

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 not only in Canada. 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.

Ganong Asks for Duty Free Materials.

Mr. Pugsley roused much enthusiasm by reading a letter from the St. Croix Soap Company, in which the Ganongs 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. Ganong 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. Ganong, 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 servants, THE ST. CROIX SOAP MFG. CO. (Laughter and cheers.)

Another argument used was that trade would be broken up in 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, and 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 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.

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 will be sold with free entrance into the United States of this valuable ore, which sells at \$100 per 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 shale, which is an expanding industry worth \$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. Rowley'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 the same 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.)

WHEN TORIES SIGNED AN ANNEXATION MANIFESTO

"When I hear the Conservatives, not only in this province but throughout the dominion, raising the loyal cry I cannot help contrasting the condition of affairs which exists 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 annexation, resulted then in burying the annexation cry."

—Senator G. G. King

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.

Ottawa, Aug. 17—"I have 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 conventions are a splendid indication of the interest that the people, and especially the farmers, are taking in this question, which is to decide whether we are to take the American market for our farm products."

"This is the busy season with the farmers and they must find it a matter of some inconvenience to attend party conventions. Yet the Liberal conventions are being splendidly attended. In fact, I believe that the attendance was never so good before. The mere presence of so many men as there is a significant thing, aside from what they say."

"No man, who has attended many of these conventions, as I have, can fail to be impressed with the fact that the farmer regards the reciprocity question with the same interest as the manufacturer."

Manufacturers Getting in Line.

"What about the manufacturers?" "Well, we are every day getting indications of their such manufacturers as do not vote Conservative at all times, and under all circumstances, are realizing that it is justifying in this reciprocity agreement to justify them in actively opposing it. In fact, as time goes and they are having time to study the agreement and its effects they are coming to the view that what will be of benefit to the farmer must be of benefit to the community as a whole and to the manufacturer and the artisan in his employment."

"Many of the manufacturers have declined to respond to the call for financial assistance which the Conservatives have made upon them. I know of several instances where the manufacturers have declined to allow the circulation among their employees of that mischievous pamphlet addressed to 'The British born' which the opposition have sent to all manufacturers for distribution among their workmen."

"It is quite evident from what I have heard during the past week that not a few of the leading manufacturers recognize the foolishness of the policy of antagonizing the farmer, who are their best customers, by fighting this agreement which the farmer wants."

"As near as I can size up the situation at the present time the manufacturers who support Laurier at the last election, will support him this time and the government hands to gain loyalty among the farmers, workmen and artisans."

TO OPPOSE SIR FREDERICK BORDEN

Hull, N. S., Aug. 17.—(Special)—The Liberal Conservatives of Kings county today nominated A. Dow Foster, of Wolfville, as their candidate in opposition to Sir Fred Borden. Mr. Foster took time to consider and, before the convention adjourned, announced that he would accept. The announcement was made that R. L. Borden would hold a meeting in Kentville on September 16.

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 and 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, it is this! 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.

B. FRANK SMITH TO TRY AGAIN IN CARLETON CO.

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 light 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.

WINNER CHOSEN IN QUEENS-SUNBURY

Col. H. H. McLean is the Man

Big Liberal Convention Nominated Him Yesterday

Brother of Conservative Candidate Made the Motion—Rattling Speeches Made by the Candidate, Senator King, A. B. Copp, M. P. P., and Dr. Hetherington.

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.

Dalhousie, N. B., Aug. 17.—James Reid was again chosen as the standard bearer of the Liberal party in the county of Restigouche at a largely attended and very enthusiastic convention held here this afternoon.

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 chairman then returned 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 in twenty 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.)

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

In opening, Mr. Reid proceeded to thank the delegates 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 ways 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.

A resolution was here laid on the table approving the reciprocity agreement on the grounds of greater trade for Canada, and a future state of greater prosperity than the country has yet seen. Upon motion, this resolution was unanimously adopted.

The chairman here called for nominations, when the name of James Reid was put forward by Mr. W. D. Duncan. Wm. Murray, ex-M.P.P., was also nominated to make place for whoever might be the following result: Mr. Reid, 143; Mr. Murray, 35.

A motion was then made that the nomination of Mr. Reid be unanimously adopted. (Continued on page 4, sixth column.)

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."

HEAVY RAINFALL CHECKS NOVA SCOTIA FOREST FIRES

Hull, N. S., Aug. 16.—The forest fires along the south shore of Nova Scotia were checked, if not completely extinguished by a torrential rainfall which began at 3 o'clock this morning and continued for six or seven hours.

