able Man.

Toronto, Aug. 7.—(Special)—A special  
despatch from Ottawa says that Hugh  
Guthrie, K. C., the member for South  
Wellington since 1896, will probably suc-  
ceed Sir Alan Aylesworth, as minister of  
justice.

Mr. Guthrie is a native of Guelph and  
has had substantial majorities in all his  
contests for the riding he represents, that  
of 1908 totaling 701. He was elected  
chairman of the common railway com-  
mittee in 1907. A keen debater and a  
parliamentarian, whose work is distin-  
guished by ability and thoroughness, he  
has come rapidly to the front during the  
past few years. In religion Mr. Guthrie  
is a Presbyterian. He was born in 1866.

### Public Schooner Dismasted.

Yarmouth, Aug. 7.—(Special)—The fish-  
ing schooner Lucy A. of Public, arrived  
here today with both masts broken off  
below the cross-trees. The accident oc-  
curred off Yarmouth on Saturday morning.  
None of the crew was injured.

### WHAT LAURIER STANDS FOR

Loyalty to Canada and Britain  
Abounding prosperity,  
Unity of all Canadians,  
Reduction of customs duties.  
Increased trade and commerce.  
Enlarged markets.  
RECIPROcity.

## WON'T IT BE TERRIBLE WHEN HE WAKES UP!



GOING OVER THE ANT HILL.

## LAST HOPE OF UNIONIST PARTY SHATTERED

### Balfour's Motion to Censure Government Defeated by 119 Majority—Premier Asquith Declares the King's Guarantee to Appoint More Peers Was Entirely Constitutional—A Lively Debate.

London, Aug. 7.—A vote of censure of  
the government for having obtained from  
the king a pledge to create, if necessary,  
sufficient peers to pass the veto bill, was  
rejected by the house of commons tonight  
by a majority of 119.

The motion was introduced by Arthur  
J. Balfour, leader of the opposition, and  
its defeat is considered to have failed to  
improve the Unionist cause.

The greatest of the opposition charges  
against the government was that Premier  
Asquith had taken advantage of the king's  
inexperience to bring about an abuse of  
the royal prerogative by securing the guar-  
antee before the last general election.

Mr. Asquith easily disposed of this  
charge by showing that the ministers had  
pursued a proper constitutional course,  
and that the guarantee was a necessary  
part of the deal struck with the king.

"The hardy" made bold attempts to fan  
the flames against the government but  
were compelled to fall back on the well-  
known argument that the members of the  
government were being driven by their  
taskmaster, John Redmond, and that their  
whole object was to secure the easy pas-  
sage of Irish home rule.

Water House, an ex-heretic secretary  
for Ireland, challenged Mr. Asquith to  
reveal his conversations with King George  
and Lord Lansdowne by Mr. Smith, the home  
secretary, who would up the debate, re-  
fused to consider for a moment such an  
unusual request.

An incident of the sitting was the strong  
disapproval shown by the main body of  
the Unionists with the reflections made  
against the leadership of Mr. Balfour and  
Lord Lansdowne by Mr. Smith and other  
representatives of the Balfour revolt.

The debate was characterized by numerous  
interruptions but there was no disorder.

### Balfour's Motion.

Mr. Balfour's motion, which he gave  
notice on Aug. 2, was as follows:  
"That the advice given his majesty by  
his majesty's ministers whereby they ob-  
tained from his majesty a pledge that a  
sufficient number of peers would be created  
to pass the parliament bill in the shape  
in which it left this house is a gross vio-  
lation of constitutional liberty by which,  
among other consequences, the people will  
be precluded from again pronouncing upon  
the policy of home rule."

The rival leaders were loudly cheered  
as they entered the room, and Mr. Bal-  
four received an ovation as he rose to  
present his motion regarding the govern-  
ment. The former Unionist premier em-  
phasized that he was conscious of the grav-  
ity of the situation and the motion was  
the step which he asked the house to take.

He thought that it would be admitted that  
never in the history had there been a more  
serious case, or one which more urgently  
deserved or indeed required the consid-  
eration of parliament and the emphatic  
denunciation of the ministers.

"The ministers," said Mr. Balfour, "have  
grossly abused their rights, put themselves  
above the constitution. They have acted  
wholly without precedent."

"Not," Mr. Balfour concluded, "to meet  
any great question of state, but in order  
to carry out a party arrangement between  
the different sections who support them  
and in order to prevent the stream of the  
country from pronouncing their opinion on  
home rule."

The Unionist leader asserted that the  
ministry had placed the sovereign who  
had just come to the throne in a cruel  
position. The king was a fount of honor,  
but the government by their advice had  
poisoned and corrupted the stream at its  
source. He dubbed the proposed new peers  
"supers in this session-drama."

Premier Asquith appeared in his best  
form, when he attempted to reply. Scarcely  
had he begun his speech when he was in-  
terrupted by a cry of "No!" which was  
very thing that the government wanted."  
In a few sentences the prime minister  
dispelled the fog by which the circum-  
stances under which he had obtained the  
guarantee from the king had been pre-  
sented to the opposition.

"It was my strong hope and belief," he  
said, "that the lords would accept the  
bill, and only when that hope was frus-  
trated as it was last month, was his maj-  
esty asked, and consented, if it was neces-  
sary, to exercise his prerogative. We took  
the only course consistent with honor and  
a true regard for the dignity of the crown."  
He stated that his intention to ask for  
the bill was correct, considerate and  
constitutional, and in his own name and  
in those of his colleagues, I am perfectly  
content to accept the decision of the house  
and of my fellow countrymen in regard  
thereto. Mr. Asquith told the house that  
it was at the king's express desire, that he  
disclosed the communications which had  
passed between them, so there should be  
no mystery and no misunderstanding of a  
perfectly simple and correct transaction.

Mr. Asquith then asked the house  
to accept the decision of the house and  
of my fellow countrymen in regard thereto.  
The course was correct, considerate and  
constitutional, and in his own name and  
in those of his colleagues, I am perfectly  
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## CARVELL CHOSEN AGAIN IN CARLETON

### MANITOBA TORIES CAUGHT NAPPING

### Fail to Revise Election Lists Within the Prescribed Time

### GOVERNMENT STEPS IN

### Ottawa Orders County Judges to Do the Work in Brandon and Winni- peg, and Hon. Robert Rogers is Wrathful.

Special to The Telegraph.  
Ottawa, Aug. 7.—Hon. Robert Rogers and  
Tory machine are mad—very mad.  
The control of the voters lists in Mani-  
toba has always been one of their chief re-  
siliences in political fights. They have been  
caught napping and in the cities of Win-  
nipeg and Brandon at least the Liberals  
may be assured of fair lists.

The dominion election act says that  
where lists have not been revised within  
one year prior to the date of the issuing  
of the writs the governor-in-council shall  
appoint officers to revise these lists in ac-  
cordance, as far as possible, with the pro-  
vincial regulations governing revision.

The lists in Brandon and Winnipeg have  
not been revised for over a year preceding  
the date of the writ for the coming elec-  
tion, namely Aug. 3. Consequently, under  
the provisions of the election act the gov-  
ernment has authority, and, in fact, has  
already been compelled to now step in and  
order the revision of the lists by offi-  
cers appointed by the governor-in-council.

Hon. Robert Rogers had found out his  
trouble later. He has hastily ordered a re-  
vision of the lists and has appealed to  
Ottawa to let that list serve on Sept.  
21, but even if the federal government  
were willing to consent to such a re-  
vision, the unfairness of voters' lists prepared  
under the manipulation of the provincial gov-  
ernment machine they could not do so, for  
the act, as it applies to the case in point,  
is mandatory and a federal revision must  
take place.

This revision has been ordered by an or-  
der in council which fixes Aug. 10, 11 and  
12 as the dates for hearing registration  
applications, and August 24 for the sitting  
of the court of revision. The local judges  
of the county who have been appointed to  
take charge of the work of revision.

### Frank B. Carvell.

After the chairman had spoken briefly,  
a delegation of more than 100,  
a striking testimony to the strength of the  
reciprocity cause there. It was note-  
worthy also that in the audience and  
among the most enthusiastic persons pres-  
ent were a number of supporters of reci-  
procity who have been opponents of the  
government in other years.

The chair was taken by Councillor John  
Parry, of Simons, and with him on the  
platform were a number of citizens, among  
them being J. L. McArthur, Thomas  
Bohn, W. L. McCain, George McLeod,  
John Bloodworth, E. D. Phillips, E.  
R. Squires, Delaney Foster, Max Dun-  
nelly, William Carle, Arthur Ruff and  
Pennington McDougall.

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procity who have been opponents of the  
government in other years.

### LOST HIS LIFE IN ATTEMPT TO HELP CROOKED CASHIER

### Jersey City Man Fatally Injured in Blowing Safe to Destroy Evidence Against His Employer.

New York, Aug. 7.—The Jersey City po-  
lice today declared that Samuel Brown,  
cashier of the Long Dock Milling Com-  
pany, had confessed that he had employed  
Frank Walsh to blow open the safe and  
show two ledgers which he said would  
destroy that he was about \$5,500 short in  
accounts. Walsh died in the hospital to-  
day, his eyes being blown out and his  
body buried from the effects of overload-  
ing the hole drilled in the safe with nitro-  
glycerine. Brown is held a prisoner.

### TERRIBLE WORK OF "BLACKHAND" MEN

### Refused \$2,000 They Blow Up Wealthy Italian's Building— Loss \$25,000.

Pittsburg, Aug. 7.—Because John Sharano,  
a wealthy Italian, refused to comply with the demands  
of a "Black Hand" letter and place \$2,000  
where it could readily be found, the three-  
story building in which his store was lo-  
cated was blown to pieces by a heavy  
charge of dynamite today.

The loss is \$25,000.

### TWO MEN SCALDED TO DEATH IN TRAIN WRECK

Petersburg, Va., Aug. 7.—Two men were  
scalded to death and two seriously injured  
when a passenger train on the Seaboard  
Air Line plunged through an open switch  
and struck a freight train on a siding near  
here today. The dead men were the fire-  
man and engineer of the freight train.  
None of the passengers were seriously in-  
jured, though all were badly shaken up.

### A Destructive Storm.

Woodstock, Ont., Aug. 7.—An electric  
storm centred around the Thamesford, On-  
tario county, last night. Many cattle and  
horses were killed and barns burned.

FROM ALL OVER THE MARITIME PROVINCES

Saturday, Aug. 6. This week has been unusually quiet as regards social events. So many serious accidents and financial disasters seem to have made social functions to be forgotten.

G. D. Robinson, of Toronto, and Mrs. Allan Magee, of Montreal, left on Tuesday for St. Andrews, where they will spend the month of August.

Miss Ethel Row, of the Ellnor Home Farm, Nauviggawick, was yesterday an all day guest of the Misses Thomson.

