

reciprocity speeches of Sir Charles Tupper, Mr. Hazen and Mr. Foster.

The Conservatives had failed to get reciprocity because the President Harrison said the feeling in the United States was that free trade in natural products would be wholly for the benefit of Canada. Yet the Liberals had now succeeded in making the agreement for which the Conservatives had so long been striving.

It was interesting to see where Mr. Hazen stands on the reciprocity question. In 1881 he moved the address in reply to the speech from the throne which contained a reference to procuring reciprocity and read as follows:

Hazen's Views in 1881.

"That we are pleased to be informed that his excellency's address availing themselves of opportunities which were presented in the closing months of last year, caused the administration of the United States to be reminded of the willingness of the government of Canada to join in making efforts for the extension and development of the trade between the two countries and the dominion, as well as for the friendly adjustment of those matters of an international character which remain to be settled."

"In Hansard of May 1, 1881, there is recorded a speech of Mr. Hazen in which he said:

"It was, I think, most expedient and very proper that the address of his excellency, late last year, should have reminded the government of the great republic to the south, of our willingness to join with them, in developing the trade between the two countries."

In doing this the government of the day were simply following out the policy which we have pursued in this country ever since the year 1867, when they caused that policy to be embodied in an act which was then placed upon our statute book.

Now, Sir, it must also be known that, gratifying to this house to know that our government having reminded the government of the United States of their willingness to treat with them, a time has been fixed in the month of October next, for holding a conference for the purpose, not only of considering trade matters, but for the purpose, also, if possible, of arriving at an amicable settlement of all matters in dispute between the two countries, including the fishing question and the Behring Sea dispute.

That conference, I believe, will be watched with very great interest by the people of the whole North American continent. The relations and the interests of the people of the two countries which compose the northern part of this continent, are, in a commercial way, in a social way, and in a friendly way, closely interwoven.

In many respects, and I believe, that if a fair reciprocity treaty can be effected along the lines of the old treaty of 1854, it will be of considerable benefit to both countries, and that it will meet with favor from all parties in the Dominion of Canada.

Opposition to the agreement was first organized in Toronto. Mr. Borden, leader of the opposition, had made use of arguments that were in all these parts. Was there any greater nonsense? Was Sir John A. Macdonald delirious? Did he not say "A British subject I was born, a British subject I will die." Sir Leonard Tilley, Sir Charles Tupper, Sir John Thompson had never been accused of disloyalty, and yet these great Conservative leaders had always stood for reciprocity.

People who lived on the border and the residents of St. John had traded freely with the United States in all these years of intercourse it could not be said that any community would send men to fight for the flag and more readily than would the residents of St. John and Charlotte. Mr. Hazen's remark that the battle was to be fought for the flag, was an insult to the flag itself. (Cheers.)

Hon. Dr. Pugsley, in his representations made to Messrs. Fielding and Paterson by the varied interests but the farmers were particularly delighted with the winning out of the duty on shingles from fifty cents to thirty cents per thousand.

Mr. Crockett, leader representative for York, was one of the ablest speakers for the reduction of the shingles.

Garage Asks for Duty Free Materials.

Mr. Pugsley roused much enthusiasm by reading a letter from the St. Croix Soap Company, in which the Garogas are interested, asking for the placing of crude glycerine on the United States free list, which was done.

"If Mr. Crockett thought that reciprocity was going to sap the loyalty of those who treated, should he not have called attention to it. If Mr. Garog had thought there was danger of his loyalty, had he not better have paid one cent a pound on his crude glycerine."

The letter follows: C. W. Young, President, Treasurer, J. E. Gemong, Secretary, Manager, Factory and Office, St. Stephen, also Branches—Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Victoria, St. Johns (Nfld.), Oct. 14, 1910. Hon. W. S. Fielding, Minister of Finance, Ottawa.

Dear Sir:—We would respectfully ask that in the negotiations with the United States for reciprocity, your government request that crude glycerine be placed on the free list of the United States tariff, as it is now free on the Canadian tariff by decision of June 10, 1910, Item (C). It will give the manufacturers of Canada fair trade and is only justice to them.

Trusting you will give this matter your favorable consideration, we remain, Sir, your obedient servant, THE ST. CROIX SOAP MFG. CO. (Laughter and cheers.)

Another argument used was that trade would be drawn from the United States. This was not likely to occur in view of the fact that Canadian goods could always be shipped through the United States to the coast, but Canada had the great commanding route in the St. Lawrence, and could hold her own with the American ports and cities.

As for the shipping of goods from the north and south, that means that we could sell goods to the United States and that appears to me the very thing we want. We bought \$28,000,000 worth from them last year and sold only \$19,000,000, paying for the difference with cash, and we must sell them our wheat, fish and lumber on our own terms.

In closing, Hon. Dr. Pugsley appealed to the audience, men and women alike, to do what they could against the rejection of the reciprocity bill.

The meeting closed with three cheers for the king.

C. B. Lockhart, of the West Side, and his wife and daughters have returned from Digby, where they were spending some time at the Plinca.

GREAT LIBERAL RALLY IN HILLSBORO

Hon. Mr. Pugsley Makes Stirring Speech

Issues of the Campaign Discussed in Masterly Manner

Dr. McAlister, ex-Governor McClelan, Senator Domville and Others Speak—Albert County Will Give a Great Majority for McAlister and Reciprocity.

Special to The Telegraph.

Hillsboro, N. B., Aug. 17—Today will pass into history as a memorable one for Albert county, standing just now on the eve of great expansion along industrial lines, as the greatest aid towards that development, reciprocity with the United States was endorsed at a public meeting held in Hillsboro this evening.

Dr. D. H. McAlister, Liberal candidate for Kings-Albert, and other speakers.

About 1,000 were present and the audience was very enthusiastic. A significant feature of the meeting was the attendance of a number of St. John men and others, some of them Conservatives, who today inspected the shale deposits at Albert with a view to forming a shale company for the manufacture of cement from the oil shale found there. These gentlemen look forward to a great development in this county during the next few years.

In another direction a group of gentlemen have succeeded in getting a shale shale deposit of 100,000 tons, which calls for \$100,000 a ton, it is expected that a most paying venture will be entered upon.

Means Boom in Albert County.

Hillsboro is particularly interested in the reduction of the 30 cents per ton duty on rock plaster and the duty of 30 cents per barrel or \$2.10 per ton on ground plaster, will lead to the manufacture and quarrying of the plaster in this county, an industry nearly \$100,000 a year, the greater portion of which will be in wages. The mill of the Albert Manufacturing Company is being erected with reciprocity the business is expected to be considerably increased.

Dr. Pugsley arrived at noon today on an auto from Moncton, and after looking over the gas and oil wells, proceeded to the Albert Mines, where he was much impressed with the opportunity for development along many lines. He returned in time for tonight's meeting and will go to Moncton by auto in time to catch the early train for St. John in the morning. Tomorrow night he proceeds to Ottawa on departmental business.

The S. & H. Railway.

A feature of tonight's meeting was the reading of a telegram from Hon. George P. Graham, minister of public works, to notify the owner of the Harvey & Salisbury Railway that rails for the repairing of the branch line to Riverview would be given under an agreement that an accounting should be made, if the company decided to accept the government's offer of \$120,000 cash for the road, or to take it over on the alternative proposition submitted by the owners themselves along with the other companies at the time the branch line bill was before parliament.

Hon. Mr. Pugsley had something to say to George W. Fowler's part in the removal of the rails from the lower end of this road and said that he failed to understand how the provincial government had permitted this illegal action, when Mr. Pugsley had been so often refused while Mr. Pugsley himself was in provincial politics.

Dr. McAlister made a splendid speech and was very heartily received. He will receive a larger majority than before in Albert county, although he is fighting a great many Conservatives from Westmorland who have given up the struggle in their (Continued on page 10, sixth column.)

LIBERAL OUTLOOK NEVER SO GOOD

Hon. Mr. Graham Speaks Enthusiastically of Party's Chances

RECIPROCITY GAINS

Minister of Railways Says Many Converts Are Being Made Daily, and Many Manufacturers Favor It, Because What Benefits the People Helps Them.

Special to The Telegraph.

Ottawa, Aug. 17—It has never seen prospects so good for a splendid Liberal victory as are at present, stated Hon. G. P. Graham, who came to Ottawa today for the purpose of looking after some departmental business.

THE FLAG WE ALL HONOR—DON'T LET IT BE DEGRADED!

The Telegraph learned yesterday that the Conservatives are preparing to introduce British and American flags in their campaign literature, in an attempt to bolster up their false and vicious cry that reciprocity is disloyal.

Our whole Canadian population honors the flag—the Union Jack—and stands ready to defend it if the hour of peril ever comes.

But it is wrong for partisan Conservatives to use the flag to cover up the sins and weaknesses of their party. That is degrading and dishonorable. The flag is too sacred to be so employed. Canadians of both parties are loyal. It is not necessary to say so. Brave and true men do not make parade of their finer sentiments.

What are the facts about the trade compact? We publish the trade agreement on another page for all to read. Our trade with the United States has increased by nearly 400 per cent in fifteen years. Are we less loyal now than we were fifteen years ago? Everybody knows the contrary is the case.

Conservatives falsely speak of the trade agreement as a "treaty." It is not a treaty. It can be wiped out at any time by our Parliament. If the people desire that course, if the agreement is profitable—as it will be—it will be continued; if it is unprofitable it will be dropped by a single vote of Parliament.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said at Simcoe on Tuesday: "The Conservative party have turned their backs on the people, and they are now opposing what they advocated for forty years."

"If the farmers are to be benefited all sections of the community will be benefited, because agriculture is the foundation of Canada's prosperity."

"If I were privileged to address an American audience, I would tell them: 'We want to trade with you, but if the price we are to pay for it is the sacrifice of our freedom, keep your trade, we will have none of it.'"

"This talk of annexation is simply beneath the contempt and beneath the attention of serious people."

"We stand upon our manhood. We will trade with our neighbor and make a good thing out of it. And if they will not trade with us we can get along without them."

"If the British people change their fiscal policy and give us a preference we are ready to meet them. I say nothing about the present arrangement. It is no interference, is no obstacle against it, and we will bring it in."

In his manifesto following the dissolution of Parliament, he said: "It has been alleged by the Opposition that this agreement, if consummated, would imperil the connection with the mother country, and finally bring the annexation of Canada to the United States."

"IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO TREAT SUCH OF RESPECT, IF INDEED IT CAN BE DIGNIFIED WITH THE NAME OF AGREEMENT, FOR IT HAS AN MEANING, ITS MEANING IS THAT THE PEOPLE OF CANADA WOULD BE SEDUCED FROM THEIR ALLEGIANCE BY THE PROSPECT OF FOLLOWING THE LARGER FLOW OF NATURAL PRODUCTS FROM THIS COUNTRY TO THE OTHER. IN-

DEED THE VERY REVERSE WOULD BE THE NATURAL CONSEQUENCE. FOR THE EXPERIENCE OF ALL AGES ABUNDANTLY TESTIFIES THAT TRADE IS NEVER THE MOST POTENT AGENCY OF PEACE, AMITY, AND MUTUAL RESPECT BETWEEN NATIONS."

"No is this! All this agreement, which in no way impairs our fiscal policy—which still maintains at the topmost the second principle of British preference—this agreement, by opening new avenues of trade hitherto closed, would further improve the friendly relations which now so happily exist between this country and the mother country, on the one hand, and the American people, on the other hand, and which it is hoped may, at no distant day, eventually result in a treaty of amity. The effect of which would be to remove for ever all possibilities of war between the great empire of which we are a part, and the great nation which we are proud to have as neighbors."

Since Sir Wilfrid penned those words Sir Edward Grey, Britain's great foreign minister, has signed the far-reaching arbitration treaty with France on the one hand, and with the United States on the other.

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Delegates from all the parishes were present in large numbers and those closest to the feeling of the electorate, declare that the indications point to another great victory for the party at the polls.

The chair was taken by W. A. Frieman, who, in his opening remarks referred with great warmth to the splendid record of the former member, Mr. Reid, enjoying him for the great and impersonal interest he had always taken in all matters relating to the welfare of his native county. The remarks were received with cheers and applause, which showed the popularity throughout the county of Mr. Reid.

The chairman then referred to the principal point of contest—reciprocity. The question of all questions for the electors to decide, he declared, was reciprocity, and he would vote for it. He said that with him when he said that this was a measure that was to benefit all Canada more than any other agreement, which had been before the people for years. This may be more particularly said of the maritime provinces, where, as his hearers knew, great interests would be materially increased and a marked improvement in the prosperity of these provinces would follow the going into effect of the much talked of reciprocity agreement with the United States. (Applause.)

It then called upon Mr. Reid to address the meeting.

In opening, Mr. Reid proceeded to thank the electors for their reception and the delegates for having turned out in such a great number to decide the matter of nomination. He had, he said, been told his young friends that, while he could, he would do whatever lay in his power for the good of the county and in the interest of the party of which he was proud to be a member. Willing at all times, if necessary, to step aside at the direction of the electors, he would do so to make place for whoever might be the choice of the convention, and gladly help in every possible way with the fight in Restigouche. However, it seemed that there was to be no other fight for the "Old war horse," and although he had already been the standard bearer for nearly twelve years, was quite willing with the support of the people to once more be their Liberal standard bearer. (Applause.)

In retiring he left himself to the hands of the convention and would abide by their decision.

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Fighting speeches were delivered by Col. McLean, A. B. Copp, M. P. P., Senator King and Dr. Judson Hetherington, and an audience that filled the hall at Gagetown to overflowing, cheered with a unanimity that was unprecedented.

Daniel Palmer occupied the chair and on calling for nominations, Robert Smith, brother of Luther B. Smith, the Conservative candidate, nominated Col. McLean, which was the only name mentioned and this being seconded by Dr. Judson Hetherington, was carried unanimously by the convention.

In making the nomination, Mr. Smith, referring to his position, said that many reports concerning him had been in circulation and he would settle them by his present action. Although his brother had accepted the nomination he thought the issue at stake demanded a strong stand.

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Touching on reciprocity he discussed it from the point of view of the farmer and comparing the prices of hay and potatoes, he showed that the average was higher in the United States than in New Brunswick during the last ten years by 25 per cent.

Col. McLean declared that he had kept every pre-election promise, and he said (Continued on page 4, fifth column.)

RESTIGOUCHE WILL BE IN LINE

Nomination of James Reid Yesterday Makes Liberal Victory Sure

A BIG CONVENTION

Great Enthusiasm Over Choice of Delegates—William Murray Got 35 Votes to Reid's 143, and Nomination Was Made Unanimous—Stirring Speeches Made.

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B. FRANK SMITH TO TRY AGAIN IN CARLETON CO.

Conservative Convention at Woodstock Selects Him to Stem the Reciprocity Wave Sweeping Over the Constituency.

Special to The Telegraph.

Woodstock, N. B., Aug. 17—At the Conservative convention here tonight, B. Frank Smith, the unsuccessful candidate in 1908, was nominated. His was the only name brought before the convention, and this was as expected by the Liberals.

For some time it has been known here that a strong element in the opposition party favored the nomination of Hon. J. K. Fleming or Dr. Rankin, but Mr. Smith was understood to be steadfastly refusing to give way unless for some better reason than those put forward by his opponents in the party. Indeed, there have been rumors as to the conditions which he laid down for his withdrawal.

Today it was generally understood that Smith's conditions had not been met, so his nomination was expected. Moreover, when the delegates from the up river districts arrived for the convention, it was evident that some one had been at work among them in Mr. Smith's behalf, as his name was submitted for their consideration. Under the circumstances it was impossible to turn down the former defeated candidate without causing even more discussion in the party ranks than already exists.

As for the convention, it was largely attended, although it was noticeable that a number of the delegates spent the evening with friends about town and let the orators go unheeded. In the theatre there was considerable natural enthusiasm, as there were abundant signs of other kinds of enthusiasm.

Mr. Smith's nomination was well received, but it was quite evident that in some cases the approval was at best half-hearted. Mr. Smith, Mr. Fleming and O. S. Crockett spoke and repeated their stock speeches against reciprocity. The usual resolutions were also passed.

It is known that all steps possible were taken by the party managers to ensure a large attendance at the convention. Persons willing to come to Woodstock and swell the crowd had no reason to worry about their transportation.

One little incident occurred in the shop of a Conservative here even after the arrival of this afternoon's train, which much lighted on the situation. Several of the delegates were in the shop when a local Liberal entered. The Tory shopkeeper began to chaff him about the numbers in the county opposed to the agreement, when one of the delegates said: "Fellow, nearly half of us are reciprocity men even if we are Conservatives. We just came down for the trip and the fun."

Very many Carleton Conservatives are leaving their party to support Mr. Crockett because they realize how much reciprocity will be in their own interests and the interests of the county.

A Long Earthquake Somewhere.

Ottawa, Aug. 17—An earthquake lasting nearly two hours and a half was recorded by the seismograph at the Dominion observatory here this evening, beginning at 8 o'clock. The record, which was found in the instrument, was read at noon today, was not marked as plainly as some in the past.