After a few weeks pleasantly spent at Cape Tormentine, Mr. Frank Bogart and children, Miss Ayer and Miss Jessie Fraser, are visiting friends at Port Elgin.

Mr. Duncan Davidson, of Newcastle, came home this week to spend a vacation with his mother, Mrs. W. J. Davidson.

Mr. W. D. Foster is visiting in St. Andrews, where she is the guest of her sister, Mrs. S. S. S. S.

Miss Vera MacLellan is cruising on the river for a week or so.

Mr. J. A. Macquarrie received her friends this week at her home in Horsfield street, Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons.

ROTHESAY

Rothesay, Aug. 3.-Rev. W. R. Hibbard, Mr. Hibbard and children returned home on Monday from New River, where they have been spending two weeks.

DALHOUSIE

Dalhousie, N. B., Aug. 2.-The Misses Crockett, of Fredericton, spent two days of the week at the Misses LaBelle's last week.

BORDER TOWNS

St. Stephen, Aug. 2.-The tea and dance at the Golf Club house on Saturday evening was a very pleasant affair.

SACKVILLE

Sackville, Aug. 2.-Mrs. Rupert Anderson and family left last week for New York, where they will sail with Captain Anderson on a five-months' cruise on the Pacific.

FREDERICTON

Fredericton, Aug. 2.-The Summer School of Science, which has been in convention here for the past three weeks, closed its sessions last evening.

ST. ANDREWS

St. Andrews, Aug. 3.-Miss Gerda Holman has returned to her home in St. John after a pleasant visit with Miss Carroll.

WESTFIELD

Westfield Beach, Jones and sons, R. P. Plummer, of Algonquin, Mrs. Leader Ling, Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Odell, came yesterday.

CAMPBELL

Campbell, August 8th, day with friends here, Mrs. John Sower

week. Mr. Gregory McKee has been in the Yukon for about two years, having lived at Dawson City until his health compelled him to leave the country.

DORCHESTER

Dorchester, Aug. 2.—Dr. A. Raymond left last week on a trip to Winnipeg and other Canadian cities.

HAMPTON

Hampton, Kings Co., Aug. 2.—The opening and dedication of the new Baptist church at Bloomfield on Sunday drew together congregations so large that the capacity of the edifice was taxed to the utmost.

ST. ANDREWS

St. Andrews, Aug. 3.—Miss Gerda Holman has returned to her home in St. John after a pleasant visit here with Miss Carl Hillbard.

WESTFIELD BEACH

Westfield Beach, Aug. 4.—Mrs. H. W. Jones and sons, Russell and Kenneth, of Pleasantville (N. Y.), are the guests of Mr. Alexander H. Hickman.

NONTON

Nonnton, Aug. 3.—Mrs. M. B. Hicks and Miss Edith Lockhart, of Philadelphia, arrived in the city on Tuesday and will remain for several weeks.

CAMPBELLTON

Campbellton, Aug. 3.—Mrs. Walter Miller and baby, of Charlottetown, spent last week with friends here.

which came to them on Tuesday morning. Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Bernard had been visiting in Yarmouth (N. S.), and returned to Digby (N. S.) this week.

SUSSEX

Sussex, N. B., Aug. 3.—Dr. D. H. Hutchison, of St. John, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. B. McKean.

WOODSTOCK

Woodstock, Aug. 3.—F. B. Carroll, of Montreal, returned here on Saturday after a trip to Quebec.

PARRSBORO

Parrsboro, Aug. 2.—Dr. Abbott, of New York, who has been engaged in missionary work in India, passed through town Friday in his motor car.

NEWCASTLE

Newcastle, Aug. 3.—Mrs. Walker, who was visiting her sister, Mrs. Allan A. Russell, returned this week to Houlton.

ANDOVER

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real staff at St. John, is spending his vacation at his former home in the city.

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Miss Lotta Demmen is visiting at Bath, the guest of Mrs. Gertrude Larlee.

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Petersboro (Ont.), left for home yesterday after a fortnight's vacation with his parents.

SUSSEX

Sussex, N. B., Aug. 3.—Dr. D. H. Hutchison, of St. John, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. B. McKean.

WOODSTOCK

Woodstock, Aug. 3.—F. B. Carroll, of Montreal, returned here on Saturday after a trip to Quebec.

PARRSBORO

Parrsboro, Aug. 2.—Dr. Abbott, of New York, who has been engaged in missionary work in India, passed through town Friday in his motor car.

NEWCASTLE

Newcastle, Aug. 3.—Mrs. Walker, who was visiting her sister, Mrs. Allan A. Russell, returned this week to Houlton.

ANDOVER

Andover, Aug. 3.—Mrs. Herald North, of Canning (N. S.), is the guest of her sister, Mrs. F. M. Howard.

ANDOVER

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Mr. and Mrs. George McKee have been in the Yukon for about two years, having lived at Dawson City until his health compelled him to leave the country.

Miss Josephine Floyd, of Westfield (Mass.), arrived in the city on Tuesday as the guest of her cousin, Mrs. Roy Sumner.

Miss Lotta Demmen is visiting at Bath, the guest of Mrs. Gertrude Larlee.

Helen Dibblee and Mr. John Dibblee are at their cottage at Skiff Lake.

Miss Lotta Demmen is visiting at Bath, the guest of Mrs. Gertrude Larlee.

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Miss Lotta Demmen is visiting at Bath, the guest of Mrs. Gertrude Larlee.



Father Morriscy's Lung Tonic Really Cures

Treating a cough with most "cough cures" is like repairing a leaky kettle with a piece of rag or a dab of putty. Though you succeed in stopping the leak for a little while, you never know when it may break out again, for the hole is still there.

So ordinary "cough cures" in throat or lungs which do not cure the cough. 10, commonly called "Lung on" by loosening and removing that is not all. No, to tone up the affected parts, restore to a healthy condition, and so will not easily fall a prey to the dealer's.

is sold in trial size at 50c.

OR THE PROPHETS

is campaigning finds the Conservative fashion, but when the texts are prophets has been compiled a repetition of the conditions of 1906.

a sweeping victory in Quebec, a sweeping victory in Ontario, from that the sun of victory is rising, grip on the essential facts of the try to passing judgment on the work and of the parties in the House as follows:

- Conservatives, 51; Liberals, 1; Conservatives, 2; Conservatives, 6; Conservatives, 1; Conservatives, 5; Conservatives, 1; Conservatives, 3.

a majority of 43. To wipe out this chaos the Conservatives must a majority to organize the House their present representation of 89, one in a House of 221, or six of a chair.

them! Mr. Fielding recently said was not a single safe Conservative seat. No one who knows anything of more than nine Conservatives, the pres-ents. This gives a Liberal majority

Great Lakes there are also 35 seats, general and seventeen Conservatives, express the view that the Liberals earn seats when the contest ends—

real fighting ground, the Conserva-tive seats than the Liberals to equal the election prophets to give you us, and watch them try to figure it

the alliance of Monck and Bourassa conservative strength. The highest of The Ottawa Citizen: 27 Conserva-tive seats. This looks like a rather steep handle. Here is the Conservative various elections since Laurier be-1891, 20, 1896, 16; 1900, 7; 1904, to 27 would be a good deal of a ding the 27, there would still be a bee to add to the twenty-one from

at the best, and on their own to with an adverse majority of 33, seats in this province to equal the organize a Government. Now what ven in 1878 the Tories carried only dissolution their majority was 16, holding of 51 seats, no less than 20 Here is the list: East Algoma, 41; 193; East Elgin, 247; North Essex, 246; Halton, 212; East Huron, 83; 6; Lennox and Addington, 154; 49; Nipissing, 21; East Northumberland, North Simcoe, 51; Centre Toronto,

majorities of less than 250 are sixteen rd, 205; Brockville, 144; South Grey, ent, 26; West Lambton, 246; North 156; West Northumberland, 130; rd, 124; South Oxford, 93; North ne Edward, 137.

two lists and see who is going to mber 21. It looks like a pretty safe representation from 35 to 40 or 42 clear Liberal majority in Ontario proved themselves good prophets in

Laurier and larger markets will win. Toronto Globe.

Walt Philosopher

maid who left all others in the shade, for charms too numerous to print. I met girl my bride, but fate to me that my native town to stray in towns way. The years passed on, and youth liver hairs grew on my head, and I wore teeth of celluloid. And all about that maiden fair. No other I love a shining star. Last month I the friends I loved of yore, to see blow my father's dinner horn. There at the head of it the maid of whom I her through a mist of tears. Ah, I bore the sign: "We Women Win!" she wore the most outrageous hat! and uttered some despairing cheeps, to drink a gallon of refreshing ink.

WALT MASON

INTERESTING AGRICULTURAL RECAPS FOR OUR COUNTRY READERS

POULTRY RAISING CHICKENS

Comparison of Methods at Ontario Agricultural College.

Under no other conditions can chickens be raised more satisfactorily or more economically than under those that prevail on the farm. Chickens must not be kept too long on the same area of ground if one would get the best results. Where large numbers are raised on small areas of land year after year, the land eventually becomes what is known as "chicken sick," and the mortality increases very rapidly. Some conditions are produced which must be carefully observed by those intending to raise poultry. Remember, the most sanitary condition in poultry raising is cleanliness.

Excellent results have been obtained where young chickens are allowed to have access to the open ground throughout the summer. Why they will do this is not known. They will dig for worms and roots. The chances are that if you don't feed them, they will starve to death. It is reasonable amount they will eat whatever the corn is left in the ground. It is not unreasonable being done throughout the summer. Birds being insectivorous, make good use of all would eat, that are exposed and which would otherwise be lost. The growing crop if not devoured by the chicks. A thousand chickens on twenty acres of land can be handled very well in this way.

At the Ontario Agricultural College chickens grown in this way are housed at night during the summer. Colony-houses with a curved front are used for this purpose. These colony-houses have board floors, preventing skunks from molesting the chickens. Each house is built to accommodate about 100 chickens, so that little work is involved in housing a thousand.

A very important feature in the successful growing of chicks in summer is the question of drink. Like all other animals, chickens must be supplied with plenty of clean water to quench thirst. Sweet milk is used by some farmers, but is not to be recommended. It spreads much more rapidly by using it than from using buttermilk, for instance, which is one of the very best drinks for chicks and is highly recommended. The acidity of the latter tends to destroy disease-producing germs.

But when growing large numbers of chickens on a large area of ground the convenience and extra labor involved in supplying pans of buttermilk at regular intervals would prove more expensive than the method used at the O. A. C. last summer. We placed a large clean barrel filled with fresh, clean water in the field, in a most convenient place for the chickens to get their supply. In the bottom of the barrel was driven a nail and then slightly loosened, which produced a small opening for the water to flow into a pan placed near that purpose. This method was so successful that it could be repeated every three or four days or even once a week, and the growing chickens were thus provided with good water at all times.