THE ANNEXATION BOGEY

When, however, annexation is thrust forward with the kind of holy horror as the natural and necessary consequence of reciprocity, we fully agree with Sir Wilfrid Laurier in saying that it is difficult to treat such a train of reasoning with anything like respect. Reciprocity is simply and briefly an endeavor—by removing or reducing certain custom duties—to increase the trade between the two contracting parties for the benefit of both. It is purely a commercial question, and has nothing whatever to do with altering or upsetting the constitution or government of either country, so that to bring forward annexation in connection with it is not only preposterous but absolutely cowardly, for it is as though we thought so little of our country as to suppose our neighbor has merely to hold up his finger, and we must fall on our knees and do his bidding. Is this our inheritance of manhood?—Montreal Witness.

BORDEN AND CROSBY SENATOR GILMOR NOMINATED FOR HALIFAX AGAIN SAYS QUEBEC IS SOLD FOR LAURIER

Halifax, N. S., Aug. 10—The Liberal-Conservative convention for Halifax city and county met this afternoon to nominate candidates for the house of commons. No other names were submitted than those of R. L. Borden and A. B. Crosby, the latter members. Senator MacLean made the motion that Borden and Crosby be the candidates which was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Crosby was present and accepted.

O. S. CROCKET, TORY NOMINEE IN YORK

Fredrieston, N. B., Aug. 16—O. S. Crockett was nominated this afternoon as the Liberal-Conservative candidate in the coming general election. The nomination of the former member was expected. There was a little incident that occurred in the name going before the convention but any trouble about that line was avoided, Hon. Mr. McLeod being induced to move Crockett's nomination, which was seconded by S. B. Hunter, of Harvey.

The gathering of the faithful was not so large as had been expected and the vote was by a close margin. A resolution against reciprocity was put through by the party managers, Mayor Thomas moving and Frank Brooks seconding it. One life-long member of the Conservative party, when the convention got to the reciprocity resolution, left in disgust, but not before he had been intimated to him that the intention was to make the resolution unanimous in spite of the well known feeling in favor of reciprocity, possessed by a large and influential section of the party in this county.

A resolution endorsing R. L. Borden as leader was also passed. Speeches were made by James K. Pender, M. P. P., John Scott, the candidate, and Hon. H. F. McLeod.

Mr. Crockett in his speech waived the "Old Flag" wildly.

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MR. BORDEN'S VIEWS IN 1904

Addressing the Canadian Manufacturers' Association in Montreal on July 21st, 1904, Mr. R. L. Borden said:

"Was there any idea that a reciprocity treaty with the United States would in any way interfere with self-government in Canada? No."

That was only seven years ago. Why has Mr. Borden changed his mind? When the Conservatives wanted reciprocity it was all right. It was only after the Liberals arranged for it that Conservative demagogues began to denounce it as dangerous.

FROM ALL OVER THE MARITIME PROVINCES

NEWCASTLE

Newcastle, Aug. 14—Miss Hazel Crabbe, of Perth (N. B.), is visiting relatives here. Miss Jennie Williston, of Bangor (Me.), is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Williston, 118-1/2 St. Anne's street.

Miss Annie Stewart is visiting in Campbellton.

Mrs. A. B. Copp, of Sackville, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bell. Alderman H. H. Stuart let only one meeting to attend I. O. G. T. Grand Lodge at Plaster Rock, Victoria county.

Mr. and Mrs. Oty Bailey, of Moncton, visited Mr. and Mrs. R. McMichael last week and are now in Millerton visiting Mrs. Bailey's sister, Mrs. James Lyon.

Mrs. Bailey, of Harcourt, who has been visiting her grand-daughter, Mrs. R. McMichael, returns home tomorrow.

Newcastle, Aug. 14—At the annual convention of the Grand Lodge of the I. O. G. T. at Plaster Rock tomorrow a communication from the Kent and Northumberland District Division of the Sons of Temperance will be read from your doors appointed by the said government and residing within such district;

(b) That all persons arrested for drunkenness be compelled to tell where and from whom they obtained their liquor, imprisonment to be the penalty for those refusing to tell;

(c) That each government vendor of alcoholic liquors be required to annually publish a complete list of business done by him during the year;

(d) That the privilege of obtaining prescriptions for liquor from medical men residing outside the district under G. T. Act be done away with the only exception to be the case in which the medical man nearest to the patient resides in an adjoining municipality.

SALISBURY

Salisbury, N. B., Aug. 14—Mrs. Alexander Blackley and daughter, of Wolfville (N. S.), are spending a few days in Salisbury, guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Blackley.

Mr. and Mrs. Ross Brown, of Petioville, and Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Jones, of Estabrook, spent Sunday with friends here.

R. A. Brown and Chip Taylor spent Sunday at Point du Chen.

Salisbury, N. B., Aug. 16—T. E. Goodwin, principal of the Salisbury school, has been spending the summer vacation at Fredericton in connection with his studies for the legal profession, returned home Tuesday evening.

Salisbury, N. B., Aug. 14—The death occurred on the 8th inst. of Miss Zilla Jordan, aged 89 years. Deceased was born in Yorkshire, England, and had made her home with her nephew, T. L. Short, in Fredericton. She was a member of the Baptist church. Her funeral services were held at 10 o'clock today at the residence of her nephew, T. L. Short, in Fredericton. The interment was made here, Rev. G. Earle conducting the services.

The following are writing the preliminary examinations for students at law—Miss B. Inis, St. John; James C. Ketchum, Woodstock, and James T. Mavor, Fredericton; R. A. Moffatt, the late Mr. Moffatt was brought here for burial, the funeral taking place after the arrival of the Canadian Pacific express from the west Tuesday afternoon. The services were conducted by Rev. J. B. Chapman. The late Mr. Moffatt, who was a man between 70 and 80 years of age, is survived by three sisters, Miss Eliza Moffatt, of St. John, with whom he made his home; Mrs. Geo. Vandall, of Massachusetts; and Mrs. Geo. Chapman, of Salisbury. Before removing to St. John some 30 years ago, Mr. Moffatt conducted for many years a general mercantile business at this village.

BROKEN-DOWN NERVES

Hopeless Condition Cured by "Fruit-a-lives"

Millford Haven, Ont., Aug. 20, 1910. "I was a complete invalid, these years ago, with Stomach Trouble, Constipation and Broken-down Nerves. I could not sleep at night and my Doctor did me very little good. I was almost helpless until I began to take 'Fruit-a-lives' in small doses. I have taken about three dozen boxes in all, and think today I am well and strong—able to do my own work—and have a baby fifteen months old, and six children in all."

"I would not be without 'Fruit-a-lives' in the house, and I can highly recommend them to anyone suffering as I did."

MRS. D. GUINEY.

Nervousness is not a disease in itself, but is the result of some of the vital organs becoming diseased. In Mrs. Guiney's case, her nervous condition was caused by a very weak stomach and torpid liver. "Fruit-a-lives" strengthened her stomach—helped digestion—made the liver active—and cured Constipation. Then her nerves became well.

"If your nerves are 'all unstrung' take 'Fruit-a-lives' in a box for \$2.50, or in trial size 25c. At all dealers, or from Fruit-a-lives Limited, Ottawa."

POWELL FOR KING COUNTY DANIEL, COUNTY

Conservatives in Uneasy Conservation Nominate Their Sacrifices

MR. POWELL TRIES TO BE HUMOROUS

Calls the Minister of Public Works Some Names—Flag Waving a Feature—Dr. Daniel Retreats to the County—Disgruntled Delegates Question the Machine's Methods.

Tuesday, Aug. 15. The Conservative convention for the choice of candidates for the city and county of St. John was held last night in Keith's Assembly rooms and was largely attended. This result was the selection of H. A. Powell, M. C., for the city and Dr. J. W. Daniel for the county and county.

In the absence of W. H. Thorne, president of the Conservative Association, from the city, Recorder Baxter, who is the vice-president, presided over the proceedings. The roll call of delegates Hon. Robert Maxwell was chosen chairman.

The mode of procedure in the naming of candidates occasioned some discussion. It was decided that a committee should be appointed to select the candidates. It was finally decided that the chairman or vice-chairman of the wards and parishes should make up the personnel of the committee. The committee had retained a committee on resolutions was chosen, composed of M. G. Teed, M. E. Agar, John E. Wilson, Ald. Wigmore and W. H. Harrison.

After a long interval before the committee of selection returned, and there were calls for Mr. Hazen. A search having failed to reveal the premier's presence at the meeting, Chairman Maxwell promised that he would arrive at a later stage, and also availed himself of the opportunity of predicting a sweeping victory for the party who was chosen as the candidates. Finally the committee filed into the room and the meeting resumed its proceedings.

Matters were running smoothly till one delegate excitedly demanded that the delegates have some say, calling out loudly: "Let the delegates select them!" They were selected to do the business."

Little heed was paid to the protest, and the chairman was suggesting that a motion be made regarding the finding of the committee, when some one shouted: "Let the delegates do the nominating!" This seemed to meet with some approval. "They have to do the work and they ought to have something to say" was a further demand.

Hon. Mr. Maxwell was about to put a motion when Recorder Baxter, as a way out of the difficulty, in order to smooth matters over, said that the meeting should accept the report of the committee so far as the candidates were concerned, but might select the constituencies. He made the point that there should be no driving in this matter, shouting wildly and showing every sign of being in a crazed condition, he resorted to hold up methods, threatening to take the lives of almost everyone with whom he came in contact.

After several unsuccessful attempts the hall was finally subdued and placed in a wagon owned by Thomas Russell, a countryman, and was driven into the city. In his attempt to break clear of those who captured him, the man succeeded in riding himself of what little clothing he wore, and when brought to the central police station he was naked.

His crazed condition is said to have been the result of excessive drinking. According to reports he has been wandering about the outskirts of the city during the last few days.

A Melrose Party. Melrose, N. B., Aug. 11—Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Savage, entertained a large number of friends at their home Monday evening in honor of their guest, Miss Elizabeth A. Moore, of Westfield (Mass.). The evening was most enjoyed by all. Dancing was the chief amusement. Messrs. Noonan and Spence furnishing the music. The party, which consisted of about eighty guests, included many out of town people.

Among those present were: Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Sweeney, St. John; Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Rayworth and little daughter, Port Mahoney; Mrs. Alice Lawrence, Mrs. Wm. James Carroll, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Dunn, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Savage, Misses Catherine Moran, Amherst; Emma Barry, St. John; Elizabeth Ryan, Boston; Elizabeth Moore, Westfield (Mass.); Margaret and Lena Sweeney, Port Mahoney; and Mary Butler, Malden; Alice Sweeney, Gertie Mahoney, Cassie Noonan, Lavinia Walsh, Laura, Kathleen and Mary E. Mahoney, Mary Barry, Kathleen Stack, Alice.

There were calls for the candidates and both came to the platform being received with applause. Dr. Daniel was the first speaker, and said that he had met a man who had a brother in the west and the latter had stated that the farmers were against the pact. This latter was "an old time Liberal." Sir Wilfrid, he said, was losing his "despotic" hold on Quebec. The speaker took up considerable time with a series of declarations of his party's loyalty, and went on to assert that the Liberals were trying to hand the country over to the United States. He referred to the coming of Sir Wilfrid Laurier to the Maritime Provinces as showing that "the government were frightened to death."

He looked for great things for St. John but thought that it was the special duty of the party to defeat reciprocity. He closed by adding his usual prediction that the Conservative party would win.

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H. A. Powell was received with applause. His entire time was devoted to the Minister of Public Works, his efforts being an attempt at the humorous. First attacking, then trying to belittle Mr. Pugsley, he tried to be funny. For brief periods he referred to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and once or twice to reciprocity and the waving of the flag. He opened with the hope that the same jubilant spirit that prevailed would be with them when the armor was unbuttoned on Sept. 21. He re-

REV. J. J. MCCASKILL GIVES NEWS ON RECIPROcity

When asked by The Telegraph for his views on the issues of the campaign, Rev. J. James McCaskill replied as follows: "As I consider the reciprocity issue far above all party questions and of the first importance to the maritime provinces especially, I have decided to speak in its favor through the province during this campaign. It would mean a new era of prosperity to all our industries. Hundreds of thousands who now earn a bare living because they have access only to an uncertain, limited and distant market, will under the advantages of reciprocity, experience a new prosperity. "The young people who have gone to the American cities will return to their homes and our deserted farms and languishing towns will thrive with new life. "This is a beauteous measure of justice for the benefit of the special interests. The increased prosperity will enable them to continue protection to the manufacturers without feeling the burden as grievously. It will remove many of the disabilities under which the lower provinces have labored since Confederation and in this and other ways must prove of inestimable advantage to the whole of Canada."

ferred to the time when he represented Westmorland in the Commons, when he had "fought against terrible odds." He had always been true to his party, and would not forsake them if they now felt the need of his assistance. He launched out in a declaration that England had almost been threatened with destruction and was in need of the loyalty of Canada. He accused Sir Wilfrid Laurier of acting against the interests of Canada at the imperial conference and said that he was being seen in his true colors. This same Laurier had made a trip to New Brunswick in 1900 with the sole purpose of defeating him (Powell) as the speaker of the imperial conference and said that he was being seen in his true colors. This same Laurier had made a trip to New Brunswick in 1900 with the sole purpose of defeating him (Powell) as the speaker of the imperial conference and said that he was being seen in his true colors. This same Laurier had made a trip to New Brunswick in 1900 with the sole purpose of defeating him (Powell) as the speaker of the imperial conference and said that he was being seen in his true colors.

Acadians in Westmorland to defeat Powell. This effort aroused greatly and encouraged the speaker to refer to Hon. Mr. Pugsley as Laurier's favorite, repeatedly calling the minister "Sweet William" "Oily William," and various other names occasionally used by the minor stump speakers. The meeting closed with the usual cheers for the King and the candidates.

Harriet, Catherine, Julia and Nora Sweeney and Jennie Dunn, Edward (St. John), Moncton; W. F. J., and J. Lane, Bayfield; Matthew Dalton, Boston; E. Sillick, A. Hayward and E. Elms, Port Edgar; James Sweeney, W. Spencer, Wm. Reilly, Geo. Reilly and C. Strang, Malton; Roy Sweeney, Geo. Dalton, Ed. Mahoney, M. I. Noonan, W. A. Noonan, F. B. Walsh, F. Fitzpatrick, Walter Noonan, F. B. Mahoney, R. D. Mahoney, G. P. Mahoney, F. J. Stacks, D. Sweeney and M. Hallahan, Amherst. A dainty luncheon was served at midnight. Mrs. Savage was assisted by Mrs. James Carroll, Misses Mary Barry, Elizabeth Moran, Lawrence, Bay Compton, Gertie Mahoney, dancing was commenced at 3 o'clock, when the party broke up, all expressing themselves as fully satisfied with the evening's entertainment.

Mrs. Savage and children and Miss Moore left this morning for a visit to friends in Rexton, Kent county, after which Miss Moore will return to her home in Westfield (Mass.).

MAN FOUND IN CRAZED CONDITION

Police Have Strange Case in Arrest of Norman Buchanan, Who is Said to Belong to Kings County.

Thursday, Aug. 17. Seldom have the police had so strange a case to deal with as that which was brought to their attention yesterday afternoon when they were called upon to arrest a man who, about 4 o'clock was discovered on the Marsh road, a short distance from the One Mile House, acting in a very strange manner, and in a semi-naked condition. The stranger, who was later identified as Norman Buchanan, aged 42, a native of Kings county, for a time made matters very interesting and uncomfortable for both the residents and the people who happened to be driving in this vicinity. Shouting wildly and showing every sign of being in a crazed condition, he resorted to hold up methods, threatening to take the lives of almost everyone with whom he came in contact.

After several unsuccessful attempts the hall was finally subdued and placed in a wagon owned by Thomas Russell, a countryman, and was driven into the city. In his attempt to break clear of those who captured him, the man succeeded in riding himself of what little clothing he wore, and when brought to the central police station he was naked.

His crazed condition is said to have been the result of excessive drinking. According to reports he has been wandering about the outskirts of the city during the last few days.

THE FLORENCEVILLE FIRE

The Florenceville fire loss is estimated at \$30,000. The insurance is not large. There were eleven residences and stores and some barns destroyed.

The following are among those who suffered loss: John Carney, store; H. P. Gallagher, store and house; Father Bradley, house; E. B. Gallupe, house; Charles E. House, Otis Shaw, house; Presbyterians, house; Mr. Manuel, Dr. Hagerman, house; John Smith, house; William Jewett, house; Turner's house occupied by three families. Some of the amounts insured through St. John are as follows:

J. V. Carney, in whose place the fire started, General Assurance Co., \$1,000 on building, \$1,000 on stock; Quebec Insurance Company, \$1,000 on stock, Lockhart & Ritchie, agent; Yorkshire, \$500 on house; Pacific Coast, \$1,000 on stock, Mr. B. R. Armstrong, agent.

S. McGaffigan, damage from removal, Western Insurance Company, \$7,000 on stock, R. W. W. Frink, agent.

Mrs. L. E. Gillespie, Hudson Bay Company, \$1,000 on store and stock, E. L. Jarvis, agent.