If the barrel were placed in the shade of a tree and covered, it would add to the method used at the O. A. C. In case the water became dirty and unhealthy looking, place in the barrel of water about as much potassium permanganate as would be held on a 30-cent piece. This serves as a disinfectant, and the spread of disease and in no way in-

jured by the palatability of the water. The following is a comparison of chicks grown on pasture land and those grown in the orchard at O. A. C. last summer. Those grown in orchard—No. of chicks, 72; grain consumed, 8,649 lbs.; amount grain eaten by each bird, 11.6 lbs.; pounds of grain required to produce 1 lb. flesh, 3.2 lbs.; average weight at five months old, 3.2 lbs. Those grown on pasture land—No. of chicks, 948; grain consumed, 4,904 lbs.; amount grain eaten by each bird, 12.4 lbs.; pounds of grain required to produce 1 lb. of flesh, 3.2 lbs.; average weight at five months old, 3.3 lbs.

Both areas were practically the same and both groups were of the same age.—Prof. W. E. Graham.

SUMMER FEED OF TURKEYS

The very best food for all turkeys, young and old, is that which nature provides in the field. On some ranges where there is both low land and high land, open fields and shady woods, very little food is required except that which the flock will find for itself by foraging. This is the amount of bugs, worms, etc., that a turkey will discover, capture and consume during the day. On one of the largest turkey farms in the province, the turkeys are never fed from the time they are hatched until cold weather comes on in the fall. Their range is a remarkably good one and very extensive.

At least one good ration of grain per day is advisable under most conditions, if not under all. Oats and wheat make the best feed, especially the soft feed of corn per week. If the range is good and the turkeys appear to be getting plenty of food it is unnecessary to feed anything in the morning. As night approaches, however, given so that the fowls will fill their crop without having any food left on the ground to waste or be eaten after it has spoiled.

SUNSTROKE AFFECTS DUCKINGS

Ducklings which are less than a month old, and especially those less than two weeks old, are very likely to suffer from sunstroke if their run is not provided with some sort of shade after June 1. They will appear to be all right and then suddenly will be found stretched flat on the ground, as if they had been stepped on. This, of course, should be guarded against by providing sufficient shade, or if any are found in that condition, they should be removed immediately to a cool, shaded place and their head dampened with cool water. A little cool water should also be put on their throats, care being taken not to choke them. Sometimes they will recover under this treatment.

Of course, it is always better, however, to provide enough shade so that this trouble will not have to be met. A board platform, built of light material, supported by a post at each corner, two feet high, and covered with a light cloth, may be easily moved to a fresh location, when the ground becomes foul beneath it. A chequer shade may be made by sewing four or five strips of material together, and these may be laid over the ground, and easily moved to a fresh location, when the ground becomes foul beneath it.

CHICKENS IN THE GARDEN

To mention chickens in connection with the garden is to call up pictures of flying dirt, ruined plants, half-eaten fruit and general destruction in which the feathered delights. However, the garden may be a useful adjunct to the chicken if properly managed. If the garden is to be used for this purpose, the small plants and those that the chickens will injure may be themselves. A little wire netting will keep the mischievous culprits at a certain distance. Really, when we came to think about it, there is only a small portion of the garden that is in-

many hens and flocks. Feeding plays an equally important part. Indeed, the two are so closely interwoven that it is difficult to say where one begins or the other leaves off. Observant breeders have in their minds the picture of the female that is most likely to rear a brood, and furnish her young with a bountiful supply of nourishment. They are also sure that the female has the desired feminine traits and characteristics. The ideal form of the female is not that of an ideal male. One is strikingly feminine and the other strikingly masculine. This type is not the product of nature, so much as of selection and breeding.

STOCK BREEDING LIVE STOCK

How to Secure and Maintain Prolificacy and Thereby Prevent Loss.

The value of the females in any herd or flock depends largely on the number of young they give and furnish with a bountiful supply of nourishment. This is true of the mare, the cow, the sow and the ewe. It is a great disappointment to a breeder of live stock to grow and develop a promising lot of females, and discover that they are not regular breeders. The failure of many men who go into stock breeding results from a failure to appreciate the value of the female, and which prevent the selection of the best breeding stock. Successful breeders recognize the necessity of selecting and mating animals from healthy and vigorous parents, and the selection of breeding stock and better methods of feeding has altered the natural habits of the animals. By taking advantage of some of nature's laws of improvement through careful selection of breeding animals he can seriously interrupted the workings of other equally important laws. The law of origin, or the natural mode of production (the genetic law of selection), provides that the animals of low prolificacy shall become fewer and fewer in each successive generation until in time they are eliminated. The chief aim of the breeder of live stock has been to improve the form and function of their live stock without disturbing the laws of improvement, and by maintaining a high degree of prolificacy to the females from generation to generation. Too often the females do not breed or produce but a few young, and these are kept in good breeding condition with a reasonable amount of food. Females, on the other hand, must have a generous ration of food to develop their breeding powers. They are carrying during the larger portion of the year and providing them with nourishment to perform a lot of live stock, and in some cases, a cow that cannot produce 6,000 pounds of milk during the year is not considered to be of great value to her owner. These remarks apply to all live stock, and the proper varieties of food, but they are not always met, especially when feeds are scarce and high. It is any wonder that breeders only occasionally maintain a high degree of prolificacy in their herds when they do not give the females proper food? Lack of any suitable feed is at the root of most of the failures in breeding of live stock.

Many breeders and farmers hold the fallacious belief that the females will maintain their health and well-being, and in case of failure after keeping them in an emaciated condition they will be able to produce a regular brood. This is a dangerous error, and the breeder should try to have in his herd the maximum number of females in good breeding condition. It is built up and made healthy and vigorous by the food that they eat, and it is not perhaps have a vague idea that meat, bone milk and wool are forms digested and assimilated food, but they have never studied the nature of the food that they eat, and animal nutrition and its relation to prolificacy to realize that the breeding power

of the female depends upon the proper amount and right combination of food. The mare, the cow, the sow and the ewe come in least because it is their nature to do so. There is a certain amount of food that must be fed generously and well in order to maintain the vigor of every organ in their bodies. There is cause for the coming heat of females, for their becoming pregnant and for the number and health of their young produced. The cause is prolificacy (actual vitality) which is due largely to inheritance, but greatly modified by feeding. Even in the case of inherited sexual vigor the inheritance has been more or less influenced by former methods of feeding.

This phase of animal breeding and feeding is one of vital importance. Any tendency toward a loss of prolificacy in the herd or flock should be removed as quickly as possible. In the selection of both sire and dam special attention should be devoted to selecting individuals that come from families of the breed that are noted for a high degree of prolificacy. In the feeding of the herd special care and attention should be given to thoroughly mixing the animals as they are adapted to the needs of the animals while performing the important functions of production and reproduction.—W. Milton Kelly, in Michigan Farmer.

DAIRY GILT-EDGED BUTTER

How to Produce a First-class Article on the Farm.

In producing an article the main object should be quality and not always quantity, for at the present and in the future an article that is put on the market should equal the best, or competition will reduce the price to the cost of producing. Hence the producer's ambition should be to produce a first-class article, and not a quantity of nothing where requirements are held to more strictly than in butter-making. There is a large amount of inferior butter put on the market, but it is a hard matter to deceive consumers the second time. When they purchase an inferior grade one they will not do so again, hence the producer of poor butter is always looking for a market while the producer of first-class, gilt-edged butter has no trouble in continuing to sell to the same customer. It is a common error for producing poor butter. Sometimes it can be traced to the barn in which the cows are kept, or it may be in the way the milk is treated, or in the washing of the butter after it is churned. Cleanliness with everything that comes in contact with the butter is the first and most important consideration in the making of pure butter, beginning at the barn and not stopping until the butter is on the market. The barn in which the cows are kept is kept as clean and in as good sanitary condition as it is possible for me to keep it and before the cows are pulled each one gets a thorough cleaning with the comb and brush. This precaution is taken for two reasons; first, it is essential to secure pure butter, and second, it is good for the cow's health, and well-being. Keeping the cow's coat perfectly clean before milking it prevents any dirt or trash that might be sticking to her from falling into the milk. This is done by using a brush to remove the dirt from the udder before milking. This is done to keep those hairs from falling. There are a great many who consider the task of milking a disagreeable and filthy one, and in fact, it is, if everything is not properly kept clean, but it is not properly so. It is kept clean, the cow brushed and the milker clean himself, the task of milking

is all but a disagreeable one. Before I begin milking I always wash my hands and see that there is no dirt on my clothing. The care of milk vessels is another one of the essentials in good butter-making. After I have used milk pans, cans, strainers, pails, separator, and even the churn, I do not use them away until they are needed again before washing them, but instead I wash them immediately after using; first rinsing them out in cold water and then scalding them out with boiling water, using a washing powder to clean them perfectly, after which I scald them again and set them away in the sun and air to dry. I never like to keep my milking utensils in a damp place or where they will be exposed to any kind of trash blowing on them, shelf put up outside the milk house and where the sun will have free access to it, is a desirable place to keep milk vessels.

The churning is a matter of great importance in manufacturing a good quality article. It is of much importance to know just when to stop the churn. For best results in freeing the granules from the buttermilk, the granules should be worked with the butter in the granules are about the size of a navy bean or a grain of coffee. After the milk is well drained from the butter granules, water should be added of about the same temperature as the buttermilk. Give the churn four or five revolutions more, and then wash the water will come in contact with the butter and wash out the remaining buttermilk, if the barrel churn is used the butter may be added to the churn, usually but one ounce of salt to each pound of butter is sufficient, and by giving the churn four or five more revolutions the butter will be thoroughly mixed with the buttermilk. Then let stand for some 15 or 20 minutes before working the butter, in order to let the salt fully dissolve. If the butter is then ready for working place the butter in the butter bowl and begin by vigorously working the butter with the butter and salt work, it will be of a proper fineness and the milk and whey is removed from the butter. I then mold my butter in one-pound packages and wrap the butter in wax paper, and it is then ready for the market.—L. G. Johnson.

MAKING BUTTER IN SUMMER

During the hot weather many dairymen fail to give their cream proper attention in order to have it in the best condition, the milk must be clean and free from any kind of dirt or trash that might drop into the milk during the process of milking. The milkers should have clean dry hands, and the milk pails must be clean. The cream separator should be taken apart and thoroughly cleaned each time it is used, and just before using it should be flushed out with clean hot water. Run the separator with clean water as possible after milking, while it is yet warm. This leaves the skimmed milk in prime condition for feeding calves and pigs, and the cream should be cooled at once.

Those who have a dairy building with running water will have no trouble in cooling their cream. The cream is strained, can cool it very readily in a can placed in a eak of water. For this purpose the ordinary shotgun can does very well. Generally the cream is strained, and for stirring it a tin disk with a perpendicular rod from the centre for a handle is very effective. The disk should be turned as fast as possible, and the cream when it is moved up or down the sides of the can, which are kept cold by the water in the eak, is cooled. For farm butter making the churning should be done not less than three times a week in summer. Ripen the cream at 65 to 70 degrees, and then cool it and keep it cool for a few hours before churning.

Draining the Pasteurized A furrow plowed through a field that is soaked with water will aid and hurry the process of drying several days. On the bare spots scatter a generous quantity of good seed, and measure the spots lightly and go over the ground with a spike toothed harrow. Frost throws grass roots out and it is necessary to go over the field with a roller to press them in again before they are dry.

Lime for Fungus—There is a fungus which sometimes attacks carrots and turnips, causing decay at the roots or misshapen growth or a withering of the leaves. This may be prevented by a liberal sowing of powdered lime upon the soil, thirty or forty bushels per acre, and harrowing it in before the seed is sown, as the fungus lives in the soil. This fungus has never appeared in new land.

Better pay ten dollars for a good rooster than to take one somebody gives you for nothing.

THE LIBERAL PRESS ON THE GREAT ISSUE

A United Front Presented on the Question of Reciprocity—Sound Reasons Why it Would Benefit Canada.

Port Arthur Chronicle—Consumers on both sides will thank the negotiators of this agreement for reduced duties on many articles now bearing varying tariffs, and among them: Meats, fresh or refrigerated; bacon and hams, beef and pork, salted; canned meats and poultry, lard, tallow and other vegetable, wheat, flour, middlings and other offals of grain, macaroni and vermicelli, biscuits, wafers and cakes, canned fruit, agricultural implements, cutlery, paving stones, clocks and watches, canoes, motor vehicles. Canada is the third best customer of the United States. Under reciprocity we will send more to the United States of the things we do not need, and which the United States does need; we will buy more of what they have to sell and what we want to buy. We will continue to buy from Great Britain the fabrics and other articles with which she can supply us. But instead of free trade only to the British market for natural products we will have also the increasing demand of the United States.

They Fear the West. Regina Leader—Thanks to the tactics followed by Mr. Borden and the opponents of reciprocity, the election is forced on the country prior to the carrying into effect of the redistribution bill, which should properly have followed the taking of the census. The opposition, as has been evident all along, fear the west, in whose hands they taunt the government with being, and by what is virtually a partial disfranchisement of the prairie provinces they intend to protect a figure upon minimizing the solid plains, which the west will send to Ottawa in favor of reciprocity, a larger market and increased competition in transportation facilities and consequent lowering of railway rates. Mr. Borden, however, may rest assured that the disfranchisement for which he is directing his efforts will only add to the solidarity, even though it lessen the size, of that pliancy.

Clear Issue. London, N. B., Transcript—Between parties the issue is clear and distinct. Who reciprocity question overshadows every other issue, and the people will have no trouble in deciding which way they ought to vote. Mr. Borden has thrown overboard all reservations, and it will not be possible for his supporters to say, as Conservative members said in the recent elections in Nova Scotia, that the Conservative party is not opposed to reciprocity, but only desirous of giving the people a chance to vote on the question. The Conservative party is now opposed to the whole idea of free trade with the United States, and

why there is a popular demand for untaxed food. Will Not Forget. Brandon Expositor: The Conservatives seem disposed once more to try the unpopular card as an election issue, and particularly to try the misleading appeals to the newly-arrived Britons. In Brandon already we have had the Conservative candidate, but Englishmen who were here three years ago and remember the incidents of the dominion election of 1908 will not forget how they were treated by the Conservatives as being "undesirables," and measures of exclusion advocated. Nor will they forget that W. F. Cookshut, with all his ultra-imperialist airs, was not in the house of commons rather than vote for the All-Reds line policy of the Laurier government. If today Canada is more British than ever, it is because of the history, it is largely due to the imperial preference, imperial penny postage, the sending of Canadian troops to South Africa and the other British projects of the present government.

Enacts Will Tell. Ottawa Free Press: The attempt to exhibit Sir Wilfrid Laurier as an enemy of the empire is the English-speaking provinces and as a too ardent imperialist in Quebec and the other provinces is evidently to be worked overtime again. While Bourassa and his allies are asserting that the reciprocity bill is a betrayal and drawn up into the arena of European wars by the creation of the Dominion party, the Conservatives of Ontario are selling their party as a matter of fact, but a delusion and a snare; in organization, and one which will be of no use to the empire.

Liberals must meet these appeals to prejudice by an exposition of the facts. Every campaign speaker should be supplied with a copy of the blue-book containing the proceedings of the Imperial Conference, and denunciations of the Imperialists in that matters of defence the empire is united, that the same principle applies to Canada, and that that principle is the one which is laid down by the Canadian parliament, that of local control of the local governments. Made It Party Issue. Woodstock Sentinel-Review—Reciprocity in natural products was never a party issue in the country, for the reason that both parties were in agreement that there never was an attempt to make it a party issue until some time after the terms of the proposed agreement were laid before the country. Before the terms of the agreement were made known Conservative members of parliament were proclaiming their willingness to "throw up both hands" for just about any arrangement. When the terms were announced in the House of Commons the good news was received with apparently as much approval by Conservatives as by Liberals. The general of the Conservative newspapers hastened to signify their approval of the proposal, and for a time it looked as if the agreement would be allowed to pass without serious objection.

Then something happened. What that something was we may guess rather than affirm as a matter of fact. The generally accepted explanation is that the financial backers of the Conservative party

The Enemy Within the Gates

(Toronto Globe).

The greatest and most powerful enemies of Canadian nationality are within the gates. They are the men who at every sign of popular excitement seek to set the country on fire, and who, by their race against race and creed against creed, the most conspicuous object of their enmity is Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Of Ontario in a country in which the first citizen is a Canadian, and the first of British birth are in the majority, a Catholic, he holds the reins of government in a land where Protestants are dominant. He presents a shining mark for the poisoned arrow of racial and religious antagonism.

During the next six weeks in every part of Canada in which there is a prospect of injuring the Liberal party by such tactics it will be whispered about that Laurier is over-mindful of his own. His loyalty to the empire, his loyalty to the English gonges like George Tate Blackstock will have the hardihood to tell the people that Laurier and Fielding are conspiring against Canadian nationality. The Toronto Telegram, with the monotonous iteration of a caged parrot, will scream, "Continentalism! Continentalism!" Behind their doom the brethren will be urged into a crusade against a Catholic premier. The Belleville Intelligencer will continue to censure the "high alliance" between Ontario Toryism and Quebec Nationalism by declaring that "the Nationalists are preferable to the Laurier Liberals."

Who are the Nationalists whose alliance is so keenly desired by the former? They are the men who are the most anti-British, the most frankly ultramontane propagandists in Canada, but never seen. There is no concealment about their methods. They hate Sir Wilfrid Laurier and seek to destroy him for exactly the opposite reason put forward by their allies in Ontario. In this province

Laurier is to be destroyed because he is not British enough, because he does not outguard Protestant rights. The Nationalists wish to destroy him because they assert that he has betrayed his race and his religion at the behest of the Orange-ism of Ontario.

This is not a fanciful sketch of the situation. At a meeting at Fraserville, reported in Le Devoir of July 24, Armand Lavigne, the young orator who was the garb of sobriety and impartiality who had addressed the students of the University of Toronto some months ago, is reported as follows: "I shall address myself to the Rouges. I hope to be able to convert some one. As for those who are not willing to understand, the party of honest men has no use for them." "Here some one in the crowd cried 'Hurrah for Laurier!'" "YES, HURRAH FOR LAURIER, MY FRIEND! I ALSO CRIED, AS YOU DO, HURRAH FOR LAURIER WHEN IN 1896 I HEARD HIM PROCLAIM AT ST. ROCH IN QUEBEC THAT THE GREAT PRINCIPLE OF THE LIBERAL PARTY WAS RESPECT FOR MINORITIES, AND THAT WHEN HE OBTAINED POWER HE WOULD DO JUSTICE TO OUR BROTHERS OF MANITOBA. SOME MONTHS LATER HE SACRIFICED THE CATHOLICS OF MANITOBA TO THE ORANGEISM OF FANATIC HURRAH FOR LAURIER."

"HURRAH FOR LAURIER, MY FRIEND! While in 1896 MR. BROUHAU WROTE IN HIS SOIR DENOUNCING THE PURCHASE OF RIFLES BY THE TUPPER GOVERNMENT. THREE YEARS AFTERWARD IN 1899 LAURIER DESPATCHED 5,000 CANADIANS TO AFRICA TO FIGHT A LITTLE PEOPLE WHO HAD NEVER DONE ANYTHING TO US. AND WHO BATHED IN THE BLOOD OF THEIR LANGUAGE, AND THEIR LIBERTY."

There is in the speech much more of the same effect deliberately intended to rouse racial feeling and to picture Laurier as an enemy of his own people. The most serious feature of the situation is that because of the difference in language few Ontario people read Le Devoir or other organs of Nationalism, and few French-Canadian read such papers as the Toronto Telegram, the Mail and Empire or the Belleville Intelligencer. Were it not for the fact that the men in Quebec who denounce Laurier for sending troops to South Africa and for the settlement of the Manitoba school question are fairly confident that their incendiary utterances will never be repeated in the Tory press of Ontario there would be an end of such disgraceful methods of campaigning.

The Liberal party would be justified, as a means of stopping the racial and religious enmity of Canada, from injuring the country, in posting on every dead wall in Ontario the evidence furnished by Laurier in 1896, and in 1899, which was made in Mr. Bourassa's presence, that Laurier is held up to the hatred of his own people for keeping the balance justly between English-speaking Protestant and French-speaking Catholics.

Better pay ten dollars for a good rooster than to take one somebody gives you for nothing.

BOSTON BOY DROWNED AT ALBERTON, P. E. I.

Nine-year-old Warren McDonald Was Learning to Swim—Mother Planned to Come After Child in a Few Days. Charlottetown, P. E. I., Aug. 4.—(Special)—A drowning accident occurred at Alberton today when Warren McDonald, aged nine years, lost his life in the river. He had been learning to swim and went beyond his depth. His mother resides in Boston, and the little fellow was living with friends until his mother arrived to take him to her home. She was expected in a few days.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's... The ORIGINALS ONLY GENUINE... Acts like a charm in DIARRHOEA, and is the only Specific in CHOLERA and DYSENTERY. Consisting Medical Treatments accompanies each Bottle.

Wholesale Agents - Lyman Bros. & Co., Limited, Toronto.

# ANGLO-AMERICAN PUBLIC OPINION

## Taft Wants Public Opinion on It

## French and Two South American Pacts Also Given Out

## Britain Provides That Self-Governing Dominions Must Agree to Arbitration, When Their Interests Are Involved, Before It Goes Into Effect.

Washington, Aug. 5.—The senate today adopted the rather unusual but not unprecedented course of making public the text of four treaties which have not yet received action at its hands. These were the Anglo-American and the Franco-American general arbitration treaties and the treaties providing for the adjustment of the finances and customs of Honduras and Nicaragua.