Rev. Francis Bradley, German-American, \$1,000 on house, T. B. & H. B. Robinson, agents.

Dr. Hagerman, Norwich Union, \$1,000 on house, T. B. & H. B. Robinson, agents.

Harry W. Frink and probably E. H. Fairweather will assess the loss.

It is possible to buy remnants of fine carpets very cheap, and these, cut into rug lengths and with a fringe added, make excellent and handsome rugs.

If mutton chops simmer in just a little water on the back of the stove before being broiled or fried, the flavor will be quite like lamb chops.

For tooth-ache and ear-ache it is an excellent remedy.

Father Morrissey's Liniment is exceptionally good as a "rub" for athletes. It takes out stiffness and soreness after severe exercise, and never blisters the skin. Keep a bottle handy, for "There's ease in every drop".

25c. a bottle—at your dealer's. 111 Father Morrissey Medicine Co., Ltd., MONTREAL, QUE.



Rev. Father Morrissey

LAURIE

Will Benefit People

Sir Wilfrid Reception

Declares That

ation is Beneficial and is Not a Tradition by the People—The Lib

Opens Camp Form.

Since, Ont., Aug. Laurier opened his camp by addressing a gathering of 6,000 to 8,000 people.

There was no doubt Sir Wilfrid had come out of his meeting of the day. It was a hot day, and it was well to hear.

The premier was in good health and his burst of cheering that it was spontaneous sound in the crowd. Greetings were given by short applause. No cheering.

One of the biggest premier has made in his history.

"Now the question is, Do you want there was an instant yawn, but he was not so far to put an end to being created in Quebec.

Laurier's Poer. Sir Wilfrid was in good humor. "Who is he? Let him hold his own, answering the question, "I would not be Canada under the new treaties."

It was just like a class, none of the self-willed men demanded information and the class again Sir Wilfrid's peroration right off his feet. He tried without rhetorical gesture, it app feelings of the crowd sort of things which no one else can. The of applause when he once again the crowd cheering wildly again.

Efforts to Get Rec Sir Wilfrid Laurier forty years since I on I had followed my own possible I would not. I thought I would have Providence has been (applause)—and has share of health better fare."

"It is my privilege policy of freer trade. It has received the acclamation of the people of Canada for forty years has been the goal not party but of the Conservatives have on their forty-year y me: "How the might it is not the men. "We know that towards paradise and back at the gate." (plause.)

It is only three years was opened. That the election has of the superior tactics of the Conservatives cost business in parliament.

"Sir, I am as old as tlemen in these matters their tactics. They would find out what they finally decided to squeak like crows fall is not the dissolution.

Will Benefit Canada "We believe that like the United States reciprocal trade will be especially beneficial must be to the weak. I appeal to both Liberals. This is a man may think and but I appeal to the more than to my Liberal. "Sir John Macdonald the policy of reciprocity he was not destined, land. Unworthy as I be the Joshua who was to the goal of reciprocity. This is an old policy treaty was abrogated. A Macdonald was in missionaries to Washington to get the treaty signed to Washington his best to obtain this without success.

"We have made an which all the nature have named just now without duty into the is the policy which was not accepted re of the line. I am not were objections from them. They claimed the concessions to the in the face of the An of the people of O hand we shall put prejudices and pass shall have a majority parliament will be su in November or

ter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Chute, of Northampton (Mass.), are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Valentine Smith.

Geo. W. Barber, of Albert, whose condition has been considered serious, is reported to have taken a decided change for the better and his recovery being now looked for.

Miss Annie Logan, who has been visiting friends at the Hill, returned to her home in St. John on Monday.

Heavy rain storm today, something unusual this season, has held up harvesting operations.

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SKILL GIVES ON RECIPROCAL

views on the issues of the campaign, far above all party questions and of the benefit of the special interests.

LAURIER'S FOREIGN POLICY

Will Benefit All the People Sir Wilfrid Gets Great Reception at Simcoe Meeting

Declares That Talk of Annexation is Not Worthy of Consideration by Sensible People

THE FLORENCEVILLE FIRE

KINGS COUNTY FOREST FIRE WAS CHECKED

THE FLORENCEVILLE FIRE

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Will Benefit All the People

Sir Wilfrid Gets Great Reception at Simcoe Meeting

Declares That Talk of Annexation is Not Worthy of Consideration by Sensible People

The Liberal Chieftain Opens Campaign in Great Form

Simcoe, Ont., Aug. 15—Sir Wilfrid Laurier opened his campaign here today by addressing a gathering estimated at 6,000 to 8,000 people, in the town park.

There was no doubt of what Sir Wilfrid had come out to discuss at the opening meeting of his campaign in Simcoe today. It was reciprocity from the drop of the hat, and it was what the people wanted to hear.

The premier was in the happiest of moods, and when he said that he was in better health than ever, there was a burst of cheering that was as sincere as it was spontaneous. There was no sound in the crowd, the most perfect attention prevailing, broken only some times by short applause. No time was lost in chattering.

One of the biggest "hits" which the premier has made in a long day was the climax of his history of the reciprocity negotiations.

Laurier's Poser.

Sir Wilfrid was fairly bubbling with good humor. "Who knows anything about Bolivia? Let him come up and answer," he asked the help of the orator to put an end to the race prejudice being created in Quebec by certain factions.

Efforts to Get Reciprocity.

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BIG AMERICAN TRUSTS TO SPEED RECIPROCAL

Huge Corruption Fund to Be Poured Into Canada to Aid the Tories in Their Campaign to Defeat the Government in Its Efforts for Larger Markets for the Farmer, Fishermen and Lumbermen--Indisputable Evidence That Yankee Combines Will Try to Corrupt the Canadian People.

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Bigger Cream Checks Sure For Years to Come

Just because a separator skims close is not sufficient reason for buying it. Equally important is the question of durability.

I H C Cream Harvesters

Dairymaid and Bluebell have been paying cow owners big dividends for years. Their skimming qualities are unequalled--their ease of turning--ease of cleaning--durability are easily proved by the testimony of owners. Why not investigate?

You will find that I H C Cream Harvesters are the only separators with dust-proof gears, which are easily accessible. The frame is entirely protected from wear by phosphor bronze bushings. The I H C has large shafts, bushings, and bearings. The patented dust-arrester removes the finest particles of dirt from the milk before the milk is separated.

I H C Cream Harvesters are made in two styles--Dairymaid, chain drive, and Bluebell, gear drive--each in four sizes. The I H C local agent will be glad to point out the above features and many others, or, write nearest branch house for catalogue.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA (Incorporated) Chicago, U.S.A.

I H C Service Bureau The Bureau is a clearing house of agricultural data. It aims to learn the best ways of doing things on the farm, and then distribute the information. Your individual experience may help others. Send your problem to the I H C Service Bureau.

ELOPERS REMARRY IN CATHOLIC FAITH

Geraghtys Take Step to Balk Bride's Relatives and Please "Jack's" Parents

Wife Silent on Religion--Signs Agreement to Bring Up Any Children Born to the Couple as Catholics.

Springfield, Aug. 16--Mr. and Mrs. John Edward Geraghty, the Newport couple who eloped and were married in Central Village (Ct.) last week, were remarried in this city yesterday by the Rev. M. A. K. Kelly, of the Catholic Cathedral of St. Michael. Mrs. Joseph Harris, a cousin of Geraghty, and her husband were the only witnesses of the ceremony, which was performed at the parish house of the cathedral.

The couple took the step to prevent annulment by the bride's parents and to please the parents of the groom, who is a Catholic.

From the Harris home, where Mr. and Mrs. Geraghty were staying since their arrival in Springfield, they were driven in a taxi-cab with Mr. and Mrs. Harris to the parish house. Mrs. Geraghty wore the same silk dress and black picture hat which she wore for the first wedding at Central Village.

After the ceremony the couple returned to the Harris residence. They announced that they would spend their "second honeymoon" in Springfield; but did not state just how long they intended to remain here.

Soon after their arrival in Springfield, the elopers consulted with Father Kelly, Geraghty, who is a Catholic, at first expressed the intention of being remarried by the priest of his own parish in Newport, although at that time he denied that his wife, who is an Episcopalian, had any intention of changing her faith. It was finally decided that Father Kelly should perform the second ceremony, in order that it might be carried through as soon as possible. Today Mr. and Mrs. Geraghty did not wear the same dress and black picture hat which she wore for the first wedding at Central Village.

Geraghty telegraphed his parents in Newport of the second marriage, and later in the day received a telegram of congratulation from them.

LIEUT.-GOVERNOR'S HIGH SCHOOL ENTRANCE PRIZE WINNERS

Fredericton, Aug. 16--The lieutenant-governor has announced through his private secretary, B. S. Barker, the winners of the medals given by his honor to the students making the highest average in the High school entrance examinations in the various counties. Miss Mary M. Chestnut, daughter of C. Fred Chestnut, is the winner of the lieutenant-governor's medal for the county of York.

The highest standing in the province was made by Catherine Stanton, St. John; the next in the list of winners in the order of merit are: Maude Wren, St. George; Mary M. Chestnut, Fredericton; and Sarah Palmer, Reston.

The winners of the medals are as follows: Albert county--Venia Tarris, Hillabro Superior School.

Carleton county--Edward Wright, Woodstock Grammar School.

Charlotte county--Maude Wren, St. George Superior School.

Gloucester county--Maude Daly, Bathurst Grammar School.

Kent county--Sarah Palmer, Reston Superior School.

Kings county--Helen Scovil, Hampton Consolidated School.

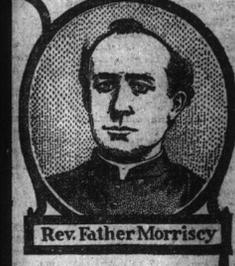
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Rev. Father Morrissey

ep-seated pain.

surface hurts, such as cuts, bites.

he it is an excellent remedy.

ment is exceptionally good as sent out stiffness and soreness or blisters the skin.

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LOCAL GOVERNMENT

MINOR APPOINTMENTS

HON. N. S. FIELDING DOMINATED AGAIN IN SHELBOURNE

Forest Fires Prevent a Large Attendance--Lunenburg Liberals Choose J. D. Sperry Again.

Convicted United Wireless Co. Head a Father at 73

Mother of Christopher Columbus Wilson, Jr., is Nineteen and Was a Stenographer of Her Husband.

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\$3.50 RECIPE FOR WEAK KIDNEYS, FREE

Relieves Urinary and Kidney Troubles, Backache, Straining, Swelling, Etc.

Wouldn't it be nice within a week or so to begin to say good-bye forever to the forehead and back-of-the-head aches; the stiffness and pains in the back; the growing muscle weakness; spots before the eyes; yellow skin; sluggish bowels; swollen eyelids or ankles; leg cramps; unnatural short breath; sleeplessness and the languoriness?

I have a recipe for these troubles that you can depend on, and if you want to make a quick recovery, you ought to write and get a copy of it. Many a doctor would charge you \$3.50 just for writing this prescription, but I have it and will be glad to send it to you entirely free. Just drop me a line like this: Dr. A. E. Robinson, K-2004 Luck Building, Detroit, Mich., and I will send it by return mail in a plain envelope. As you will see when you get it, this recipe contains only pure, harmless remedies, but it has great healing and pain-concealing power.

It will quickly show its power once you use it, so I think you had better see what it is without delay. I will send you a copy free--you can use it and cure yourself at home.

See Open Top Tub Room to Work

See How the Winner is Attached

MAXWELL'S HIGH SPEED CHAMPION

The Winner based estimate from the scale, and of the theory of the device. This allows practically the whole of the tub to open--makes it easy to put in and take out a quantity. No other washer has so large an opening.

Do you use Maxwell's "Frodo" the clean that makes quality better than any other? Write to the manufacturer for your free trial.

MAXWELL'S HIGH SPEED CHAMPION

The Wretchedness of Constipation

Can quickly be overcome by CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Purely vegetable and easily acted upon by the liver. Cure Biliousness, Headache, Indigestion, etc.

The Semi-Weekly Telegraph

is issued every Wednesday and Saturday by The Telegraph Publishing Company, of St. John, a company incorporated by Act of the Legislature of New Brunswick.

Subscription Rates

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Important Notice

All remittances must be sent by post office order or registered letter, and addressed to The Telegraph Publishing Company.

Authorized Agents

The following agents are authorized to canvass and collect for The Semi-Weekly Telegraph, viz.:

WM. SOMERVILLE, ELIAS K. GANONG.

THE DAILY TELEGRAPH THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH THE EVENING TIMES

New Brunswick's independent newspapers. These newspapers advocate British connection. Honesty in public life. Measures for the material progress and moral advancement of our great Dominion.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., AUGUST 19, 1911.

A CLERGYMAN'S POSITION

At this time in the campaign, when certain politicians are trying to stir up passion and prejudice, when attempts are being made to blind the electors to the real nature of the issue before the people, it is a pleasure to direct attention to the words of a thoughtful clergyman who has given earnest thought to the principal question now before Canadians.

"As I consider the reciprocity issue far above all party questions and of the first importance to the Maritime Provinces especially, I have decided to speak in its favor through the province during this campaign."

"It would mean a new era of prosperity to all our industries. Hundreds of thousands who now earn a bare living because they have access only to an uncertain, limited and distant market, will under the advantages of reciprocity, experience a new prosperity."

"The young people who have gone to the American cities will return to their homes, and our deserted farms and languishing towns will throng with new life."

TARIFF RELIEF—A RESPONSE TO THE POPULAR DEMAND

The Conservatives seem to take it for granted that if they succeed in defeating reciprocity they will be able to raise the tariff at will against other countries, and increase the amount of protection which the manufacturers now enjoy.

He wholly forgets that the proposed removal of duties by the government is in response to a popular demand that no government could resist. A statesman who is in touch with the people wants for the sake of popular feeling, interprets that feeling and gives it expression.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Fielding placed themselves at the head of the movement in Canada. They attempted to do the right thing at the right time, and long ago it would have been accomplished were it not for the unreasoning and blind obstruction of the unbending Tories.

full of the cry for the removal of many of those which the "interests" already enjoy. Their action is entirely parallel to that of the Lords and the "last ditchers" in England, so out of touch are they with the desires of the people.

Mr. Borden learned something of the force of that revolt against high protection during his trip through the West, but it was too late to save him from the course which the manufacturers of Toronto and Montreal had mapped out for him. He will learn considerably more of the force of the movement among the consumers and farmers for relief from tariff exactions, on the twenty-first of September.

His education in that line will be finished then—and with it, his leadership. But the first condition of statesmanship and leadership is this ability to interpret the will of the people, and in this quality Mr. Borden is unfortunately deficient.

There is a warning of one of the ancient makers of proverbs that is now hastening to its fulfillment: "He that being often reproved hardeneth his neck, shall suddenly be destroyed and that without remedy." The movement in the United States and Canada toward a lowering of tariff taxes and the removing of the burdens of the people, is not on the initiative of statesmen; it is the response of discerning men to the deep and strong desire of the people.

DR. DANIEL AND W. R. POWELL

What do the Conservative candidates, Dr. Daniel and Mr. Powell, propose to do for St. John? It is a fair question, and electors will ask it.

Well, Dr. Daniel and Mr. Powell—as they tell the story themselves—propose to "save" the Winter Port from Hon. Mr. Pugsley, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Hon. Mr. Graham, and other Liberals, who are building it up.

The electors know what Dr. Pugsley has done and is doing. They know that Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Hon. Mr. Graham, Mr. Carvell and others, have co-operated with Dr. Pugsley in giving Federal assistance to the harbor improvements, in making this a national port and equipping it at Federal expense.

LOYALTY AND TRADE

It is taken for granted by the Opposition press that if once the reciprocity pact is concluded there will be an enormous and compelling interchange of commodities between the two countries.

THE AMERICAN DEPRESSION

The Montreal Star—the star to which Borden has hitched his wagon—has set itself to proving that the American cities of Chicago, Buffalo, Cleveland and the lake cities generally, have fallen into decadence, and that their destruction as marks of trade is as sure as the eclipse of ancient Carthage.

VISITING NEWSPAPERMEN

St. John Wednesday welcomed a representative delegation of journalists from the United Kingdom, gave them a glimpse of the city and some facts about its progress and prospects, and asked them to give the people of the Old Land a good picture of this province by the sea and its attractions for British capital and the British home-seeker.

Without enjoying overmuch protection. Their loyalty to British institutions is not a thing of the pocket, but a thing of the heart. The people of Canada are at present fighting for their citizenship. A stigma has been cast upon the whole of the population who do not enjoy the benefits of protection.

They propose to have this stigma removed and to make it impossible that it should ever again be affixed. The present elections will give such a rebuke to the Conservative leaders that it will never again be possible for any political party to speak so lightly and contemptuously of the finest feelings of the people.

Mr. Borden has made many blunders in the course of his political career, but the greatest of all is his cry that Canadians are about to become traitors. It would be national disaster if the people did not repudiate this calumny.