Publicity was given to these important conventions at the request of the administration, which desires that the subject shall receive the fullest consideration by the press and the public in order to advise the senate as to the wisdom of its action.

Some justification for this procedure developed today when in the course of executive session two senators of opposite parties, Borah, of Idaho, and Bacon, of Georgia, voiced their dissent to the conclusion of the arbitration treaties in their constitutional prerogatives.

The treaty advocates, however, felt that there had been a misunderstanding of the scope of the treaty by the two senators named, and that a clause in article 1 of the treaties, which provides that there shall be no arbitration except under the terms of a special agreement, should be interpreted as giving the senate as each special agreement shall receive the senate's sanction in order to become operative.

## Will Consult Self-governing Dominions.

The British and French treaties are substantially the same with the exception of the preamble, some small differences in dates of existing treaties referred to therein, and some of the machinery of the treaty between the treaty-making methods of the two governments. One important provision in the British treaty requires the British government to obtain the consent of any of its self-governing dominions affected by the proposed arbitration.

In view of its importance, it is intimated that a motion may be made to ratify them in open session, an almost unprecedented procedure.

The preamble, after reciting the fact that all outstanding differences between Great Britain and the United States have been settled by arbitration, since the arbitration of the Maine, goes on to state that it has been desirable to extend the scope of the arbitration treaty of 1908. The treaty, which is practically the same in both cases, reads:

Article I. All differences hereafter arising between the high contracting parties, which it has not been possible to adjust by diplomacy, relating to international matters, in which the high contracting parties are concerned by virtue of a claim of right made by one against the other under treaty or otherwise, and which are susceptible in their nature by reason of being susceptible of decision by a tribunal, shall be submitted to the permanent court of arbitration established at The Hague by the convention of October 18, 1907, or to some other arbitral tribunal, as may be decided in each case by special agreement, which special agreement shall provide for the organization of such tribunal, if necessary define the scope of the powers of the arbitrators, the question or questions at issue, and settle the terms of reference and the procedure thereunder.

The provisions of articles 37 to 40, inclusive, of the convention for the permanent settlement of international disputes, concluded at the second peace conference at The Hague on the 18th of October, 1907, so far as applicable, and unless they are inconsistent with or modified by the provisions of the special agreement to be concluded in each case, and excepting articles 53 and 54 of such convention, shall govern the arbitration proceedings to be taken under this treaty.

## The Special Agreement.

The special agreement in each case shall be made on the part of the United States by the president of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the senate thereof, his majesty's government reserving the right before concluding a special agreement in any matter affecting the interests of a self-governing dominion of the British empire, to obtain the concurrence therein of the government of that dominion.

Such agreement shall be binding when confirmed by the two governments by an exchange of notes.

Article II. The high contracting parties further agree to institute, as occasion arises, and as herein after provided, a joint high commission of inquiry, which, upon the request of either party, shall be referred to impartial and conscientious investigation of any controversy between the parties within the scope of article I, before such controversy has been submitted to arbitration, and also any other controversy hereafter arising between them, even if they are not agreed that it falls within the scope of article I, provided, however, that such reference may be postponed until the expiration of one year after the date of the formal request therefor, in order to afford an opportunity for diplomatic discussion and adjustment of the questions in controversy, if either party desires such postponement.

Article III. The joint high commission of inquiry, instituted in each case as provided for in article II, is authorized to examine into and report the particular questions or matters referred to it for the purpose of facilitating the solution of disputes by elucidating the facts, and to de-

fine the issues presented by such questions, and also to include in its report such recommendations and conclusions as may be appropriate.

The reports of the commission shall not be regarded as decisions of the questions in controversy, either on the facts or on the law, or shall in no way have the character of an arbitral award.

It is further agreed, however, that in cases in which the parties disagree as to whether or not a difference is subject to arbitration under article I of this treaty, that question shall be submitted to the joint high commission of inquiry; and if all or all but one of the members of the commission are of opinion that a real and substantial difference is within the scope of article I, it shall be referred to arbitration in accordance with the provision of this treaty.

Article (IV). The commission shall have the power to administer oaths to witnesses and take evidence on oath whenever deemed necessary in any proceeding or inquiry or matter within its jurisdiction under this treaty, and the high contracting parties agree to accept such legislation as may be appropriate and necessary to give the commission the power above mentioned, and to provide for the issue of subpoenas and for compelling the attendance of witnesses in the proceedings before the commission.

On the inquiry both sides must be heard, and each is entitled to appoint an agent, whose duty it shall be to represent the government before the commission and personally or through counsel retained for that purpose, such evidence and arguments as may be deemed necessary, and appropriate for the information of the commission.

Article (V).—The commission shall meet whenever called upon to make an examination and report under the terms of this treaty, and the commission may fix such times and places for its meetings as may be deemed necessary, subject at all times to special call or direction of the two governments.

Each government, upon the first joint meeting of the commission after its appointment, shall, before proceeding with the work of the commission, make and subscribe a solemn declaration in writing that he will faithfully and impartially perform the duties imposed upon him under the treaty, and such declaration shall be entered upon the records of the proceedings of the commission.

The United States and British sections of the commission may each appoint a secretary, and they shall act as joint secretaries of the commission at its joint sessions, and the commission may employ such clerical assistants as may be necessary to it as it may deem advisable.

The salaries and personal expenses of the commission and of the agents and counsel, and of the secretaries shall be paid by their respective governments, and what reasonable and necessary joint expenses of the commission incurred by it shall be paid in equal moieties by the high contracting parties.

Article (VI).—This treaty shall supersede the arbitration treaty concluded between the high contracting parties on April 4, 1908, but all agreements, awards and proceedings under that treaty shall continue in force and effect, and this treaty shall not affect in any way the provisions of the treaty of January 11, 1909, relating to questions arising between the United States and the Dominion of Canada.

Article (VII).—The present treaty shall be ratified by the president of the United States of America by and with the advice and consent of the senate thereof, and by his Britannic Majesty. The ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington as soon as possible, and the treaty shall take effect on the date of the exchange of its ratifications. It shall thereupon remain in force continuously unless and until it is terminated by written notice given by either high contracting party to the other.

In faith whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed this treaty in duplicate and have hereunto affixed their seal.

Done at Washington the third day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eleven.

## LIBERALS WILL SWEEP COUNTRY

### Dr. McAlister, M. P., Expects Larger Majority in House Than Ever

### PROSPECTS BRIGHT

### Member for Kings-Albert Pleased to Announce That Minister of Public Works Will Be Present at Liberal Convention in Sussex Next Wednesday.

Friday, Aug. 4.

Announcing that he had received a wire from Hon. Wm. Pugsley, minister of public works, that the latter had consented to be present at the Liberal convention to be held in Sussex on Wednesday next at 4 o'clock, Dr. D. H. McAlister made a hurried trip to the city yesterday. Dr. McAlister returned to Ottawa, to his home at Sussex on Wednesday evening and was in the city yesterday to stay for a few hours.

He says everything is looking in splendid shape for the Liberal party in his constituency. The forced dissolution by the opposition had, he regretted to say, prevented many important measures from being passed, among them the branch lines bill, which would have meant the prompt acquisition of the Harvey and Salisbury and other branches in Kings county by the Intercolonial. However, that was not the fault of either of the government and the delay would be understood by the people of Albert county to whom this was an all important necessity. Steps were being taken now by the government to make an arrangement with the owners of the road whereby repairs could be undertaken at once and the Harvey and Salisbury operated by the Intercolonial at an early date. His words, he said, were pledged to the people of Albert that this branch would be taken over and he was going to see that his promise was carried out.

### Big Liberal Majority.

Everything points to an increased Liberal majority in Canada. He never saw the French members more eager for an election or more confident of giving Sir Wilfrid a large majority. As the Nation's files find fault with both parties their influence will not be so effective as at one time anticipated.

Soon after his arrival at Sussex on Wednesday evening Dr. McAlister received a telegram from Dr. Pugsley at Ottawa stating that the minister of public works would be present at Sussex to participate in the convention of Wednesday next at the Kings-Albert constituency. The publicity and organization meeting will start the Liberal campaign in the province under very bright prospects. The presence of the minister of public works at the convention will add an intense interest in the proceedings.

Arrangements have been made so that everyone along the I. C. R. wishing to attend will have an opportunity to do so.

## THE LIBERAL CONVENTION NEXT THURSDAY

### Candidates to Represent City and County of St. John in Next Parliament to Be Selected Then.

The Liberal convention for the city and county of St. John will be held in the Queen's rink on Thursday, Aug. 10. At this meeting the delegates elected at the primaries in the several wards and parishes will meet to select candidates to represent the city and county in the next parliament. The meeting will be called to order at 7:30 o'clock.

A ratification meeting will be held in the same place immediately afterwards, commencing at 8 o'clock, to ratify the choice of the delegates.

## POPULATION

### Census Shows 500 Decrease in Decade, While Kent and Northumberland Gain 3000

Ottawa, Aug. 3.—(Special)—The census has been completed in New Brunswick counties. Kent and Northumberland both show slight gains, their increases totalling 3,000. Sunbury, Queens and York all show slight decreases, totalling 500 for the three.

Going Down.

(Toronto Star.)

Writers who try to frighten the Canadian farmer with stories of the enormous export of American products ought to say that these exports have declined heavily in the last decade. For instance, in 1900 the value of animals exported was \$43,689,931. In 1910 it was only \$17,747,735. In the same period the exports of breadstuffs fell from \$227,744,078 to \$153,191,330, and the export of meat and dairy products from \$184,458,055 to \$139,063,783.

Sea salt dissolved in a hot bath has a wonderful tonic effect. It should be first dissolved in a pitcher or cup and then poured into the bath tub and stirred.

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# TOGO ARRIVES

Distinguished Admiral Greeted by City and Washington Officials

## HAD A STRENUOUS DAY

### Famous Jap Lauds Anglo-American Arbitration Treaty as a Step Towards World's Peace—Photographers and Reporters Failed to Ruffe His Temper.

New York, Aug. 4.—Admiral Count Togo Heichiro, the man who beat the Russians in the fight in Tsushima Straits and who is going to be the guest of the United States government for the next twelve days, arrived in New York from England on the Cunard line steamship Lusitania late last night.

At 9:30 o'clock last night the derelict destroyer Seneca with the welcoming party aboard left the recreation pier at the foot of East Twenty-fourth street and put down to Quarantine to meet the Lusitania, which passed Sandy Hook at 11:05 o'clock.

On board the Seneca were the Japanese ambassador, the Japanese secretary of state, representing President Taft; Capt. Temple-Potts, U. S. N., the representative of the navy, and his aide, Lieut. A. B. Cook; Gen. F. D. Grant, commander of the department of the east of the army, and his aide; Mr. Hanihara, first secretary of the Japanese embassy at Washington, who came as representative of Ambassador Uchida; Commander Hiraoka, naval attaché; the Japanese ambassador's chief interpreter, Mr. Waldor and Inspector Schmittberger, and a party of newspaper men.

After Admiral Togo, Commander Taniguchi, his aide and sole traveling companion, the Japanese ambassador, and the Japanese secretary of state, all of whom had boarded the Seneca the trip back to the foot of East Twenty-fourth street was made with all speed. At the dock automobiles for the party were waiting and a detail of twenty mounted policemen escorted the admiral to the Knickerbocker Hotel, where the government reserved a suite for him.

At 10 o'clock this morning Mayor Gaynor paid a ceremonial visit to Togo at his temporary quarters at the Knickerbocker Hotel. The admiral returned the call at the city hall. He left for Washington on the 3:38 train. Major Archibald Butt, aide to the president, will meet him at the station in Washington. On Saturday he will meet President Taft and will be his guest at dinner on Saturday evening.

Mayor Gaynor asked Admiral Togo about the coronation of King George and the admiral, through his interpreter, replied that he had been greatly impressed with the splendor and magnificence of the ceremony.

He Loves Peace.

In speaking of the recent Anglo-American treaty Admiral Togo said: "This treaty is a mighty good thing for the peace of the world. I have the reputation of being a fighting man, but I love peace among nations more than anything in the world."

As soon as they had discussed the Anglo-American arbitration treaties, the admiral reported to the Japanese ambassador his attitude toward Russia and the Moroccan affair. Admiral Togo replied briefly that he would not discuss politics, but the Japanese ambassador insisted that he would. The admiral's face did not change its placid expression, expression or lack of expression.

The admiral rode aboard the electric locomotive in the Pennsylvania station, he told his aide, that in riding under the Hudson River in a fast and powerful motor he hoped to learn much of the use of the electric locomotive. The train he was shown over the new station, followed by a large crowd. He was frequently applauded.

Rode in Engine.

"I am intensely interested in your world pre-eminence in electric engineering and railroading," the admiral said on departing through his interpreter. "I wish to observe both. Therefore, I will ride with the engineer."

The admiral rode in the cab to the limit of the electric zone at Harrison (N. J.) and there entered his car. He asked many questions of the engineer, concerning the electric equipment. In fact, it was remarked that he displayed more interest in this incident of his visit than in anything previously.

During his stay in the city Admiral Togo had many conflicting experiences, but there was not the least change in his almost placid countenance. He was not seen to smile nor to frown although he had much occasion to do the latter. He was entirely impressive so far as his countenance might reveal his emotions. Once when an over-zealous photographer for whom he had graciously consented to pose, roughly shoved his head to one side, with "Don't hold your head so stiffly," he even showed no displeasure. Again when three photographers became involved in a quarrel in his presence as to preference for camera position, he looked on without changing his expression, even while Chandler Hale, third assistant secretary of state, and official reporters for the government, entering the admiral, ejected the photographers.

It had been agreed by Commander Taniguchi and Mr. Hale that the newspapers' reporters would be permitted to interview the admiral on his visit here, but not on politics.

## TARIFF REFORMER

### BADLY BEATEN IN BRITISH BY-ELECTION

## Tory Candidate's Final Appeal Against Canadian Reciprocity Had Disastrous Effect.

London, Aug. 3.—The result of the polling in the Midland division of Lancashire was declared last night as follows: W. R. Adkins, (Liberal), 7,071; W. A. S. Hewins, (Unionist), 4,284. No change.

Professor Hewins, the tariff reform candidate for Middleton, where the polling took place yesterday, argued in his final appeal that his election would largely influence Canadian elections.

## WON SCHOLARSHIPS

### AT SUMMER SCHOOL OF SCIENCE

Fredericton, Aug. 3.—(Special)—The summer school of science closed last evening after one of the most successful terms in its history. The total attendance was 383.

The winners of scholarships donated by public men and citizens of Fredericton, were Ethel Reinhardt, Marie Calder, Mary F. Bell, Cora Wood, Ada Smith, Gladys Davidson, Brunhilda Crowell, Gladys Dixon, Annie Steves, Charles S. Wetmore, Elva Thomas, Ida Thomas, Estelle Lorimer, Gladys Masters, Agnes George, Violet Giberson, Hilda Gallagher, Bessie C. Hall, Sadie McCaffrey, Hazel Parent, Margaret Archibald, Winifred Dixon, Mary J. Pettie, Minnie Herritt, Mrs. A. E. Thorne, Mildred Craig, Alice Eaton, Bessie Abbott, Majorie Fuller, Ethel Cook, Sadie Ebbett, Gertrude Fuller, Annie Martin, J. A. Davidson, Agnes Hamilton, Alfred J. Brooks, Hazel Milligan, Hester, Fred, Myra McConaghy, Mary F. Bell, Marie McConaghy, Margaret Busson, Margaret Allen.

The scholarships ranged in value from five to twenty dollars. They were presented to the winners by Mayor Thomas at the closing session last evening.

## RECORD HAY CUT

### ON NORTH SHORE

## Bumper Output of Other Crops Also Promised—Farmers Want Reciprocity.

Chatham, N. B., Aug. 6.—Reports from all parts of the county indicate that there will be record hay crop this year, and the best feature of the situation is that it is now nearly all safely stored.

In some sections in Napan farmers state they never had as heavy a crop and many fields are yielding two and a half and three tons to the acre. So heavy was the cut in many fields that two men had to follow close to the mowing machine and with their pitchforks throw over the hay to make a path for horses and machine on the next cut.

There was plenty of rain at right intervals and the farmers were blessed with exceptionally good haymaking weather when they came to cut.

Other crops are also excellent, with the possible exception of potatoes and farmers are looking forward to an early ratification of reciprocity so that no matter how heavy a crop they harvest there will be a market for all and no risk of a glut on the local market.

## ST. JOHN IS CAMPBELL LAIRD COMPANY'S CHOICE FOR SHIPYARD

### WILMOT MAY CONSENT TO BE A CANDIDATE IN QUEENS-SUNBURY

London, Aug. 3.—Robert Bevis, managing director of the Campbell Laird Company, states that if present negotiations materialize, a shipyard will be constructed at St. John (N. B.) for the building of Canada's warships by a firm which will be established in Canada, and which will be organized and developed by a British company.

If, after washing a chamous, there seem to be harsh places, rub them steadily, but gently, through the hands, and soon they will quite disappear.

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### Desperado Continues His Work.

Fredericton, N. B., Aug. 4.—The recent rise of water has greatly helped the corporation drive, the big jam at Grand Pass, having been broken up and the logs are running past the city to Mitchell's boom. The head of the main drive is at Joselyn Bar and the last section passed Woodstock last night.

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# SUDDEN DEATH OF MONCLOUT LADY

Mrs. F. W. Sumner Dies at Shediac Cape

## Discussed the West India Trade

### F. C. T. O'Hara Met Board of Trade Members

### ALL ARE HELPFUL

Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce Assures Committee That His Department is Very Much Alive to the Requests of St. John Merchants.

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It looks now as if R. D. Wilmot, ex-M. P. would be prevailed upon to accept the Tory nomination in Sunbury-Queens. He is anxious to have A. R. Slipp, M. P., step into the gap but the latter's candidature would be distasteful to certain Fredericton Tories and they are doing their utmost to sidetrack him. The Liberals of the constituency are hard at work and are confident of re-electing Col. H. H. McLean, M. P., by an increased majority.

# SUDDEN DEATH OF MONCLOUT LADY

Mrs. F. W. Sumner Dies at Shediac Cape

## Discussed the West India Trade

### F. C. T. O'Hara Met Board of Trade Members

### ALL ARE HELPFUL

Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce Assures



SAYS BEST IS SOLD FOR RECIPROcity

All Want Larger Market
Intelligent Farmers Delighted With the Trade Agreement
Senator King, Who Has Returned from Western Trip, Declares Sir Wilfrid Laurier Will Be Returned With a Larger Majority Than Ever - Conservative Inconsistency.

That reciprocity will receive the hearty support of the farmers of the Canadian West, was the opinion expressed by Senator G. G. King, of Chipman (N. B.), who was in the city yesterday on his way home from a two months' visit to the principal western towns. Senator King has had plenty of time to study conditions in the West and to learn the views of the farmers, and has come home firmly convinced that the reciprocity agreement between Canada and the United States will meet with the hearty approval of the western people.

"I traveled miles and miles through immense fields of wheat," he said to a Telegraph reporter yesterday, "and I think the crop this year is going to exceed that of any previous year, it being predicted in many places that the entire crop will amount to 200,000,000 bushels. The owners of most of these farms are well posted men, and they know that Great Britain's requirements do not exceed in any one year 100,000,000 bushels of wheat. They also know that Canada has never in the past been able to find a market in Great Britain for any one-third of the prospective crop of the present year, and they are asking themselves 'Where is the balance over and above Canada's requirements, to find a market, if we do not have reciprocity?' One of the things that the farmers want today is a larger market, and reciprocity will give them the freedom of entry into the markets of the greatest consuming nation in the world.

The Conservatives are putting forth the plea that Fielding and Peterson should have stayed in Ottawa, and that in a year or so Canada would probably have obtained from the United States nearly all the concessions contained in a reciprocity bill without yielding a single concession in return. But Sir Wilfrid Laurier has said that if Canada had waited a year or two what would have happened? The markets of the 90,000,000 then would be open to the whole world and not to Canada alone. Canada under the proposed reciprocity agreement will have a preference in the United States that no other nation on earth can claim, and cannot help but profit thereby. The farmers all know this to be true, and apparently pay little heed to the Tory arguments.

"Then again the Tories have put up the plea that the different railroad companies in Canada are afraid of reciprocity; still these roads keep on extending their roads, and their stock is getting higher and higher every day. Mr. Borden told the western farmers that the adoption of reciprocity would divert the trade of Canada from the east and west lines to those running north and south, while his supporters all over Canada are telling the people that the United States would have lowered their tariff or made it entirely free on Canadian products which they are so extremely anxious to control. And yet the Conservatives are in no way opposed to the building of other transcontinental lines to Canada north, and Mr. Borden himself promises to go one better than Sir Wilfrid in regard to the building of the Hudson Bay Railway. He is also willing to incur a debt amounting to millions of dollars to acquire terminal elevators to take care of a crop of wheat which he predicts is going south. This on the face of it is positively absurd.