It might also be reasoned that the government which has had the wisdom to save Canada from failure and depression should be continued, that she may have the advantage of their wisdom in the days to come.

PAYING OLD DEBTS

The Conservatives speak much about the debt we owe to England, and they are perfectly right in recognizing and acknowledging it. But there is something miserably, sordid and shabby, about the way they propose to settle this account.

MORE WINNING CANDIDATES

Col. H. H. McLean was renominated in Queens-Sunbury Thursday at a most inspiring Liberal convention in Gagetown, and the man who made the nominating speech is a brother of Colonel McLean's opponent, Mr. Luther Smith.

RESTIGOUCHE WILL BE IN LINE

The following resolution endorsing the government was unanimously carried: "That we, the Liberal party of the County of Restigouche, in convention assembled, do hereby express our accord with the policy of the government of taking over the branch railway lines of the province."

WOMAN'S VOICES

As soon as a married woman gets married she becomes oppressed by the thought that she is merely accumulating a fortune for the second wife to spend.

cause of the rapid growth of Ottawa and of the Journal's circulation, it has had built a new press which will print 30,000 copies an hour up to twenty pages, or 15,000 an hour up to forty pages.

The American trusts, notably the interests controlling lumber, beef and paper, are going to pour money into Canada in an attempt to beat reciprocity by buying men and votes. The whole plot is exposed by the Montreal Herald, and a portion of its information is given to Telegraph readers in our despatches this morning.

WINNER CHOSEN IN QUEENS-SUNBURY

That his opponents would find trouble in finding where he had not done so. A. B. Copp, M. P. P. A. B. Copp, M. P. P., was received with hearty cheers. He at once took up the trade question and said that when the Fielding tariff had been passed Sir Chas.

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The American trusts, notably the interests controlling lumber, beef and paper, are going to pour money into Canada in an attempt to beat reciprocity by buying men and votes. The whole plot is exposed by the Montreal Herald, and a portion of its information is given to Telegraph readers in our despatches this morning.

WINNER CHOSEN IN QUEENS-SUNBURY

That his opponents would find trouble in finding where he had not done so. A. B. Copp, M. P. P. A. B. Copp, M. P. P., was received with hearty cheers. He at once took up the trade question and said that when the Fielding tariff had been passed Sir Chas.

RESTIGOUCHE WILL BE IN LINE

The following resolution endorsing the government was unanimously carried: "That we, the Liberal party of the County of Restigouche, in convention assembled, do hereby express our accord with the policy of the government of taking over the branch railway lines of the province."

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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 and has been 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.

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A GIRL'S SUPERIORITY (Aitchison Globe) No man loaves seems to put the job over with such thorough enjoyment as a girl rolling in a hammock and reading a cheap novel.

Uncle Walt The Poet Philosopher And now the tinker statesmen in forum and in hall, are telling us our safety depends on the recall. If any man in office to monkey should begin, we simply rise and dump him, and put another in.

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INTERESTING AGRICULTURAL FEATURES FOR OUR COUNTRY READERS

POULTRY

PREPARE FOR FALL

Do Not Wait Until Cold Weather Comes Before Starting.

There are great advantages in preparing for the fall's winter comfort during summer while there are certain articles of food to be obtained and while it is convenient to repair the roosting places. When neglected too long frosts and cold rains sometimes set in and as a result we find ourselves unprepared in many ways.

The winter layers will require something in the line of green stuff, grit something for an occasional dust bath and clean warm quarters. The fowls must be kept in such a manner as to meet with less and disappointment and, as the farm and a liberal amount of "elbow grease" will supply them, there is no reason why they should not be healthy.

Fine clover stems and leaves are greatly relished by the fowls when they can no longer find it on the range. Oats leaves also will be eagerly eaten to a large amount of what, in many instances, may be considered waste may be turned into cash if gathered and stored in boxes and barrels in a dry place for feeding during winter.

The best yields an enormous crop and generally there are some which may be served in either form for fowls. It is a valuable feed when fed raw or it may be cooked and mixed with the other cooked or steamed feeds. The value of green feed for laying hens has been originally shown by some of the experiment stations. The results being that at the end of the year the fowls provided with the green feed had laid many more eggs than those that were deprived of it.

Some successful poultry raisers are in the habit of sowing crimson clover in the pasture or run for their poultry. The land and soil in close proximity to the poultry yards and the clover is sown as catch crops between rows of vegetables. Then, after the crops are gathered, the fowls are allowed to range over the clover. It is sown early winter when other grasses do not supply green feed for them. A little patch of rye will also supply much green feed for the fowls in the spring.

When access can be had to a creek where there is coarse sand it is an excellent plan to procure a large wagon load of it while the weather is dry and the water is in shallow places. It can be obtained early. Sometimes the gravel is found mixed with fine sand and tiny shells, which makes it especially valuable and this can be had merely for the time of gathering and storing. For the dust bath common road dust fits the bill, a barrelful lasting a long time. When supplying it it may be placed in a shallow trough.

It will be found good policy to repair leaking roofs while the weather is dry and warm. Of course they cause no trouble when the weather is still, but, nevertheless, it is well to make the repairs. The Arkansas Farmer, in speaking of his poor roof, says, "When it's dry it don't leak, but when it rains it leaks."

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EGG-LAYING CONTEST

An International Competition That Should Interest Canadians.

Arrangements are being made to hold an egg-laying contest, commencing Nov. 1, 1911, and continuing for one year. The contest is being financed by the North American, of Philadelphia. Steps have been taken to enlist the services of some of the best equipped and most capable men in the whole field of poultry husbandry to serve in an advisory board, and acting in this capacity, to advise the rules and regulations under which the competition is to be conducted and have constant oversight of the details of management. The advisory board consists of nine members, including men who have at heart the best interests of the fancier and the utility poultryman. As now constituted the membership is as follows: Prof. F. H. Storer, Storer Agricultural College, Storrs (Conn.); Prof. Thomas F. McGraw, International Correspondence Schools, Scranton (Pa.); Prof. Homer Jackson, Pennsylvania State College (Pa.); Dr. A. A. Brigham, South Dakota School of Agriculture, Brookings (S. D.); Dr. Prince T. Woods, managing editor of the North American, Philadelphia (Pa.); Dr. Nathan W. Sanborn, editor American Poultry Advocate, Syracuse (N. Y.); Prof. F. C. Eloff, Macdonald College, Canada; George W. McDevitt, and F. V. L. Turner, the North American, Philadelphia (Pa.).

It is hoped that many Canadian pens will be entered. There are a goodly number of breeders in Canada who have hens that know how to lay that ought to be represented in this contest. The climate in Connecticut is ideal; the thermometer seldom goes much below zero, little snow and plenty of sunshine, so that a good Canadian layer should do just as well or better in the competition surroundings. The houses are being constructed for the purpose and therefore will be all new. There are to be 50 houses, 12x12 feet, 6-foot walls, and partially open front with plenty of windows. Each house will be divided into two, allowing two pens of five birds each. This will give fourteen square feet to a bird. The ration will be wheat and corn, with a little alfalfa.

Liberal cash prizes will be given; also cups and trophies of various kinds. Canadian breeders wishing further information or applications should apply to F. C. Eloff, Macdonald College, P. O. Box 100, Montreal, P. Q.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

1. The first egg-laying competition held in the United States has been inaugurated and will be conducted under the auspices of the North American, a newspaper published in the city of Philadelphia, and shall be known as the Philadelphia North American egg-laying competition.

2. This competition is to be held on the grounds of the Storrs Agricultural Experiment Station, Storrs, Conn.

3. The time of beginning of the contest shall be No. 1, 1911, and shall extend over a period of one year from that date. Entries will be limited to 100 pens.

4. Each entry to consist of six pure-bred birds, either hens or pullets; no males to be included. Five layers shall constitute a competing pen, the extra female being held in reserve as a substitute in case of death or incurable malady.

5. All fowls must be shipped express prepaid.

6. Fowls will be received at any time from Oct. 2 to Oct. 25. It is advised that shipment be made as early as possible after Oct. 1, in order that fowls may become acclimated previous to the date of opening.

7. The right is reserved to return fowls if they are deemed unsuitable for the purpose of competition, and every specimen sent must be full-sized, healthy, vigorous. The right, of course, is reserved to refuse any and all entries.

8. An entrance fee of \$25 is required in each case, \$10 to accompany application and balance not later than Oct. 1. In the event of failure of entrants to make second payment, the first payment shall be forfeited.

9. All eggs produced will be retained for the purposes of this competition.

10. No appeal from the decision of the committee in any matter pertaining to the competition will be entertained. When the fowls have been received at the Storrs Agricultural Experiment Station and placed in pens, they will be protected with armed guards, locks and watch dogs. None of the parties to this competition will in any manner be responsible for the loss of fowls in pens, they will be protected with armed guards, locks and watch dogs. None of the parties to this competition will in any manner be responsible for the loss of fowls in pens, they will be protected with armed guards, locks and watch dogs.

11. Should any surplus over and above the economical production of the competition appear, such surplus will be equally divided between the several owners of pens.

12. All fowls entered must be of some recognized breed or variety. Monrel or cross-bred fowls will not be accepted.

13. Any fowl suffering from an infectious or contagious disease of any kind, or which does not meet the requirements, as viewed by the committee, will be rejected and excluded from this competition.

14. The committee reserves the right to clip or cut the feathers of any fowl that in any way may be inclined to fly out of the enclosure.

15. The competition to be decided by the total number of eggs laid by each pen.

16. No competitor shall be permitted to withdraw any of the fowls during the period of competition, unless permission is granted by full vote of the committee.

17. Chickens only will be eligible to this competition, and only such chickens as produce marketable eggs, ornamental chickens, including all bantams, are therefore ineligible.

18. Entries will be received from any point in the world.

DAIRY

THE MILK FLOW

Factors That Are Essential in Keeping It Up.

The cow that yields a heavy average daily flow of milk throughout a long lactation period is the one that gives the most profit. A cow that gives milk for only six months is usually very low in total production and in nearly every case where careful records are kept she does not return a profit. Likewise the cow whose milk flow is light is a losing proposition. It takes a fairly good producer to pay for her feed and care. It is only after she has yielded enough milk to pay for feed and care the profit to the owner comes in.

Care and management are big factors in producing a high average daily flow and in securing a long lactation period. Of course, there are cows that may be rated as 300 pound producers and others that may be rated as 600 pound producers. Yet it is an apparent fact that each can be made to do far better if well cared for than otherwise.

In order to test the value of good care the New York station at Cornell conducted a test by gathering in a herd from nearby farms. The production of these cows under the college feed and care was compared with what it had been and what it was later on the farms from which they were gathered. The result was that the yield was 42 per cent greater while the cows were at the college. At the present time the Iowa station has at the dairy farm a number of cows that are doing well. Most of these cows are yielding a profit. In their native state and under the treatment they were receiving there they had very little milk to speak of.

On most farms there are slight changes that can be made whereby the profit may be increased either by increasing the daily yield or by increasing the lactation period.

Production depends primarily on feed. Feeding the cow is much like firing a steam boiler. The more fuel the more steam to a certain limit, and the better the quality of that coal, the greater will be the amount of steam generated. Just so with the cow, the best results are made only when a generous amount of feed of the best quality has been fed.

Grass is nature's best feed. There is nothing that a cow likes better. It cools out her system. Except in rare cases it does not pay to feed grain to dairy cows while they are on a good grass pasture. On most farms grass is not of the best quality. It grows up about the middle of the season. At that time he who has planned ahead to keep up the steady milk flow will have some good soiling crop ready. By the use of good green feed at this time the milk sheets will show but very little lower yield at this time.

Silage kept over for this season has some new distinct advantages. It can be fed far more conveniently in the barn and it happens that it is often advisable to keep the cows in the barn at this season to protect them from the winter weather. The silage is not a problem as anything can be aside from fresh grass.

Milking has much to do with securing a heavy and persistent flow of milk. The dairy cow is an extremely sensitive piece of animal machinery. Any changes or irregularities are quickly registered on her system. In order not to jar the cow's sensibilities she must be milked in the same place, at regular times and by the same person.

Quickness for the same reason is important. It is essential in the pasture as in the yard or barn. A dog can, in a few minutes, frighten the cow and reduce her yield. If turned into cash the money would buy sufficient empuvment to buy a whole pack of his kind out of mischief. There is no place for a dog on a dairy farm. All dogs should be banished.

The filling in to be done by the C. P. R. on its property and by the government on the inner portion of the 400-foot strip which is to be transferred to the crown.

The dredging for this work has been done to a depth of forty feet in order that accommodation may be afforded in future for the largest sized vessels which may come to the port. Any further dredging may be done without interfering with the wharves. At present the dredging for the ship berths is being done to a depth of thirty-two feet at low tide.

An immense deal of work has been done in dredging for the wharves and ship berths, and the requisite depth has now practically been obtained for the most part of new wharves."

The Wood Circular issued by Farnworth & Jardine, of Liverpool, under date of August 1, reports business during last month as somewhat unsatisfactory, principally on account of the labor troubles. The imports of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia spruce and pine, to the Mersey during the month, amounted to 12,870 stadians as compared with 13,920 during the corresponding month last year. The circular reports deliveries to be disappointing, but draws attention to the fact that, owing to the dislocation of the wharves, the recent strikes and the accumulation of stock on the quays, the merchants have experienced great difficulty in obtaining sufficient railway wagons to deal with the orders they had on hand. A more optimistic forecast is given for the month of August in regard to deliveries; stocks owing increased but are not excessive, while values are somewhat easier. On the whole the circular holds out encouragement for a considerable improvement in deliveries this month.

It is wise to break eggs one at a time into a cup and to transfer each one as it is broken. If one breaks bad, the whole dish will not be spoiled.

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THE EXPERIMENTAL FARMS

FAVOR MIXED FARMING

Rax Crossed quotes some straight-from-the-shoulder letters from the heads of the Dominion experimental farms in his last August Canada Monthly (formerly Canada West).

Mr. Crossed advocates mixed farming, and from letters which he quotes the experimental farms back him up. Mr. Crossed says: "The Dominion and provincial governments have, at great cost, established experimental farms and agricultural colleges all over the place for the betterment of agricultural conditions. At the head of these institutions are men of merit—pains-taking men of analytical mind who dig and delve and deliver good advice. They have tried all kinds of conditions; have practiced many theories; have sorted the practicable from the impracticable; have cast out that which was bad and kept that which was good. One of these men will advocate the export and our rate of progress is being maintained. During July thirty-three building permits were issued, the total value being \$112,900. Of these buildings twenty-six are wood and seven either brick or concrete.

Since the building inspector Mr. Reid took over the duties he has issued 179 permits to the total value of \$399,440.

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NOT A HORTICULTURAL PEST, BUT TROUBLE-SOME IN HOUSES.

THE BUFFALO MOTH

Not a Horticultural Pest, But Troublesome in Houses.

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WATER RECIPROCITY

HON. MR. PEGSLEY ORDERS TENDERS CALLED FOR VAST IMPROVEMENTS

Transfer of the Harbor Lots Completed and First Work Will Be Wharf South of Sand Point to Form Part of Great System of Docks—Means a Very Large Expenditure—Specifications All Prepared and Department of Public Works Ready to Act Whenever Transfer Matter Was Settled.

Good news came to the citizens of St. John yesterday when it was announced that very extensive development work will soon be begun at West St. John. Tenders for the work will be advertised for at once, as the agreement for the transfer of the shore lots by the city to the C.P.R. has been signed. This was the only cause of delay in connection with the work, which will involve a very large expenditure.

Ottawa, Aug. 14.—(Special.)—The minister of public works, Hon. William Pugsley, has given instructions to advertise tenders for extensive wharf work at West St. John, having learned that the transfer of lots to the C. P. R. for additional yard room has been completed.

Speaking of this matter in a recent interview, Dr. Pugsley said: "The specifications for the work to be first done on the west side, have been prepared and the department is ready to call for tenders. The first work will consist of the building of a wharf from the harbor line to the southward of Sand Point inshore to and upon the 400-foot strip, extending a distance of about 800 feet. This will form a part of the system of wharves now practically being obtained for the most part of new wharves."

The filling in to be done by the C. P. R. on its property and by the government on the inner portion of the 400-foot strip which is to be transferred to the crown.

The dredging for this work has been done to a depth of forty feet in order that accommodation may be afforded in future for the largest sized vessels which may come to the port. Any further dredging may be done without interfering with the wharves. At present the dredging for the ship berths is being done to a depth of thirty-two feet at low tide.

An immense deal of work has been done in dredging for the wharves and ship berths, and the requisite depth has now practically been obtained for the most part of new wharves."

The Wood Circular issued by Farnworth & Jardine, of Liverpool, under date of August 1, reports business during last month as somewhat unsatisfactory, principally on account of the labor troubles. The imports of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia spruce and pine, to the Mersey during the month, amounted to 12,870 stadians as compared with 13,920 during the corresponding month last year. The circular reports deliveries to be disappointing, but draws attention to the fact that, owing to the dislocation of the wharves, the recent strikes and the accumulation of stock on the quays, the merchants have experienced great difficulty in obtaining sufficient railway wagons to deal with the orders they had on hand. A more optimistic forecast is given for the month of August in regard to deliveries; stocks owing increased but are not excessive, while values are somewhat easier. On the whole the circular holds out encouragement for a considerable improvement in deliveries this month.