"In a few weeks the farmers will be harvesting their crop and they will be interested in finding the best market for their product, and at the same time R. L. Borden and those behind him are lying awake at night trying to devise some scheme by which they can prevent the farmers from doing what they deem best with the products of their own farms. He tells them further that the Tory party in Ottawa has in some way come to the conclusion that the loyalty of the farmers would not permit them to accept American currency for a few million bushels of wheat, but he can rest assured that if things turn out as he is predicting in his campaign speeches, that the price of wheat will be lower in the United States than in Canada, that not a single bushel of wheat will cross a boundary line. "In the West," Senator King continued, "they told me that Mr. Borden was inclined to be very generous to them. He told them that anything Laurier refused to give them, he would grant, but on the condition that they elect him and give him a majority in parliament sufficiently strong to say to President Taft that not one bushel of the surplus crop of Canada should be allowed to go south of Canada's boundary. From what I gathered, however, the farmers will prove to Mr. Borden and his party at election time that they want reciprocity and want it right away, and that they will have nothing to do with him or his policies. This seems to be the prevailing spirit in the West, and I think it can be safely predicted that Sir Wilfrid Laurier will be returned to power with a greater majority than in ever had before. I myself want to see the farmers and manufacturers of this country get a better chance to dispose of their goods, and I know of no better way than by adopting the reciprocity agreement."

In making frozen deserts remember that paraffin is richer than the usual, so that less is necessary. A quart is usually counted as a generous measure for one person. To freeze a quart, or even three pints, a eight inch cube of ice will be found ample. To set the blue color in goods, from the most delicate blue shirtwaist to blue overalls, dissolve five cents' worth of sugar of lead in one gallon and a half of water. Soak the goods in it about fifteen minutes, wring out and wash as usual.

FELL FROM LOAD; DEATH FOLLOWED

Charles McCrackin's Skull Fractured in Accident
TAKEN TO HOSPITAL
Crawled from a Dangerous Position at Horse's Heels, and Then Fainted - Discovered by a Farm Hand Out Red Head Road.

Death came suddenly yesterday to Chas. McCrackin, following a fall from his seat on a load of wood in the Red Head road. After the accident he lost consciousness. When taken to the hospital it was seen that the base of his skull had been fractured. The pilot of Mr. McCrackin was first noticed by James Gordon, who is employed by George Stevenson on his farm on the Westmorland road. Mr. Stevenson was driving a raking machine when Gordon called to him that there was something wrong with the driver of a team which was standing in the road near the hay field. The men went over to the scene of the accident and found Mr. McCrackin at the heels of the horses, in a dazed condition. The horses had stopped of their own accord and the wheels did not pass over any part of McCrackin's body. Without assistance he crawled out of his dangerous position and laid down beside a wheel of the wagon. He soon fainted away and did not recover consciousness. Mr. Stevenson thought that the man was already dead but he telephoned for the ambulance and McCrackin was conveyed to the General Public Hospital. Soon afterward he died. McCrackin had been engaged for many years as a teamster for Alexander Clark of 30 Murray street, and the horses and loaded wagon which played such an important part in the fatal accident belonged to Mr. Clark. The unfortunate man was driving toward the brickyard when the accident occurred, but it is not known just how he happened to fall off the load. He was born here about 58 years ago. He was a son of Margaret and Archibald McCrackin and always lived in his city. His wife is dead and he leaves no children. He is survived by one sister, Mrs. Wm. McKay, of 30 Sheriff street. He has recently been living with Frederick Pace, of 202 Main street.

FORMER PASTOR HERE FROM HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

Rev. Dr. Wadman, Once Pastor of Carleton Methodist Church, Home After Several Years of Mission Work in the Pacific.

An interesting visitor to the city this week is Rev. John Webster Wadman, D. D., who for a number of years past has been residing in Honolulu, where he is superintendent of Hawaiian missions of the Methodist Episcopal church. Rev. Dr. Wadman was formerly pastor of Carleton Methodist church here, although it was many years ago. Since Wednesday when he arrived in St. John he has been the guest of W. Watson Allan, an old friend of his. Although the climate in the Hawaiian islands is delightful and even throughout the year, Dr. Wadman took much pleasure in once again breathing the enjoyable and refreshing Canadian air. He is now on his way to Charlottetown, P. E. I. to visit his mother, who resides there. On August 12 he will return to St. John and on the next day, Sunday, will occupy the pulpit in one of the local churches. An interesting feature of Dr. Wadman's visit to St. John will be a lecture on "Picturesque Hawaii," which he will deliver in his old pastorate, Carleton Methodist church, accompanied by 153 stereopticon slides, on Aug. 14.

Men's Vici Kid Blucher Laced Boots Goodyear Welt Sewed THREE LASTS Broad Toe - Medium Toe and Knob Toe \$3.00 per pair

Being overstocked in these lines we have marked them all to sell at \$3.00 per pair. They are splendid \$4.00 values.

Francis & Vaughan 19 KING STREET.

LOYALTY, LIMITED



MR. JINGO (the eminent and patriotic Canadian Financier) - Don't you know it's treasonable and disloyal for you common farmer fellows to talk of selling your produce to this gentleman. Go away. I'm engaged in arranging with him to supply money to move his crops! - Toronto Globe.

Laurier Will Speak in St. John August 28

Ottawa, Aug. 4 - Sir Wilfrid Laurier's programme of addresses in the Maritime Provinces has been fixed as follows: Monday, August 28, St. John (N. B.) Tuesday, August 29, Digby (N. S.) Wednesday, August 30, Halifax (N. S.) Thursday, August 31, New Glasgow (N. S.) Friday, September 1, Charlottetown (P. E. I.) Saturday, September 2, Moncton (N. B.)

ALL FOR THE LUMBERMAN

In the chorus of entreaty now going up in the anti-reciprocity press against opening the Canadian market to the competition of the ninety millions of people south of the border it will be observed that there has been no mention of the lumber industry. As the gentleman from Michigan would say, there's a reason. Canada's markets are already wide open to lumber, chiefly hardwood and yellow pine, from the United States. It is imported duty free because the manufacturers and the housebuilding contractors of Canada need it in their business. For the Canadian lumberman reciprocity means no possible increase of competition from the south, and a very great increase of trade by reason of the entire removal of the United States duty on Canadian lumber. There quite a few lumbermen who have been objecting to "judgmental" free trade. They have urged that the Government should direct its energies toward getting the United States to remove the duty on Canadian lumber in consideration of the fact that Canada for many years has permitted the importation duty free of lumber from the United States. Now that the United States has agreed to that very thing they should lend their influence to the reciprocity agreement. For the lumberman the adoption of reciprocity is all gain and no loss. The benefit of the renewal of the United States duty on Canadian lumber will go in part to the consumer in the States in the form of lower prices, and in part to the Canadian lumberman and his employees in the form of higher wages and profits. How important to the Dominion the export of lumber and other forest products is can best be gathered from the fact that during the past five years the exports of forest products from Canada to the United States have been as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Year, Value. 1906: \$23,085,040; 1907 (nine months): 18,397,753; 1908: 27,470,754; 1909: 26,421,373; 1910: 31,835,326

This is a total of \$127,210,246 in four years and nine months. Almost all of it had to face heavy duties. During the same period the United States sent \$35,770,314 of lumber and forest products to Canada, all of it duty free. The principal items on which the United States duties are to be entirely wiped out are as follows: Hewn timber, present duty, one-half cent per cubic foot. Sawed boards, planks, deals and other lumber not farther advanced than sawed, of whitewood, sycamore and basswood, present duty, 50 cents per thousand feet. Of other wood, including pine, present duty \$1.25 per thousand feet. Paving posts, railroad ties, poles of cedar or other wood, pickets and palings, present duty, 10 per cent. Wooden staves, partially manufactured, present duty, from 10 to 20 per cent. The remission of duty by the United States on sawed lumber alone, on the basis of the trade of 1910, will be \$1,219,970 per year. That is why the lumbermen are largely for Laurier and larger markets. - Toronto Globe.

WARNING TO FARMERS

The Telegraph has been informed that certain agents for cream separators and other farm machinery, who have been working lately along the St. John river, and also in Albert and Westmorland counties, have acted as though they were conservative campaign agents, making a canvass in the interests of the party of high protection. It is said that these men have everywhere tried to convince the farmers that reciprocity would be against the interests of the country people, whereas, of course, the opposite is true. Some of the manufacturers fear that, if reciprocity passes, there may be a movement later on among the farmers looking to the removal of duties from some lines of manufactures. Of course, the farmer knows that if the duty were taken off more of the machinery and implements he uses, it would mean money in his pocket. The Telegraph has been asked to warn farmers everywhere against such canvassers as those mentioned.

CANADA IS NOT SHORT OF MONEY

Ottawa, Aug. 4 - The financial statement of the dominion for the first four months of the fiscal year shows a steadily growing revenue with expenditures remaining practically stationary. The income for the four months was \$40,209,171, an increase of \$4,753,732, as compared with last year. For July the increase was \$1,748,930. The expenditure on consolidated fund account for the four months was \$23,000,696, and increase of \$958,000 compared with last year. The expenditure on capital account was \$4,644,700, a decrease of \$1,152,838. With over \$50,000,000 of supply voted by parliament before dissolution and an expenditure as far as about \$28,000,000 the government still has about \$22,000,000 available to carry on the administration until the new parliament meets in October. The public debt on July 31 was \$37,181,427, a decrease of \$1,500,000, as compared with the same date last year. With the revenues increasing at the rate of over \$1,000,000 a month and with the public debt showing a decrease, it is safe to say the opposition will not make the government's financial administration an issue in this campaign.

I. C. B. BRAKEMAN KILLED BY ENGINE IN SUSSEX YARD

Edward O. Livingstone, of Moncton, aged about twenty years, an Intercolonial Railway brakeman, met an almost instant death about 11.30 o'clock on Saturday morning at the western end of the Sussex yard at freight. He was brakeman on the east way train and was assisting in shunting work when the accident occurred. An engine was being run to a siding and Livingstone opened the switch and then jumped for the pilot of the engine. He missed and fell to the track and the locomotive ran over him, three wheels passing over his body near the hips and causing such severe injuries that he lived but a minute. The pony wheels of the engine were thrown from the track as they struck the unfortunate man. An inquest was held by Coroner F. W. Wallace in Sussex on Saturday night and the jury brought in a verdict declaring that no blame for the accident attached to the railway or anyone. The body was taken to Moncton in the Quebec express on Saturday night. Mr. Livingstone is survived by his wife and one or two children.

LEWIS TO TAKE BRODEURS LACE

Both are won in straight heats
Halifax and Attleboro Horses Capture Moosepath Events

GOOD CROWD SEE THEM
Gallagher and Masterpiece Winners of Free-for-All and 2:17 Trot and Pace - Some Incidents Enliven a Quiet Day.