It is wise to break eggs one at a time into a cup and to transfer each one as it is broken. If one breaks bad, the whole dish will not be spoiled.

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It is wise to break eggs

WIDER MARKETS BOUND TO BENEFIT ALL THE PEOPLE

DISTINCT ADVANTAGE TO FARMERS IN FREE ACCESS TO THE STATES

(Channels Which Reciprocity Will Open Up to the Great Benefit of the Agriculturists of Canada)

For farmers there will be distinct advantage in free access to the United States market for the following among other articles, upon which duty is now levied:

- Cattle.
- Horses and mules.
- Swine.
- Sheep and lambs.
- Poultry.
- Wheat.
- Rye.
- Oats.
- Barley.
- Beans.
- Potatoes.
- Corn.
- Onions.
- Apples.
- Pears.
- Peaches.
- Grapes.
- Butter.
- Cheese.
- Fresh milk.
- Fresh cream.
- Eggs.
- Hay.
- Straw.

the free admission to the United States of the following standard products: Timber, hewn, sided or squared. Sawn boards, planks, deals. Paving posts, railroad ties and poles. Wooden staves. Pickets and palings. The mining man will find better sale for his goods by free access to United States markets for: Feldspar. Salt. Asbestos. Mica. Consumers on both sides will thank the negotiators of this agreement for reduced duties on many articles now bearing varying taxes, and among them:

- Meats, fresh or refrigerated.
- Bacon and hams.
- Beef and pork, salted.
- Canned meats and poultry.
- Lard.
- Tomatoes and other vegetables.
- Wheat flour and oatmeal.
- Prepared cereal food.
- Bran, middlings and other offals of grain.
- Macaroni and Vermicelli.
- Biscuits, wafers and cakes.
- Canned fruits.
- Agricultural implements.
- Cutlery.
- Flint stones.
- Clocks and watches.
- Canoes.
- Motor vehicles.

Canada is now the third best customer of the United States. Under reciprocity we will sell 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 best supply us. But instead of free access only to the British market for natural products we will have also the increasing demand of the United States. Laurier and the larger markets is the policy for Canada.



HUGH GUTHRIE
Liberal candidate in South-Wellington.
Canadian fishermen will be rewarded by free access to the United States market for the following products of the rich waters of the Dominion:
Mackerel. Cod.
Herrings. Oysters.
Halibut. Lobsters.
Salmon.
Canadian lumbermen will gain by

THE SHEEP MARKET AND THE FARMERS

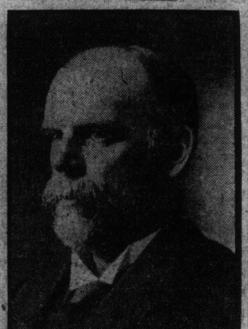
The Demand for Mutton and Lambs in Canada at Times is Greater Than the Supply

Enemies of reciprocity and of the larger market for the Canadian farmer are seizing on a chance occurrence of a day or two ago, when a few sheep from the United States were sold on the Toronto market, says The Globe. This is taken to mean that American sheep will flood Canada under reciprocity, instead of Canada selling to the cities across the line. Apart from the simple fact that it is no crime to buy what you want elsewhere if you cannot get it at home, is the circumstance that the present conditions are altogether exceptional.

At certain times of the year the demand for mutton and lamb in Toronto is greater than the supply, and the sequel is high prices. The Ontario farmer is not producing sheep and lambs in sufficient numbers to supply the domestic market, all the year round, and while it is sometimes necessary and sometimes possible to import supplies from the United States, it is not always possible to do so at a profit. Prices are not always higher in the Toronto market than in the Chicago market, and it is advantageous to bring sheep and lambs in from the United States only when the Ontario farmer fails to maintain a steady supply.

Our farmers do not go into sheep-raising very extensively, for reasons which are well known. Some of them have found dairy farming, beef-raising and fruit-growing more profitable. The average sheep farmer in Ontario specializes rather in pedigreed stock than in market mutton, and there are few farms where sheep-raising is carried on exclusively, except where the farmers are breeding pure-bred stock. Drivers from the sheep-raising districts assert that they seldom get more than thirty sheep or lambs from one farm in any one year, while some say the average is below twenty head, so impoverished are some of the farms as a result of the disease that was encountered some years ago. That the Canadian farmer often finds it convenient to market sheep and lambs in the United States, however, is proved by figures which show the imports and exports for the year ended March 31, 1910, the latest period for which detailed returns are available. The report of the Department of Customs shows that our exports exceeded imports, and that the imports from the United States to Canada for the year ending March

31, 1910, were 35,844 sheep and lambs, worth \$11,490, while the exports from Canada to the United States during the same year were:	
Sheep, one year old or less, 87,814 head, valued at \$415,912	
Sheep, over one year old, 15,635 head, valued at 153,767	
Total value	\$569,679



DR. MICHAEL CLARK
One of the chief representatives of Liberalism in Alberta.

THE BEAN MARKET

Free Access to the United States Means Increased Returns
The Canadian farmer finds no market for his beans in Britain. In 1909-1910 the official records show that the total value of Canadian beans exported to the United Kingdom, where there is no duty, amounted only to a paltry \$214. To restrict the Canadian bean producer to the British market would be to paralyze the industry. Under the reciprocity agreement Canadian beans have access to the United States markets free of duty. This means that the Canadian farmer often finds it convenient to market sheep and lambs in the United States, however, is proved by figures which show the imports and exports for the year ended March 31, 1910, the latest period for which detailed returns are available. The report of the Department of Customs shows that our exports exceeded imports, and that the imports from the United States to Canada for the year ending March

WHAT JOHN A. WANTED

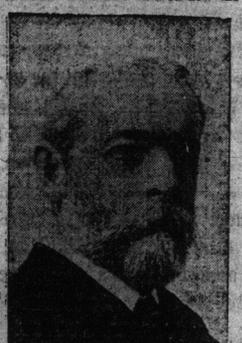
That is All That the Liberals are After

In his speech at Stratford Hon. A. G. MacKay declared that the resolution passed at the Imperial Conference relating to the favored-nations clauses put an end to any possible danger of unfair competition by three nations. Canada has only to object to invalidate any of these agreements so far as it touches Canada. Widely speaking, the only manufacturing industries affected are cement and farm implement factories. The manufacturers will always have protection as long as Canada remains a one-hundred-million-dollar revenue country. Mr. MacKay declared that the Liberals have just obtained exactly what Sir John Macdonald wanted in 1878. Now the Conservatives say to leave well enough alone, a tribute to the prosperity of Canada since the Liberals came into power in 1896.

A CONVINCING SPEECH

Hon. Sydney Fisher, Speaking at Harriston, Discussed the Annexation Cry

Speaking at Harriston, Hon. Mr. Fisher dealt with reciprocity in his convincing way and gave the farmers facts. After quoting the figures showing the growth of Canada's trade with Great Britain and the United States, he went into detail to show just how the farmers would benefit from the agreement. He also showed how the



HON. SYDNEY FISHER
Minister of Agriculture

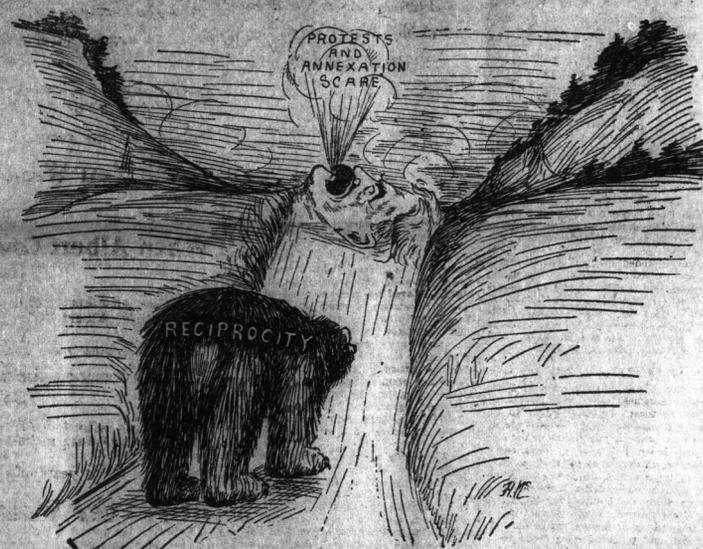
manufacturers were viewing the matter in a different light now. Referring to the cry of "the thin end of the wedge," he showed how past revisions of the tariff had not been detrimental. Dealing with the large amount of capital that had come into Canada from Europe and other parts of the world in the past five months, Mr. Fisher related many personal interviews to prove that capitalists recognized that the future of Canada would be great. As to the annexation cry, he pointed out that while Canada was getting all the advantages of free trade in natural products with the United States it was not necessary for Canada to relinquish any rights or privileges enjoyed under the British flag. Colonials were not considered subordinate now to the British-born. The future of the Empire was dependent on self-government within the Empire. If Canada prospered it would only make it a stronger British country. Reciprocity would make Canada more prosperous.

Our National Market

Turning to the question of reciprocity, at St. Philippe, Que., Dr. Beland showed that the United States was our natural market, and that the large proportion of our commerce was made with them. The manufacturers alone, whose treaty does not affect, oppose it. But it is the turn of the farmers to share the prosperity of the country. It is for the electors to say who is right, Laurier, who wishes to aid the farmers, or Mr. Borden, who protects the manufacturers.

The Mining Trade

The mining industry may not be vitally affected by reciprocity, except in a sympathetic way. Mining men have shown on numerous occasions that they are interested in the development of the agricultural country. Reciprocity will do them no damage, if it does them no good, and they will be influenced by the other local interests. Benefit to the Farmer
Mr. Roch-Lancet, speaking at St. Philippe, Quebec, sketched the benefits which would accrue from reciprocity. The county of Laprairie sells 50,000 tons of hay to the States, on which the farmers will save \$40 a car load. On straw a saving of \$1.50 a ton, on poultry three cents a pound, on wheat two and a half cents a bushel. These profits will come to the Canadian farmer through reciprocity.



GOING OVER THE ANT HILL

Great Possibilities Of An Export Trade

The Necessity of Equalizing the Trade Between Canada and the United States

The business men of Canada should vigorously support the effort now being put forth to make the conditions of trade between the United States and Canada more equitable. In the year ending March 31, 1911, we imported goods to the value of \$284,934,739 from the United States. Over a hundred and thirty-one million dollars' worth of raw cotton, rubber, wool, coal, and many other things needed by our manufacturers.

Because of the huge tariff standing in the way of any return trade we were able to export only \$103,922,222 of Canadian goods to the United States. These figures do not indicate a healthy condition of business. The disparity in volume between what we buy from the States and what we sell is too great. One of two things must be happening: either a large part of the United States imports represents new American investments in Canada, or the exports of Canada to other countries must be used to pay our debts in the United States.

It has been Mr. Fielding's constant aim to balance Canada's trade with the United States. He sees that we must continue to draw from that country vast quantities of raw materials and of manufactured goods that it is not convenient or profitable, even behind the shelter of the tariff, to make

pire now than she was in 1897 when Fielding's tariff was brought in? Every honest man will admit that the ties of affection and loyalty are far stronger now than they were in 1897. Fifteen years ago Canada's total trade—imports, exports and re-exports—within the Empire was \$113,909,000. Last year it was \$283,767,000. Fourteen years ago Canada's total trade with the United States in imports, exports and re-exports was \$11,022,000. Last year it was \$404,337,000.

We see here a big expansion of Canada's trade with the United States than with the Empire. Yet that expansion was coincident with the drawing closer of the Imperial tie. Why should a still further increase of our export trade to the United States make us disloyal?

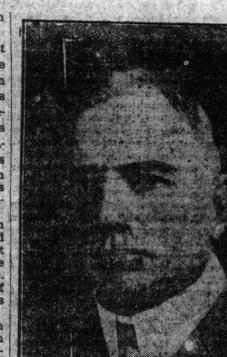
Business men dealing daily with the face of abnormal conditions in the United States should ask themselves that question. If they do so honestly and give an honest answer the annexation bogey will have no terror for them.—The Globe.

Ontario Farmers, With Reciprocity in Force, Will Get the Best, Not the Average, Price

It is wholly misleading to compare average values, in any line of stock, between Ontario on the one hand and the American States on the other. Some of the great American producing States are a thousand miles from the best American markets. These markets lie right at the door of the Ontario farmer. Buffalo is almost within sight of some of the best stock sections of this Province. It will be with the tariff wall out of the way, easier of access than any other market open to Ontario producers; and vastly easier of access to Ontario producers from Ontario flocks and herds. And the larger the herds the greater the fertility of the soil, and the more farmers prosper the greater will be the prosperity of the cities.

Lumping all lines together, and taking it year in and year out, the free opening of the American market will mean a vast increase of the returns from Ontario flocks and herds. And the larger the herds the greater the fertility of the soil, and the more farmers prosper the greater will be the prosperity of the cities.

Opponents of reciprocity point also to the fact that a few American lambs have this year been sold in the Toronto market in the face of the Canadian duty. This situation is abnormal. The present is the first occasion on which such an invasion, and it is a very trifling invasion at most, could be pointed to. It is due to the fact, paradoxical as this may seem, that American cans are going out of sheep. The great sheep ranches of the West are being broken up by incoming settlers. The consequence is that, although American official returns show nearly 7,000,000 fewer sheep on American farms in 1910 than there were in 1903, the receipts of sheep at the six principal markets of the Western States for the present year to date are upwards of 2,000,000 in excess of the arrivals for the same period last year. A little of this surplus has found an outlet here. That situation will not continue in the United States. If at an end there will be a mutton famine in that country, and Canada will afford



W. HARLAND SMITH
Liberal candidate in Halton.

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CANADIAN SHEEP

Henry Arkell Describes the Opposition Scare as the Variest Nonsense

"There is nothing mysterious about the importation of United States sheep into Canada at the present time," said Mr. Henry Arkell, of Arkell, one of the largest breeders of sheep in Canada.

"The tariff against Canadian sheep imposed by the United States is responsible for it. If the tariff was removed the Canadian sheep producer would be encouraged to go into the production of sheep more extensively.

The reason there are United States sheep coming in here at present is that there is a shortage of the Canadian article. There has been a large increase in the population from the Old Land in the past few years, and they are all consumers of mutton. The tariff restrictions and the limited market that has resulted since the introduction of the Dingley tariff by our United States neighbors are responsible for the shortage of sheep for mutton purposes in Canada, and when a man had a large flock of sheep previous to the passing of that legislation he has not more than five per cent now of his former flock. The trade agreement is passed and tariff restrictions removed we can look for a remarkable boom in the sheep industry in Canada.

"It is the variest nonsense to say that the throwing open of the sheep market between the two countries will kill the industry in Canada, for there is really no industry of that kind here to kill. Remove the tariff and watch the Canadian sheep industry grow. I am voted Conservative for years, but I voted for the trade agreement."

WAGES AND LABOR

The Cheap Labor Bogey Does Not Stand Investigation

The wages of labor and the relative cost of labor are two very different things. Congressman Redfield, of New York, himself a manufacturer, proved very conclusively in a recent speech that low-priced labor is not always cheap labor, and that an apparently low wage may be a very high one. "I saw them," he says, "driving piles in Japan—twenty women, each with a rope, lifted the pile. They were paid twenty cents a day in our money. Yet it would cost four times as much to drive those piles as it would here in New York." The cheap labor bogey does not stand investigation.

Mr. Redfield is a specialist in machinery. He found by careful personal inquiry that while wages in Japanese locomotive plants were only one-fifth of the American scale, the labor cost of locomotives on the same specifications was three and a half times greater in the Japanese shop than in the American shop.

The party were met at party of board of trade newspaper men and others in auto, being shown the ment on the west side, and the suburban points of the party registered at the Club. Those present were Mayor Frink, Hon. J. D. Hazen, secretary of the board of trade; W. W. retary for agriculture; H. representatives of the city of St. John, and A. M. MacKinnon and A. M. B. The men was:

Puree of Tomato. Olives. Boiled Salmon, par Creamed Sweetbreads, Roast Spring Chicken with Roast Potatoes. Boiled Potatoes. Fresh Raspberries and Charlotte Russe. Celery. Coffee.

The toast list began with of the King in the usual Mayor Frink.

Mayor Frink then proposed the visiting newspaper friends whom he had known for many years. He knew of the influential press of and hoped they would be late the information which upon them so hurriedly. A summary of the information St. John and the province before them before they had more recently the objection of the old country true and ments of conditions in New For long years the lum had been paramount in the natural resources to other natural resources to St. John, the city had many adventures but after first and stagnation owing of the shipbuilding industry had been made in 1865 an trade had increased by less. Instead of only one line that time within the export there were now seven or eight to the port carrying 7,230,000 worth of es. Turning to the question Mayor Frink said that the from the old land could be ed if the people is comfortable homes could man who was not a wastrel but a prepared place of his own. He was the home land, within 222 and churches and enjoy the cure in western Canada.

An Important Announcement
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ST. JOHN AND BRITISH COLUMBIA

An Important Statement

British Journalist Refers to Announcement Made in England

Says President of Great Construction Company Reported That Work Would Likely Be Done Here—Visiting Writers Entertained at Club Last Night—Driven Around the City.

Thursday, Aug. 17. Although weather conditions were none too favorable yesterday for the reception of the visiting British journalists, the party of twelve were given a warm welcome on their arrival and were well entertained during their brief stay in St. John. At a dinner given at the Union Club by members of the St. John Press and the last three years' Robert J. H. Baird, of the Belfast Evening Telegraph, made the interesting announcement that the president of the Cammell Laird Construction Co. had at the last annual meeting that this firm had made an arrangement with the Canadian government to build the Canadian ships of war and that St. John was likely to get the plant.

These in the party, which arrived on the Prince Rupert after a tour through Nova Scotia, besides Mr. Smith, were Mr. M. Alexander, of the Aberdeen Press; Robert H. H. Baird, of the Belfast Evening Telegraph; James F. Chapin, of the Westminster Gazette; Wilfred J. Hinton, of the Northern Mail; Charles Lewis, of the London Daily Chronicle; Wilfred Rutherford, of the Financial News, London; and C. W. Starmer, of the Sheffield Independent.

The party were met at the wharf by a party of board of trade members and newspaper men and taken about the city in autos, being shown the harbor development of the American cable, the labor cost of locomotives on the same specifications was three and a half times greater in the Japanese shop than in the American shop.

WAGES AND LABOR

The Cheap Labor Bogy Does Not Stand Investigation

The wages of labor and the relative cost of labor are two very different things. Congressman Redfield, of New York, himself a manufacturer, proved very conclusively in a recent speech that the so-called "cheap labor" is not always cheap labor, and that an apparently low wage may be a very high one. "I saw them," he says, "driving piles in Japan—twenty women, each with a rope, lifted the pile. They were paid twenty cents a day in their money. Yet it would cost four times as much to drive those piles as it would have cost in New York." The cheap labor bogy does not stand investigation. Mr. Redfield is a specialist in machinery. He found by careful personal inquiry that while wages in Japanese locomotive plants were only one-fifth of the American rate, the labor cost of locomotives on the same specifications was three and a half times greater in the Japanese shop than in the American shop.

INSIDIOUS APPEALS

Hon. Charles Murphy Replies to the Tactics of Conservatives

Hon. Charles Murphy, addressing a Liberal rally at Brookville, dealt with the character of the campaign being waged against reciprocity. It was a striking commentary on the labors of the anti-reciprocity campaign being abetted by the Tariff Reform League of England, and appeals were being made to the British-born in Canada.

MR. GRAHAM'S SUPPORT

"I feel grateful indeed," said Hon. G. P. Graham, at Brookville, "that I am supported by those of you who do not call yourselves Liberals. I appreciate your presence here to-day. I know how you revere the memory of Sir John Macdonald and how you supported him all your lives, and it is encouraging to know that in an issue which should be outside the sphere of party politics you are prepared to follow the last will and testament of Sir John Macdonald on trade between Canada and the United States. The views of the Conservative chieftain on this matter in his last fight are denounced to-day by Mr. Borden and advocated by Sir Wilfrid Laurier."

Threatened Tie-up Ordered Today

Government Orders 25,000 Troops With Ball Cartridges to Guard the Roads and Men Who Want to Work Riots Renewed at Liverpool.

London, Aug. 16.—Meetings with a view to settling the controversy between the railway companies and their employees were held today and tomorrow at the docks, and when they were adjourned it was thought the situation remained as far from being solved as when they began. The railway managers declared they had promised protection in the running of their trains and would not yield to their men. The representatives of the railway men's unions declared the strike would take place at the expiration of their ultimatum tomorrow morning.

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26,000 Soldiers Ready

All the soldiers will be armed with rifle ball ammunition. They will be stationed along the railway line north and south of London, while the cavalry will be employed at stations and also will patrol the lines so as to be able to get quickly to any point desired. The trains will be worked by flag signals.

AS IN THE OLD LAND, SO IN THE NEW

"Yonder, in Old England, there stands triumphant the leader of Liberalism, a great statesman, an intellectual giant, a fearless fighter, and a true man. He has accomplished in the last few hours a bloodless revolution unequalled in world history. The power of aristocracy to stand in the way of progress is at an end. It is the onward march of free men, the triumph of the people in the battle of the masses against the classes. As a Liberal I exult in that victory. As a Canadian I feel its inspiration. For Canadian people—common, everyday people like you and me—have the battle before us. Our war is waged against the class of moneyed interests, gradually growing, under the discrimination of protective tariffs, into huge trusts and combines which threaten to crush the life of the nation."

TORY CHANCES ARE HOPELESS

Borden Opens Campaign at London, Ont.

London, Ont., Aug. 15.—R. L. Borden began in earnest last night his uphill fight to convince the people of Canada that reciprocity means the severing of the imperial tie, the commercial and political absorption of the dominion and—but not incidentally to convince a skeptical people that their crying need is a Tory regime at Ottawa.

AGED SACKVILLE MAN FOUND DEAD IN FIELD

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Maritime Board of Trade Favors Two Provinces Spending Millions

The greater part of this afternoon and evening sessions was taken up in discussing a resolution calling upon the governments of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia to improve the highways between the United States and Halifax via St. John, and between Campbellton and Amherst, as well as to encourage tourist and general travel.

Committee to Be Appointed to Agitate for Maritime Union—Member Declares P. E. Island Exports Rotten Products, and Wants Strict Inspection Act—Other Business.

At the opening of the convention the board listened to reports from President Masters and Secretary Williams, and an address of welcome by Mayor Kelly. Invitations for next year's meeting of the board were read from Turco and Yarmouth, neither of which, however, had delegates present.

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Population of Kings - Albert

WHEN THERE WAS RECIPROCIDY (1854-1886)

Population of Kings in 1851	18,842
Population of Kings in 1871	24,683
Increase in twenty years	5,751

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READ FOR YOURSELF WHAT RECIPROCIITY LOCAL PYTHIANS EXCLUSIVITY VS. RECIPROCIITY

THE TRADE AGREEMENT AT A GLANCE

THE RECIPROCAL FREE LIST

Articles That Formerly Were Dutiable in Both Countries.

Cattle	All other fresh vegetables.	Staves, not further manu-	Clover and timothy seed.	Brass in bars and rods, in	Salt.
Horses.	Mineral waters, natural,	factured than listed or	Seed of beet, carrot, parsnip	etc.	Cream separators and parts
Hogs.	not bottled.	joined.	etc.	Seed of cabbage, kale, field	etc.
Sheep.	Apples, fresh.	Cherries, fresh.	Stave bolts (single bolts	Other garden seeds and field	The plates, etc.
All other live animals	Timber, hewn or sawn,	Peaches, fresh.	etc.)	Crucible cast steel wire.	Crucible cast steel wire.
Poultry.	squared or sided, or cre-	Edible berries, fresh.	Pickets and palings.	Galvanized iron or steel	Galvanized iron or steel
Wheat.	Planks and deals, not fur-	Grapes.	Cod.	Wire.	Wire.
Rye.	ther manufactured than	Cranberries.	Halibut, fresh, not in bar-	Typewriting and typesetting	Typewriting and typesetting
Oats.	sawed.	Plums, fresh.	Herring, fresh, not in bar-	machines.	machines.
Barley.	Of cherry, chestnut,	Currants, fresh.	rels.	Barbed fencing wire.	Barbed fencing wire.
Buckwheat.	gunwood, hickory and	All fresh fruits.	Herrings, pickled or salted.	Coke.	Coke.
Edible dried peas.	whiteoak.	Melons.	Mackerel, fresh or pickled.	Roller wire rods, iron	Roller wire rods, iron
Edible dried beans.	Of oak.	Dried apples.	Sea fish, other, except pre-	or steel.	or steel.
Maize.	Of pitch pine.	Other dried fruits.	served.	Valued at 4 cents or less	Valued at 4 cents or less
Hay.	Of redwood.	Butter.	Sea fish, other, preserved.	per pound.	per pound.
Straw.	Of walnut.	Cheese.	Salmon.	Valued at over 4 cents	Valued at over 4 cents
Cowpeas.	Of white ash.	Fresh milk.	For toilet.	per pound.	per pound.
Potatoes.	Pine and spruce clapboards.	Fresh cream.	Sulphate of soda or salt	Print paper.	Print paper.
Sweet potatoes and yams.	Fence posts and railroad	Eggs.	cake.	Wrapping paper.	Wrapping paper.
Cabbages.	ties.	Honey.	Soda ash.	Paper, all kinds, "n. o. p."	Paper, all kinds, "n. o. p."
Onions.	Telephone and telegraph	Clotting oil.	Extract of hemlock bark.	Cardboard, not pasted or	Cardboard, not pasted or
Tomatoes, fresh.	poles, etc.	Flaxseed.	Carbon electrodes.	coated.	coated.

CANADIAN PRODUCTS AT SPECIAL RATES

Articles the growth, product, or manufacture of Canada to be admitted into the United States at the undermentioned special rates of duty when imported from Canada.

Articles.	United States rates.	Canadian general rates.	Proposed rates.	Reduction by U. S.	Reduction by Canada.
Aluminum, in crude form	7 cents per pound	12 1/2 cents per pound	5 cents per pound	23.8	57.1
Aluminum, in plates, sheets, bars, etc.	11 cents per pound	18 cents per pound	8 cents per pound	27.3	63.6
Laths	20 cents per M pieces	30 cents per M pieces	10 cents per M pieces	50.0	75.0
Shingles	50 cents per thousand	75 cents per thousand	30 cents per thousand	40.0	50.0
Sawed board, planks, deals, etc.	Planned or finished on one side only	\$1 or \$1.75 per M feet.	50 cents per M feet	50.0	71.4
Planned or finished on one side and tongued and grooved, or planned or finished on two sides.	\$1.25 or \$2 per M ft.	75 cents per M feet	75 cents per M feet	40.0	60.0
Planned or finished on three sides, or planned or finished on two sides and tongued and grooved.	\$1.50 1/2 or \$2.375 per M ft.	50 cents per M feet	50 cents per M feet	50.0	71.4
Planned or finished on four sides.	\$2 or \$2.75 per M feet.	25 cents per M feet	25 cents per M feet	50.0	71.4
Iron ore	15 cents per ton	15 cents per ton	15 cents per ton	0.0	0.0
Coal slack or culm	15 cents per ton	15 cents per ton	15 cents per ton	0.0	0.0

AMERICAN PRODUCTS AT SPECIAL RATES

Articles the growth, product or manufacture of the United States to be admitted into Canada at the undermentioned special rates of duty when imported from the United States.

Articles.	United States rates.	Canadian general rates.	Proposed rates.	Reduction by U. S.	Reduction by Canada.
Cement, Portland, etc.	7 or 8 cents per 100 lbs.	12 1/2 cents per 100 lbs.	11 cents per 100 lbs.	23.8	57.1
Coal, bituminous, round and run, mine	45 cents per long ton	45 cents per long ton	45 cents per long ton	0.0	0.0
Apple trees, peach trees, etc.	\$1 or \$2 per 1,000	3 cents each	2 1/2 cents each	16.7	33.3
Condensed milk	2 cents per pound	3 1/4 cents per pound	2 cents per pound	33.3	41.7
Canned fruit	20 cents per pound	24 cents per pound	20 cents per pound	11.1	22.2
Biscuits, not sweetened	20 cents per pound	25 cents per pound	20 cents per pound	20.0	25.0
Peas, shelled	1 cent per pound	3 cents per pound	1 cent per pound	66.7	83.3
Unshelled	1 1/2 cent per pound	2 cents per pound	1 1/2 cent per pound	25.0	33.3

PERCENTAGES OF REDUCTION.

Articles the growth, product or manufacture of the United States to be admitted into Canada at the undermentioned rates of duty when imported from the United States, and reciprocally the same articles the growth, product or manufacture of Canada to be admitted into the United States at identical rates of duty when imported from Canada.

Articles.	United States Rates.	Canadian general rates.	Proposed rates.	Reduction by U. S.	Reduction by Canada.
Fresh meats	1 1/2 cents per pound	3 cents per pound	1 1/4 cents per pound	33.3	50.0
Bacon and hams	4 cents per pound	6 cents per pound	4 cents per pound	33.3	50.0
Meats of all kinds	45 cents per barrel	60 cents per barrel	45 cents per barrel	25.0	33.3
Canned meats and canned poultry	27 1/2 cents per pound	35 cents per pound	25 cents per pound	28.6	37.9
Extract of meat	35 cents per pound	45 cents per pound	35 cents per pound	22.2	29.6
Lard	1 1/2 cents per pound	2 cents per pound	1 1/4 cents per pound	16.7	25.0
Lard compounds and cottons	25 per cent	35 per cent	25 per cent	28.6	37.9
Tallow	10 per cent	15 per cent	10 per cent	33.3	41.7
Egg yolk	3 cents per pound	4 cents per pound	3 cents per pound	25.0	33.3
Egg and blood albumen	3 cents per pound	4 cents per pound	3 cents per pound	25.0	33.3
Sardines, and other fish in oil	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	0.0	0.0
Canned vegetables	40 per cent	50 per cent	40 per cent	20.0	26.7
Flour, all grades	12 cent per barrel	15 cent per barrel	12 cent per barrel	20.0	26.7
Oatmeal and rolled oats	1 cent per pound	1 1/2 cent per pound	1 cent per pound	33.3	41.7
Barley	40 cents per 100 lbs.	50 cents per 100 lbs.	40 cents per 100 lbs.	20.0	26.7
Barley malt	2 cents per bushel	3 cents per bushel	2 cents per bushel	33.3	41.7
Buckwheat flour	25 per cent	35 per cent	25 per cent	28.6	37.9
Split peas	45 cents per bushel	60 cents per bushel	45 cents per bushel	25.0	33.3
Prepared cereal foods	20 per cent	30 per cent	20 per cent	33.3	41.7
Bran, mill feed, etc.	10 per cent	15 per cent	10 per cent	33.3	41.7
Macaroni and vermicelli	1 1/2 cents per pound	2 cents per pound	1 1/2 cents per pound	25.0	33.3
Biscuits, wafers, etc., sweetened	3 cents per pound plus 15 per cent.	4 cents per pound plus 15 per cent.	3 cents per pound plus 15 per cent.	25.0	33.3
Candied fruits, etc.	1 cent per pound plus 35 per cent.	1 1/2 cent per pound plus 35 per cent.	1 cent per pound plus 35 per cent.	25.0	33.3
Sugar, candy and confectionery	4 cents per pound plus 15 per cent.	5 cents per pound plus 15 per cent.	4 cents per pound plus 15 per cent.	25.0	33.3
Maple sugar and syrup	4 cents per pound	5 cents per pound	4 cents per pound	20.0	26.7
Pickles, sauces, etc.	40 per cent	50 per cent	40 per cent	20.0	26.7
Fruit juices, non-alcoholic	70 cents per gallon	90 cents per gallon	70 cents per gallon	22.2	29.6
Mineral waters, bottled, etc.	30 cents per doz. quart.	40 cents per doz. quart.	30 cents per doz. quart.	25.0	33.3
Essential oils	25 per cent	35 per cent	25 per cent	28.6	37.9
Grape vines, currant bushes, etc.	20 per cent	30 per cent	20 per cent	33.3	41.7
Plows, harrows, harvesters, reapers, mowers, threshing machines, drills and planters, horse-cultivators, etc.	15 per cent	20 per cent	15 per cent	25.0	33.3
Parts of threshing machines, etc.	45 per cent	60 per cent	45 per cent	25.0	33.3
Portable and traction engines	40 per cent	50 per cent	40 per cent	20.0	26.7
Hay loaders, potato diggers, etc., and parts	\$1.75 per ton	\$2.25 per ton	\$1.75 per ton	20.0	26.7
Grindstones, not mounted	10 cents per cubic foot.	15 cents per cubic foot.	10 cents per cubic foot.	33.3	41.7
Building stones, etc., not dressed	20 per cent	30 per cent	20 per cent	33.3	41.7
Roofing slates	20 per cent	30 per cent	20 per cent	33.3	41.7
Vitrified paving blocks	20 per cent	30 per cent	20 per cent	33.3	41.7
Paving blocks of stone	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	0.0	0.0
Oxide of iron, as a color	30 per cent	40 per cent	30 per cent	25.0	33.3
Asbestos, woven fabric of	40 per cent	50 per cent	40 per cent	20.0	26.7
Asbestos, when manufactured	40 per cent	50 per cent	40 per cent	20.0	26.7
Printing ink	40 per cent	50 per cent	40 per cent	20.0	26.7
Cutlery	40 per cent and upward	50 per cent and upward	40 per cent and upward	20.0	26.7
Hells and gongs	45 per cent	60 per cent	45 per cent	25.0	33.3
Brass corners and rules	40 per cent	50 per cent	40 per cent	20.0	26.7
Sanitary fixtures	35, 45 or 55 per cent.	45, 55 or 65 per cent.	35, 45 or 55 per cent.	20.0	26.7
Brass hand instruments	45 per cent	60 per cent	45 per cent	25.0	33.3
Clocks, watches, etc.	40 per cent	50 per cent	40 per cent	20.0	26.7
Printers' wooden cases	35 per cent	45 per cent	35 per cent	25.0	33.3
Wood floor	10 per cent	15 per cent	10 per cent	33.3	41.7
Cannoes and small boats	40 per cent	50 per cent	40 per cent	20.0	26.7
Feathers, crude in their natural state	15 per cent	20 per cent	15 per cent	25.0	33.3
Surgical dressings, antiseptic, etc.	40 per cent or various	50 per cent or various	40 per cent or various	20.0	26.7
Surgical trusses, etc.	35, 40 or 45 per cent.	45, 50 or 55 per cent.	35, 40 or 45 per cent.	20.0	26.7
Plate glass, not beveled.	22 1/2 cents per sq. foot.	30 cents per sq. foot.	22 1/2 cents per sq. foot.	25.0	33.3
Automobiles and motor vehicles, and parts	45 per cent	60 per cent	45 per cent	25.0	33.3
Digesters for pulp mills	40 per cent	50 per cent	40 per cent	20.0	26.7
Leather cases, pocketbooks, etc.	40, 45 or 50 per cent.	50, 55 or 60 per cent.	40, 45 or 50 per cent.	20.0	26.7

THE COST OF FARM PRODUCTS.