Between 1,000 and 1,200 witnessed the second day's racing at Moosepath Park on Saturday afternoon. The free-for-all and the 2:17 trot and pace were the attractions and both went in straight heats. Gallagher, owned by L. R. Acker, Halifax, winning the former and Masterpiece, owned by M. V. Douce, of Attleboro (Mass), the latter. Neither of the events furnished any excitement as both these horses had everything their own way, winning out handily in every heat. In the free-for-all Frank Patch, which was regarded as a favorite and which had plenty of backing previous to the races, did not show up in its usual form and succeeded in getting away with only third money, Charley King, an American entry, finishing second. In the 2:17 trot, which was won by Masterpiece, Idle Moments, owned by F. Duncanson, Fairville, and which was the only local horse entered in this event, captured third money, Laura Merrill, another horse from Mr. Duncanson's stable, figured in the free-for-all but succeeded in finishing only among the also rans. T. Doyle, of Cadiz, who handled the megaphone, experienced considerable difficulty in getting the horse started and on this account the races, which were none too interesting at times, became monotonous. The day was marked by a slight accident, the gig drawn by Masterpiece and driven by A. W. Rideout, breaking down just as the horse was approaching the wire to get away for the third heat of the 2:17 trot. This happened after about seven or eight false starts had been made in this heat and a further delay of five or ten minutes ensued. The first heat of the 2:17 trot was the opening card. Frank Power, a Halifax entry, drew the pole. The heat was not long in progress when it became very evident that Masterpiece was not in his normal form only. Although he got a poor start, he pulled up well towards the finish and by the time the three-quarters had been run was well in the lead. The race for second position between Idle Moments, Stanley Mack and Pearl Brannome was a grueling one, however, and the run up the home stretch was of the hair raising nature. The honors went to Pearl Brannome, which beat out Idle Moments by only a neck's length. The first heat of the free-for-all saw Gallagher at the pole. Getting away with a good start, the Halifax horse was never headed. The fastness of this heat was shown by the fact that Charley King, an American horse, which left badly in the rear by the whole field at the start of the heat, came strongly at the finish and, after showing a momentary burst of speed, finished second. The remaining heats in both races all went in procession fashion with Gallagher and Masterpiece as the "bell" horses and the others falling in behind. As on the preceding day the track was very heavy and the time made as a consequence was only fair. The following is a summary: 2:17 Trot, 2:30 Pace; Purse \$300. Masterpiece, (s. m. v. Douce, Attleboro, Mass., (Rideout) . . . 1 1 1 Pearl Brannome, (b. m. H. Tamlyn, Sussex, (Tamlyn) . . . 3 2 Idle Moments, (s. m. F. Duncanson, Fairville, (Leonard) . . . 3 2 Frank Power (t. b. g. F. Boutillier, Halifax (Boutillier) . . . 4 3 Stanley Mack (t. b. g. F. B. Rideout (Rideout) . . . 5 4 Ruth Hathaway, (s. m. Moncton Stables, Moncton, (Belliveau) . . . 5 4 Time - 2:21 1/2; 2:22 1/2; 2:20 1/2. Free-for-all; Purse \$300. Gallagher, b. g. L. R. Acker, Halifax (Acker) . . . 1 1 Charley King, P. R. Rideout, Medford, Mass., (Rideout) . . . 2 3 Frank Patch, b. h., James Adams, Halifax, (Adams) . . . 4 2 Thoughtful, ch. G. M. V. Douce, Attleboro, Mass., (Rideout) . . . 3 3 Laura Merrill, b. w. F. Duncanson, Fairville, (Leonard) . . . 4 5 Time - 2:20 3/4; 2:20; 2:21. Starter, T. Doyle, Cadiz; Judges, T. Doyle, Dr. Gilchrist and James Pullen; Walter Jewett, John Wilson and George Clark.

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COL. McLEAN FULL OF CONFIDENCE OVER ELECTION CONTEST
Arriving on Ottawa on Saturday Col. H. H. McLean was full of confidence regarding the outcome of the approaching elections. He will go into Queens county today to start the fight on the hustings. The opening meeting will be held at Chipman tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock. Addresses covering the issues of the campaign will be delivered by Col. McLean, Hon. C. W. Robinson and A. B. Copp, M. P. P. The meeting will be held in a large tent to accommodate the crowds expected. A band will furnish music. Rumors have been circulated regarding disaffection in the Tory camp as to the choice of a candidate. The names of Judson Hestington, Hon. J. D. Hazen and F. St. John Elias have been mentioned in this connection and the latest name to be added to the list is that of L. B. Smith, of Sunbury.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought. Bears the Signature of Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co. Before blocking my stove I rub soap on my hands, as if washing them, letting the soap dry. When washing my hands this connection and the latest name to be added to the list is that of L. B. Smith, of Sunbury.

WANTED
TEACHER - WANTED - F. charge of Sison Ridge, No. 7, Gordon, N. B., after holidays. Apply to P. 6455-8-21.

WANTED - Second or third for School District No. 1, Upper. School to begin Sept. 1. Apply, stating salary, to Hugh H. Armstrong, care of River Mills, Charlotte Co., 6393-8-19-sw.

WANTED - A second class or for District No. 1, P. Apply, stating salary, to Hugh H. Armstrong, care of River Mills, Charlotte Co., 6393-8-19-sw.

WANTED - Second or third teacher for Hastings I. Albert County. Apply, stating salary, to Miss A. N. B. 6393-8-19-sw.

WANTED - A second class teacher to commence Sept. 1. Apply, stating salary, to N. H. Johnston, secret settlement, N. B.

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TO TAKE THE BENCH

Latter Is Going to the Bench

Dr. Beland Will Enter Cabinet Early Next Week

To Be Postmaster General Ministers Leaving Capital Part in Campaign

Ottawa, Aug. 4.—The cabinet change followed some time ago in connection with the retirement of Hon. L. F. Brodeur, minister of marine and fisheries and of naval affairs, to take the position in the supreme court bench rendered vacant by the death of Justice Girouard, will take place next week.

Hon. Mr. Brodeur is now winding up pending matters of departmental administration in connection with his portfolio, so as to have things in good shape for his successor, Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, the present postmaster-general.

Dr. Beland, the young, able, and popular member for Beauce, will enter the cabinet as postmaster-general and will be sworn in within a few days at Murray Bay (Que.), where Earl Grey will be.

The new minister will address meetings both in Ontario and Quebec during the campaign.

Hon. Mr. Lemieux will go to Simcoe with Sir Wilfrid for the premier's opening meeting of the campaign on August 15. The other ministers to accompany Sir Wilfrid to Simcoe will be Hon. Geo. F. Graham and Hon. W. L. MacKenzie King.

Cabinet Ministers Leaving for Home

The cabinet council today succeeded in clearing up most of the areas of departmental business and will enter the elections in a few days at Murray Bay (Que.), where Earl Grey will be.

Hon. Dr. Poirer goes to St. John tomorrow and Hon. Frank Oliver will leave for the west on Sunday night.

Sir Frederick Borden, who will again contest Kings county, Nova Scotia, goes to Quebec tomorrow to meet Lady Borden, who is returning from England in company with her son-in-law, Capt. Leslie McCoom. The latter is convalescing from the serious injuries sustained during being thrown from his horse in London during the coronation ceremonies.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier will spend tomorrow in Montreal in consultation with party leaders in Quebec relative to organization work, the selection of candidates and plans of campaign. He will return to the capital at night and spend next week here.

Borden's Plans Changed

The opposition leader will not attend the great Conservative picnic and council of war in Toronto tomorrow, as originally intended. Mr. Borden is too busy here to leave at this time.

WANTED

TEACHER WANTED—For to take charge of Sisson Ridge School, District No. 7, Gordon, N. B., to commence after holidays. Apply to Percy Elliott. 688-8-24.

WANTED—An experienced girl for general housework. Reference required. Apply to Mrs. Brook, Rothesay. 1147-11-50.

WANTED—Second or third class teacher for School District No. 5, Parish of Lepreau. School to begin Sept. 1. Apply, stating salary, to Hugh Kileup, River Mills, Charlotte Co., N. B. 688-8-19-w.

WANTED—A second class female teacher for District No. 1, Parish of Carleton Place. Apply, stating salary, to Daniel Sullivan, Sr. Secretary, Kouchibouguac, Kent County. 113-11-50.

WANTED—Second or third class female teacher for Hastings District, No. 3. Apply, stating salary, to W. Albert W. Kinis, Alma, N. B. 6278-8-16-w.

WANTED—An experienced girl for general housework. Reference required. Apply to Mrs. Brook, Rothesay. 1147-11-50.

WANTED—A second or third class teacher for Cambridge District, No. 1. Apply, stating salary, to Daniel Sullivan, Sr. Secretary, Kouchibouguac, Kent County. 113-11-50.

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MARINE JOURNAL

PORT OF ST. JOHN. Arrived.

Thursday, Aug. 3. American aloop yacht Emma II, 21, Hathaway, Taunton (Mass.), bound for Digby and Melanah.

Friday, Aug. 4. Stmr Calvin Austin, Pike, from Boston, W. G. C.

Saturday, Aug. 5. Stmr Oprey, 11, Mathews, from Eastport, Maine, and sailed for Lunenburg with 22 heads lashing.

Sunday, Aug. 6. Stmr Artist, from Pehnanook, to load for W. M. Mackay.

Thursday, Aug. 3. Stmr Erandio, Bilbao, from Head, N. B. W. G. C.

Friday, Aug. 4. Stmr Erandio (Sp), Bilbao, from Head, for orders, Wm Thomson & Co.

Saturday, Aug. 5. Stmr Erandio (Sp), Bilbao, from Head, for orders, Wm Thomson & Co.

BRITISH PORTS. Liverpool, Aug. 3—Arr, strm Cadric, New York; Lake Manitoba, Montreal.

London, Aug. 4—Arr, strm Sardinian, Montreal, Montreal, Montreal.

FROM ALL OVER THE MARITIME PROVINCES

(Continued from page 8.)

St. John, Aug 2—Passed City Point bound south, strm Emily F. Northam (Mass.), Capt. Robert J. O'Neil.

St. John, Aug 3—Arr, strm Nelia, Yorkmouth; J. Arthur Lord, St. John for Boston.

St. John, Aug 4—Arr, strm Ralph H. Hayward, Bridgewater; Eva C. Windsor; Minerva, St. John; Margaret B. Roper, Hillsboro; Ruth Robinson, Stockton (Me.); Kameo, Ship Harbour.

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St. John, Aug 16—Arr, strm Nelia, Yorkmouth; J. Arthur Lord, St. John for Boston.

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CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Dr. J. C. Ayer, and is made under his personal supervision since its infancy.

What is CASTORIA? Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its action is purely cathartic.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS Bears the Signature of Dr. J. C. Ayer.

The Kind You Have Always Bought In Use For Over 30 Years.

ST. MARTINS. St. Martins, Aug. 4.—On Wednesday afternoon Wendell Bentley entertained the guests of the Hunter House on his motor yacht.

STANLEY. Stanley, Aug. 2.—James Douglas is arranging for a large turnip cellar underneath his dairy barn.

GRAND FALLS. Grand Falls, Aug. 3.—Triston of Limestone, spending a few days with his daughter, Mrs. Hollis Brewer, at the Curious Hotel.

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