(From the New York Mail.)
 Along the entire Atlantic seaboard the farm laborer is hard to find. The scarcity of labor for the fields is acute and is pinching tighter every week. The vegetable harvest is here. No fault can be found with the laborer who demands \$35 per month in place of the \$25 he got four and five years ago.
 But the demand for machinery that will save on manual labor seems to meet with almost no response. The factory mechanicians are supposed to have averaged a

saving of five hands, that is, in persons, out of six. By machinery probably one workman produces more than six produced twenty years ago. But in planting, weeding, hoeing, creating parasites, the mechanical economy is not over one-half. Taking into account the judgment by the human eye and touch, very little substitution of machinery for the "nurseryman" man himself has thus far seemed possible. Edible plants are as tender as human babies, in fact, more so. He who would raise them is rightly called a "nurseryman." The things we eat are the things of our human care from seed to fruit. There is

almost nothing automatic about the work. Melting heat will set off a fire alarm in a factory. But who will rig up an automatic alarm for potato diggers, squash ties, or apple lights? A watchful human eye and touch are needed to see the potato. Possibly there will be invented a strawberry picker that is better than a smart country girl. But we doubt it. Possibly a mechanical weeder superior in a vegetable field to human fingers feeling around among tender plants. But not now.
 We can tunnel a mountain, almost bridge the ocean by huge and fast ships, and fly the air. But we cannot be sure of a sim-

ple crop—corn, wheat or vegetables. There are some few rules, but nothing like the engineer's logarithm, nothing like twice two are four. The man must watch, set, squel, kneel in the soil, and mix in that very soil. And more, and more, that costs.
 Scratches on polished wood, if not too deep, can be removed by rubbing gently with fine sandpaper, and then with a mixture of olive oil and vinegar.
 The wider skirts now have the authority of the great optima of Paris.

LOCAL PYTHIANS DECORATE GRAVES

Annual Ceremony Yesterday a Most Impressive One

MANY FLOWERS

High Ideals of Pythianism Theme of Inspiring Address by Past Prelate

Moulson—The List of Departed Brethren.

The local lodges of the Knights of Pythias observed yesterday as their annual decoration day, and the service was a splendid one. In the morning, the graves of departed knights in Cedar Hill cemetery were visited and decorated by a committee composed of Knights F. A. Kinneer, J. Patchell, R. H. Irvine and M. Smith, and in the afternoon the members of the local lodges, including the Past Prelate, decorated the graves of departed Pythians, visiting the Church of England and Methodist burial grounds to perform a like duty on their way home.

Headed by the Artillery Band they started from their hall in Germain street at 2:30 o'clock and marched to St. Andrew's Rink where the flowers were arranged. Leaving the rink they passed by way of Charlottetown and Waterloo streets and Westmorland Road. The order of the parade was:

Barouches with flowers
 Subordinate lodges
 Band
 Uniform ranks, Victoria No. 1 and Sig. No. 2

The graves of the departed members are as follows:

Fernhill—William Collins, Wilmot Kennedy, James Denny, John Campbell, S. A. R. Nicoud, Robert Carton, Joseph Duffell, Adam Young, Jr., John A. M. Hunter, Thomas S. Taves, William S. Baldwin, J. W. Jenkinson, James Adam, G. R. Pritchard, Thomas S. Taves, A. B. Wilson, John Slater, Jr., W. H. Murray, Robert Willis, Thomas John A. Russell, John A. Simon, M. D., F. L. Has, R. H. Green, Samuel Tutts, E. W. Dinmore, H. S. Geddes, W. S. Calhoun, J. M. McGovern, M. D., Thomas H. Foster, William Robb, H. V. Cooper, S. Piercy, William T. Miller, T. H. McAlpine, T. A. Crockett, Fred Fowler, Robert Ferguson, Frank deForest, J. Rouleau, John Lambert, B. A. Stammers, D. A. Hatfield, G. R. Scott, C. M. Palmer, H. Duffell, James Ross, R. D. McA. Murray, J. E. Carter, William G. McNeil, George James E. Fraser, George D. Frost, Henry Rubins, Samuel Blaine, W. C. Goddard, J. E. Leonard, George E. Price, S. H. Riley, David Bradley, John Law, Fred D. McNeil, George D. Frost, W. G. K. Kee, James Boyd, Wm. O. Fleming.

WANTED

WANTED—A maid for work in family of three. P. R. Fairweather, Roth.

WANTED—By Sept. 6th, a general housework in references required. Address Davidson, Roth.

WANTED—A third class for School District No. 1 of St. John. Apply to Geo. Henderson, Centre, N. B.

WANTED—For Sept. 15th, a general housework in references required. Address Davidson, Roth.

WANTED—A second class for School District No. 4, for coming term. Must be a native of St. John. Apply, stating salary, to Mr. Fairweather, Fairview, St. John, N. B.

WANTED—A teacher for charge of Elson Ridge school, No. 7, Gordon, N. B., after holidays. Apply to P. 6455-2-1.

WANTED—An experienced general housework. Refer to Mrs. Brock, Roth.

WANTED—Second or third class for School District No. 1, for coming term. Apply, stating salary, to Hugh River Mills, Charlotte Co., 6393-8-19-10.

WANTED—A second class for School District No. 1, for coming term. Apply, stating salary, to Mr. Secretary, Kouch County.

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Woolen Weavers

Experienced weavers to steady employment. The Good wages. Apply at HEWSON WOOLEN MANUFACTURING CO., Amherst, N. S.

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted man or woman at home, paying \$2.00 per day, with opportunity to earn more. Work is steady and requires no experience. Write Spadina avenue, Toronto.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—In Campbell street, brick building, water street, central location, business or hotel or restaurant. Also a fine private erected in a most desirable town of Campbellville, N. B. Apply to O. S. Spadina, Toronto.

No Need of Wait

Cool Weather
 Our rooms are so airy and light we do not know the heat will get outside. Write before the rush comes.

Cures You

No Doctors
 Oxygen (or Ozonol) is the best medicine for all ailments. It is the only medicine that does not harm the system. It is the only medicine that is safe for all ages. It is the only medicine that is effective for all ailments. It is the only medicine that is easy to use. It is the only medicine that is cheap. It is the only medicine that is available everywhere. It is the only medicine that is guaranteed to cure you.

ADVERTISING

Members of congress write their lives that appear in the Washington Post. In the present directory, of West an autobiography that lays out their lives in that book. They were talking about...

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THE FACTS
VS. RECIPROCI-
TY

goods are bought. That is only half the story. The other half is that the goods are sold, and unless territory can be sold, the goods are not sold. The commercial and financial operations of the world are essentially mutual. It is to find a market that makes a trader and producer must be a competitor in some sense. It is to have sound credit that makes it to have the credit of other nations. It is to have a field for its investments, that it must not place the territories in which it hopes to invest in a position of financial or economic disadvantage. These propositions are not new. They have always represented the ideal conditions of human society. They were never practically operative while distance and difficulties of communication and ideas shut off one people from another. But the conditions have changed. The world is now a human society. The distance and difficulties of communication and ideas are no longer a barrier. They are a diploma. When they are realized, a diplomatic revolution to the advantage of all concerned becomes inevitable. It is, quickly therefore, that they are realized the better for us.

Mr. Edward Grey, secretary of state for foreign affairs, and Lord Balfour, permanent member of the committee of imperial defence, have publicly referred to the effect produced in many countries by the theories expressed in the article. The theory of the significance of a pamphlet entitled The Great Illusion, by the same author, Norman Angell. Even a weak woman, a nonentity in the eyes of the law, without the privilege of a vote, may yet help some of the men who have that power in their hands to see that "the dog in the manger" policy is destructive to progress and to the fullest realization of the sense of the words. It seems very much like throwing dust in one's eyes to introduce extraneous questions such as annexation at this critical moment. The world is lived side by side with our neighbor to the south of us most peacefully for a century, and may continue to do so for twice as long without meeting. The friendly interchange of commodities, and shall we say, of civilities.

Wanted section listing various individuals and their details.

For Sale section listing various properties and goods.

Canadian Ports section listing various ports and their details.

Deaths section listing various deaths and their details.

British Ports section listing various ports and their details.

Advertising section listing various advertisements and their details.

Members of Congress section listing various members and their details.

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WANTED
MARINE JOURNAL

WANTED—A maid for general housework in family of three. Apply Mrs. R. L. Fairweather, Rothesay. 1218-11.

WANTED—A third class female teacher for School District No. 9 to commence the first of term. Apply, stating salary, to G. Henderson, Centerton, Kings Co., N. B. 6781-8-19.

WANTED—A second class female teacher for District No. 4, parish St. Martin, for coming term. Music teacher preferred. Apply, stating salary, to Henry Black, secretary, St. Martin, N. B. 6638-8-9-12aw.

WANTED—A second or third class teacher for School District No. 4, Parish of Legras, school to begin Sept. 1. Apply, stating salary, to Hugh Kileup, New River Mills, Charlotte Co., N. B. 6380-9-19-aw.

WANTED—A second class female teacher for District No. 1, Parish of St. Lawrence, for coming term. Apply, stating salary, to Daniel Sullivan, St. Lawrence, N. B. 1184-14-aw.

WANTED—A second or third class teacher to commence school March 1. District rated poor. Apply, stating salary, to N. H. Johnston, secretary, Clarendon Settlement, N. B. 1418-14-aw.

WANTED—A second or third class female teacher for North Clones school, parish of Petersville (district rated poor). Apply, stating salary, to W. L. Polley, secretary, Clones, Queens county, N. B. 238-14-aw.

Woolen Weavers Wanted
Experienced weavers can be given steady employment the year round. Good wages. Apply at once to HEWSON WOOLEN MILLS, LTD. Amherst, N. S.

AGENTS WANTED
LIVE man or woman wanted for work at home, paying \$2.00 to \$3.00 per day, with opportunity to advance. Space given in use, no previous experience required. No money advanced. Winston Limited, Spadina Avenue, Toronto.

FOR SALE
FOR SALE—in Campbellton, N. B., three story brick building, situated on Water street, central location, suitable for business or hotel or restaurant. Terms easy, also a fine private residence, also erected in most desirable location in town of Campbellton, will be sold cheap for cash. Apply to O. Smith, Campbellton, N. B. 6500-9-21-aw.

No Need of Waiting For Cool Weather
Our rooms are so airy and well ventilated we get outside the weather is hot but we do not know and get a good start before the rain comes.

BOUSING OF BATH, CARLETON COUNTY

F. B. Carvell and George W. Upham Cheered by Big Crowd
Many Conservatives Have Elected Their Party on the Question of Reciprocity, and Carvell Will Have Enormous Majority.

Bath, Carleton county, Aug. 12.—A very enthusiastic Liberal meeting was held here tonight. The large Second hall was completely packed and many could not gain admittance.

Wednesday, Aug. 13.—A very interesting session of the United Baptist Women's Missionary Union was held yesterday in German street Baptist church. Speakers prominent in missionary work gave talks on the way in which the Gospel is being carried to Christian lands.

Thursday, Aug. 17.—Very interesting sessions of the United Baptist Women's Missionary Union were held yesterday in German street Baptist church. Speakers prominent in missionary work gave talks on the way in which the Gospel is being carried to Christian lands.

Friday, Aug. 18.—A very interesting session of the United Baptist Women's Missionary Union was held yesterday in German street Baptist church. Speakers prominent in missionary work gave talks on the way in which the Gospel is being carried to Christian lands.

INTERESTING SPEECHES ARE HEARD

Wednesday's Speakers at the Meeting of United Baptist Women's Missionary Union—The Programme for Today.

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MEETING OF BATH, CARLETON COUNTY

F. B. Carvell and George W. Upham Cheered by Big Crowd
Many Conservatives Have Elected Their Party on the Question of Reciprocity, and Carvell Will Have Enormous Majority.

Bath, Carleton county, Aug. 12.—A very enthusiastic Liberal meeting was held here tonight. The large Second hall was completely packed and many could not gain admittance.

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Blasting Powder

Single and double tape fuse detonators. Electric fuses, batteries. Cast steel for drills.

W. H. THORNE CO., Limited
Market Square, St. John, N. B.

Stomach Blood and Liver Troubles
Mouth becomes starts with weak stomach, and consequent poor, impoverished blood. Nervous and pale-looking food, rich, red blood. Their stomachs seek invigorating for, after all, a man can be no stronger than his stomach.

Ontario Veterinary College
Temperance Street, Toronto
Affiliated with the University of Toronto, and under the control of the Department of Agriculture of Ontario. Infirmary for Sick Animals at the College.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY IS STRONG FOR RECIPROCI-
TY

Many Conservatives Coming Out Openly For It and Will Vote for Todd—Hon. Mr. Pugsley and Candidate Visit Campobello and are Given a Grand Reception—What the Laurier Government Has Done for the Constituency.

St. Andrew, N. B., Aug. 15.—Politics was mixed with pleasure today at the annual field day and picnic on Campobello Island, attended by Hon. William Pugsley, minister of public works; W. F. Todd, who is the Liberal candidate for re-election, and other Liberals.

Table listing various names and their details.

RECIPROcity WILL BRING SCORES OF CANADIANS BACK TO THE FARMS

Thomas Hetherington Declares Trade Agreement is Creating New Encouragement—Explains How New Brunswick is Suffering Through Lack of Advertising—Officially, He Knows of No Provincial Government.

Tuesday, Aug. 15. Thomas Hetherington, Dominion immigration officer in New England, returned to his headquarters in Boston last evening after spending a pleasant vacation of several weeks at his former home at Cady's. He said that the spirit of reciprocity was received very favorably by the great majority of people throughout New England. The favorable reception of the agreement was due to the certainty of the great extension of the natural trade and commerce following the removal of a trade barrier. "While acknowledging the superior advantages of the Canadian position in the trade agreement, the New Englanders declare that the new arrangement will be of mutual benefit. The Canadians also will benefit in the removal of land, and peculiar superiority of Canadian labor and conditions of law and order which appeal to a law-abiding people. There is no fear of an exportation of mixed agricultural products into Canada, as the American product cannot equal in quality the Canadian grown. The flavor of the meats and the quality of the vegetables forbid the competition of the American producer. The butter and cheese of Canada are raised on the very best land and the American production is far down in the scale. "In view of these facts the people who have gone from the provinces are proud still to call themselves Canadians and Americans treat the Canadians with great friendship and respect. Scores of these people are again looking to the land of their birth with hope, endeavored by the thought of the enlarged market and the breaking of the tariff barrier which restricts the flow of trade, to the detriment of both parties. The small market for farm produce in the eastern provinces has distressed the farmers. Fourteen bushels of peas sent to the St. John market was sufficient to cover supply the market not many years ago. "The business men of Boston are not expecting to capture the export trade of Canada. The three transcontinental rail ways systems are nearly completed and the Canadian trade will follow the lines of least resistance through Canadian territory. "No Advertising. "Questioned regarding immigration to New Brunswick, in particular, Mr. Hetherington said there were no people coming to this province as there were no inducements offered, no literature on file at the Boston office. "Officially," he said, "I know of no government in the province of New Brunswick. If an intending settler asks where to settle a flat rate of one cent per acre and a grant of 100 acres in a western province are suggested, and literature and pamphlets presented, if they ask about New Brunswick the reply is, 'we have no inducements, no literature, no pamphlets.' Every town of the west having more than 1,000 people places at the Boston office literature describing local advantages. The government and the cities of New Brunswick have failed to avail themselves of this opportunity."

WESTERN MAN EXPLAINS THAT NEW BRUNSWICK NEEDS RECIPROcity

Sees Improvement Here, but Declares That Wider Markets Are Salvation of the Farmers—Can't Understand Why Anyone Interested in Welfare of the Province Should Oppose Trade Agreement.

"Believe me, the west is overwhelming in its favor of reciprocity. I don't know of anyone in Edmonton who is opposed to the trade agreement. There is never a word said against it, and I am very much surprised that the Tories of Charlotte county are raising their voices against it. This was the statement of Percy S. Bailey, a former Charlotte county resident, who has been living in Edmonton for the last five years. He is a Telegraph reporter. Mr. Bailey said that he had found conditions greatly improved in New Brunswick since he went away but something more was needed to keep the young men in the country and he believed that reciprocity in natural products with the United States was just what was required to build up the eastern provinces. "If the boom in St. John continues," Mr. Bailey said, "in five years time many of the New Brunswick boys in the west will come back here to invest their money. It is perhaps the improvement of St. John that has brought the rest of the province forward but there is no doubt that progress has been made in the larger centers since I went away five years ago. I found that the small farmers were losing ground and that it was only the wealthy and well educated, who knew how to adapt themselves to the cramped conditions of marketing, who were making money. "In my opinion," said Mr. Bailey, "if the farmers could only realize the great importance of reciprocity they would overwhelmingly be in favor of it. The farmers know to the last cent the duties which are to be remitted and can easily figure out their profit but many of the farmers, except along the border, do not pay the duty directly and thus in many cases are ignorant of the underlying causes of poor markets and low prices. Some of the speakers on reciprocity, whom I have heard, have spoken very well in general terms, but they should get right down to the farmer's prices and prove to him how much more his crop is worth to him under reciprocity."

DESIRE FOR RECIPROcity EVERYWHERE GROWS STRONGER

Outlook in Westmorland and Albert Counties Never Brighter—Senator King Points Out Tory Inconsistency.

Thursday, Aug. 17. En route to Grandfather's house, I will take active part in the Liberal convention which takes place this afternoon, Senator G. G. King, of Chipman, and A. B. Copp, M. P. for Westmorland, arrived in the city yesterday. "There is no doubt," said Senator King, "that Col. McLean will again be selected to represent these constituencies. In the last parliament Col. McLean made good and there is not a man in either Queens or Sunbury who could do as well as he did not fulfill his pledges; and as to his loyalty it is sufficient to recall the fact that he sent his seventeen-year-old son out to fight the Boers and was also anxious to go himself. With reciprocity as the issue, the outcome of the election in Sunbury-Queens is a foregone conclusion—Liberal by a large majority. "When I hear the Conservatives, not only in this province but throughout the Dominion, raising the loyalty cry I cannot help contrasting the condition of affairs which exist today with those which existed years ago when the leading Conservatives of the day signed that famous manifesto demanding of the mother country reciprocity with the United States and threatening annexation. "That same manifesto which was sent over to England was signed right in the loyalist city of St. John by all the then prominent Conservatives of the day. "It may sound like ancient history," remarked the senator, "but it was only sixty-two years ago. It was a business proposition then and not a question of loyalty. Matters reached such a state, in fact, that England in order to arrange matters satisfactorily asked Lord Elgin to negotiate a treaty for the Canadian provinces. The reciprocity treaty of 1854 followed and, strange to say, reciprocity, which today Conservatives fear will bring about an annexation, resulted then in burying the annexation cry. "In Westmorland, Mr. Copp said that everything was moving along smoothly in Westmorland and it was only a question of how large Mr. Emerson's majority would be. The Liberal

OBITUARY

David Russell.

Tuesday, Aug. 15. The accident which occurred on Sunday last when David, the young son of Ald. and Mrs. J. V. Russell, was seriously injured by a kick from a horse, had a disarming sequel last night when the boy, the favorite of the neighborhood, died in the arms of his mother. The funeral was held at the General Public Hospital, gradually sank and finally passed away at about 10 o'clock. The accident occurred on Sunday afternoon at Fairville, when the boy was kicked in the stomach by a horse in the stable attached to the hotel of Thomas B. Roberts. He was brought at once to his home in King street east, and Dr. Emery and Dr. White did all in their power to ease his pain. Yesterday he was thought desirable to remove him to the hospital and later an operation was deemed advisable. It is not known how the accident happened. After the boy had been in the stable a few minutes he was found by Mr. Roberts lying in the barn and suffering greatly. He was not unconscious for his first words were: "Don't let mother know I'm hurt." The deepest sympathy will be felt for Ald. and Mrs. Russell in their bereavement. He was a bright, cheerful lad and a favorite with all who knew him, and there will be many hearts in the city who will regret the sad occurrence. He was their only son.

LOCAL NEWS

Correspondents who send letters to the Semi-Weekly Telegraph and who wish to have them returned if they are not printed, must send stamps for return postage.

Grace Eccles.

The death of little Grace Eccles, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Eccles, occurred at her home, Glen Shee, on Saturday afternoon. She was about two years old and was a very bright affectionate child. She was loved by all who knew her. Besides her parents she was the darling of one sister, all at home, to mourn their loss.

Leslie E. DeVoe.

Hampton, N. B., Aug. 14.—Leslie Edwin DeVoe, formerly of Hampton parish but latterly of Dorchester (Mass.), died at his home last evening, Sunday, Aug. 13, aged forty-five years, after a month's illness with typhoid fever. Advice had been received here that he was advancing towards recovery, but this morning his sister, Mrs. Myles H. Fowler, received a telegram announcing his death. He was the youngest son of Charles and Mrs. Melissa DeVoe, of Hampton, and his death is the first break in a family of four sons and three daughters. Last August Mr. DeVoe, with his wife, Mrs. C. H. Fowler, visited his native place and from here they went to Amherst to visit other friends, where Mrs. DeVoe was seized with typhoid fever. She died in the city on her former home at Geneva (N. Y.) for interment. There are left a young son, three years of age, his brothers Herbert E., of New York, W. J., of Vancouver, B. C., and N. S., and his sisters, Miss Sarah C. and Mrs. Troop, of Boston, and Mrs. Myles H. Fowler, of Hampton Station. The body will be taken to Geneva (N. Y.) for interment beside his wife.

WEDDINGS

McNulty-O'Connor.

A pretty wedding took place in the cathedral of the Immaculate Conception yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock. The bride and groom were Miss Gene O'Connor and John McNulty of Albert. The bride's sister, Miss Agnes O'Connor, was bridesmaid, and Hugh Darcy was groomsmen. The happy couple left on the early train for Albert, where they will be given a reception. Moffat-O'Neill.

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age, and was born in Perthshire, Scotland. He came to the city when quite a young man, and entered into partnership in the dry goods business. He later was a member of the large dry goods firm of Lally, Cameron and Golding. He then turned into the millinery business, and has since been in the mercantile business before the fire. He first did business in German street, but for at least a quarter of a century he has been doing business in King street, being one of the oldest and best men in that street. He was a man of sterling character and genial disposition, qualities which endeared him to his friends, of whom he had no many. He is survived by his wife, who is formerly Miss Frances Quinton, sister of the late James Quinton, and aunt of W. A. Quinton, of Fairville. He leaves no other near relatives. He was a prominent member and past president of St. Andrew's Society, a member of Clan Mackenzie and other organizations.

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GREAT LIBERAL RALLY IN HILLSBORO

(Continued from page 1)

own county as hopeless and are now using their best efforts, in vain, to elect Fowler. Ex-Governor McOlellan. Hon. A. R. McClellan, ex-lieutenant-governor of the province, presided at the meeting and made a strong and dignified speech in favor of reciprocity in opening. He recalled the negotiations for the reciprocity treaty of 1854 at which time he had voted for the measure in the provincial legislature, and he reviewed the efforts made by the provinces to prevent its abrogation by the United States. On these efforts failing, however, the lieutenant-governor of the province had expressed great regret, as the province had shown great growth and prosperity in the eleven years in which it was in force. The same conditions existed today, he said. He did not know of a single industry which would not benefit from the agreement going into force. Hon. Mr. Pugsley. Hon. William Pugsley was received with hearty cheers from the audience. He thought the chairman's remarks were accepted as the words of one having great weight, as one who had voted on the reciprocity question, and one who fully realized the benefits. Dr. Pugsley then referred to the question of the Salisbury & Harvey Railway. All were interested in having the railway taken over by the federal government. He thought the people's best interest service and cheaper freight rates. When the branch line became a part of the main line the people living along it were in as good a position as those on the main line. The fact that nothing had been done to take over the railways before Dr. McOlellan became a member was evidence that the task was not an easy one. The branch lines comprised altogether more than 600 miles and their purchase would mean a capital expenditure of several millions of dollars. He was able to announce definitely that the settled policy of the government would be the absorption of the branch lines and last session a bill was introduced authorizing the minister to take over certain lines either by purchase or by long lease. The owners came to Ottawa and asked better terms with regard to the interest on leases and while this matter was under discussion the Conservative obstructive tactics began and the legislation was blocked. Dr. McOlellan had left no stone unturned to bring about an agreement, in particular concerning the Salisbury & Albert Railway, and the result had been an offer to allow the company the use of rails and other equipment to put the road in first class shape and operate the entire length. The expenditure incurred in repairs, according to the agreement, will be added to the amount for which the road is purchased or at which it is capitalized in case the lease is taken. In confirmation of the offer Hon. Mr. Pugsley read the following telegram which he received last evening from Hon. George P. Graham. Hon. Mr. Graham's Telegram. "Ottawa, Aug. 17, 1911. "Hon. William Pugsley, Hillsboro, via St. John (N. B.): "Have sent following telegram to A. W. Campbell, chairman at Moncton: That the owners of the railway ought to agree to the proposition of the government to lease or purchase which they have not yet done. Agree to make arrangements to let Salisbury & Albert Railway have rails, etc., from intercolonial to be charged at market price, this price to be according to either in the lease or purchase of the road, if the owners of the road agree to accept either proposition of the government to either lease or purchase. Try to arrange matters while there. "GEORGE P. GRAHAM." Dr. Pugsley asked Mr. Fowler to explain his connection with the removal of the rails from the lower part of the road. He would like to know why Fowler & Jones were allowed by the provincial government to remove these rails illegally. Reciprocity the Great Question. Mr. Pugsley then dealt with the question of reciprocity, and said there could be no neutral ground. The question was not the selection of Dr. McOlellan or Mr. Fowler but of the acceptance or rejection of this great offer, which might never again be made. There was no shadow of evidence to prove, as Mr. Borden charged, that Canada was surrendering its freedom of action. If the overtures made by the United States for the renewal of reciprocity had been rejected, the Conservatives would have been the first to attack the government for their action. They would have quoted not only their own leaders but the Liberal leaders of the past in favor of free trade in natural products. In reviewing the progress of the negotiations, the speaker paid a high tribute to Hon. Mr. Fielding as the originator of the British preference in face of Tory opposition. British connection and imperial preference were surely safer with the man under whose wise tariff policy the former trade had leaped from less than \$200,000,000 in 1896 to \$700,000,000 in 1910. Speaking of lumber, the speaker showed how the removal of the \$125 duty on rough sawn lumber and the reduction of the \$2 duty on planed lumber was a great benefit to the man working in the lumber woods of New Brunswick. The Hay Duty. Dr. Pugsley's reference to the removal of the duty of \$4 on hay was received with applause and he went on to show how access to the markets of the large cities of the United States would help the farmer. Turning to the west, Dr. Pugsley showed the need of a larger market for the increasing output. He also took up the question of the fisheries, and spoke of the strong feeling in favor of the trade agreement in Charlotte county, where he believed Mr. Todd would be elected by the largest majority ever given a public man in Charlotte. (Applause.) The minister dealt very effectively with the annexation bogey. He had little patience with such arguments as were used to hamper by reciprocity, but he said which should only be addressed to fools or illiterates. No more offensive insult was ever passed upon the tolling masses of the country. The speaker concluded with a statement of the position of the former Conservative leaders in favor of reciprocity. Grant H. Brown, a mining expert from New York, spoke of reciprocity in a general way. As a Yankee he had no desire to annex Canada, but he wanted to see another country just as big as the United States. He had money invested in lumber mills in Ontario and in some respects might be hampered by reciprocity but it was because he represented the masses of the people, and for this reason it was a sure thing that it would benefit the mass of the people. Dr. McOlellan. Dr. D. H. McOlellan, the candidate, was very heartily received. He referred to the successful fulfillment of his pledges, particularly with regard to the movement for

the taking over of the branch lines. It had proved a big undertaking to swing these kept very busy hanging on to the reins of public works, the minister of railways and a few of the Liberal consideration members had lost the road about a year ago but as long as the Laurier government was in power the C. R. would not be handed over to a private company. Dr. McOlellan & Albert Railway was in danger he believed in the house in favor of having the road taken over but had also consulted Dr. Pugsley. The latter had called a caucus and after consideration members had decided in favor of taking over all the branch lines. Dr. McOlellan then told of the obstructive tactics carried on by the opposition and the holding up of the railway negotiations had been carried on by Dr. Pugsley and further progress was now up to the owners of the road. Dr. McOlellan then took up reciprocity and stated in substance that Mr. Fielding had written him asking him for the views of his constituency on the negotiations. He had replied that free trade in natural products and lumber would be the greatest thing for the maritime provinces. This had been drilled into the mind of his father, one of the staunchest of Conservatives. The members, including Hon. G. E. Foster, had said when reciprocity was first mooted it would be a good thing but you will never get it. Nine times the Conservatives had gone to Washington and had failed to get reciprocity. The shifting of the Tories on this question was on a par with their face about on the navy question. First of all they declared a direct contribution was the proper course. In conclusion, Dr. McOlellan appealed for support on the record of the Laurier government and on his own effort to hold the best interests of the constituency. Senator Domville appealed to the people to get away from the Borden and Macdonald cry, and to give the reciprocity pact favorably as a factor in making a truly British nation. James Friel, of Dorchester, said he came from Westmorland, where there was no fight with speaking of, and he was willing to do all he could for the worthy candidate in Kings-Albert. Senator Domville moved a vote of thanks for the chairman, seconded by Hon. G. J. O'Connell. The meeting dispersed with cheers for the king, Hon. Dr. Pugsley and the Liberal candidate. N. B. IS BEST. You may wander away To the far famed West, But will find in the end The East is best. Full many I know Have traveled abroad, But are glad to return To their native soil. They may go away For a while and roam, Then in a few years We see them come home. If riches they make When far away, Are they there content To end their day? Ah! No. They return From their weary toil, And are here content On New Brunswick soil. Don't worry, my friend, If the young should roam, They will find that they get wise They all come home. There's a living here For one and all, That's no fancy talk, And the profits small. And many who visit Their cities out West, They find that they are known by the name of a native. A NATIVE. The autoists find In the road law flaws; And many condemn The Hazen laws. But why condemn Our country roads, If they will suit The farmers' loads. But wait and hear His side of the case. He surely has rights In his native place. Must he stay from church On Sunday morn For fear of the auto With tooting horn? He cannot sit his horse By the old church door, As he used to do In the days of yore. For the horses are filled With dread alarm, And the sure the auto Will cause them harm. Must the autoists have The right of way All through the week And the Sabbath day? Not I think the auto On Sunday should cease, So the farmer may go To his church in peace. How many autos Through the country glide, Which are bound for church On their country ride? Now think of the farmers Who alive and toil To make good roads, From the rocky soil. When you grant him Sunday, His best day of the week, To be free from all auto, Good roads he will seek. FARMER. NO ESCAPE FOR HIM. (Boston Herald.) "These New York doctors and dentists put up a game on their patients that makes the H. B. Egg proposition seem as easy as A B C," said the man who complained that he hasn't been "fixed" just right. "The other day I consulted a dentist. He said he could do nothing for me till I got my teeth fixed, so my dentist would improve, but when I went to the dentist he recommended he sent me to the doctor because it wasn't his teeth to work on my teeth until my general system got toned up, so they came coming and going."

VOL L YORK

Dr. A. B. Atterton Candidate Accepted and Declares Policy—Senator King Points Out Tory Inconsistency.

Frederickton, Aug. 20.—The nomination of Dr. A. B. Atterton, physician of the city, was on Saturday afternoon decided to represent the constituency of York in the election. The nomination of Dr. Atterton was a surprise to many, as he is not a member of the Liberal party. He is a member of the board of Dr. Fredericton and was for several years a member of the board of U. N. B. senate. Dr. Atterton is recognized most prominent surgeons of Canada. He practised in Toronto, where he has since then in this campaign with the feat for O. S. Crockett. The Liberal candidate, Dr. Atterton, is a graduate of the University in 1882. He received M. D. from Harvard University and S. M. from Edinburgh. Dr. Atterton is recognized most prominent surgeons of Canada. He practised in Toronto, where he has since then in this campaign with the feat for O. S. Crockett. The Liberal candidate, Dr. Atterton, is a graduate of the University in 1882. He received M. D. from Harvard University and S. 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