FROM ALL OVER THE MARITIME PROVINCES

NEWCASTLE
Newcastle, Aug. 14—Miss Hazel Crabbe, of Perth (N. B.), is visiting relatives here.

NEWCASTLE (Cont.)
Mrs. A. B. Copp, of Sackville, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bell.

NEWCASTLE (Cont.)
From the dominion government: (a) That no liquor shall be imported into a district under the C. T. Act by private individuals...

HOPEWELL HILL
Hopewell Hill, Aug. 13—Capt. Ronald Bennett, of the steamship Himeria, has been making a short visit at his home at Hopewell Cape.

HOPEWELL HILL (Cont.)
Mrs. Geo. W. Newcomb, of Sackville, has been visiting her friends much concerned.

HOPEWELL HILL (Cont.)
Mrs. Sophie Rogers and her daughter, Miss Sophie Rogers, are visiting their parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Vanoult.

They keep the whole system in the pink condition. Their singular curative properties discovered by an Indian tribe—introduced to civilization nearly a century ago—compounded since 1857 in the Comstock Laboratories at Brockville, Ontario.

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills have a remarkable record for consistently curing constipation, biliousness and indigestion, purifying the blood, banishing headaches and clearing the skin.

NEWCASTLE (Cont.)
Mrs. A. B. Copp, of Sackville, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bell.

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

SALISBURY (Cont.)
Mrs. A. B. Copp, of Sackville, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bell.

RICHIBUCTO
Richibucto, Aug. 14—Miss Nellie McInerney, of St. John, has joined her mother and sister Irene in a visit to her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. R. O'Leary.

RICHIBUCTO (Cont.)
Mrs. Gordon Livingston, of Dorchester (Mass.), is visiting her sister, Miss Eliza Ferguson.

FREDERICTON JUNCTION
Fredericton Junction, Aug. 15—Mrs. S. D. Alexander and daughter, Miss Clara, are visiting the former's daughter, Mrs. Harry Thompson, near Edmonston (Alta.).

FREDERICTON JUNCTION (Cont.)
Mrs. John Shearer is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Shearer, who are recuperating his health.

THE CANADA CANCER INSTITUTE, Limited 10 Churchill Ave., Toronto.

BROKEN-DOWN NERVES

Hopeless Condition Cured by "Fruit-a-lives"
Tyler Webb, Miss Laura Mercereau and Ella M. Smith, first Arnold Mercereau, superior; Misses Viola Webb and Dollie Bayliss, second.

NEW JERUSALEM
New Jerusalem, Aug. 14—The death occurred on the 8th inst. of Miss Zilla Jordan, aged 89 years.

FREDERICTON
Fredericton, N. B., Aug. 15—(Special)—The York Circuit Court met today and adjourned until October 24.

NEWCASTLE BRIDGE
Newcastle Bridge, Aug. 13—On Tuesday evening of last week a special train was chartered by Colonel McLean to convey the people of this place and Minto to Chipmunk to attend a Baptist picnic there.

WHITE'S COVE
White's Cove, Aug. 15—A very pretty wedding took place at Robertson's Point on Wednesday last when George Durost of that place, was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Thompson, eldest daughter of Joseph Thompson, of Mill Cove.

NORTON
Norton, Aug. 14—Bernard Ryan, of British Columbia, is home after an absence of eight years.

FREDERICTON JUNCTION (Cont.)
Mrs. John Shearer is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Shearer, who are recuperating his health.

POWER FOR CHARLOTTE 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 Retractions 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.

REXTON
Rexton, N. B., Aug. 15—The death occurred at Rexton, N. B., of Mrs. Richard Little after a brief illness.

MR. BOWSER AGAIN PREDICTS
While the scrutineers were counting the ballots, Mr. Bowser announced that F. J. Robidoux had been chosen as the Conservative candidate in Kent county.

DELIGHTED WITH THE OUTLOOK IN CHARLOTTE
Considers Mr. Todd's Chances 'Infinitely Better Than They Were in 1908, When He Was Elected by a Good Majority—Minister Will Leave Today for Hillsboro.

Thursday, Aug. 17
Greatly pleased with his reception in Charlotte county and the almost universal feeling there in favor of reciprocity and Mr. Todd, the Liberal candidate, Hon. William Pugsley, Minister of Public Works, returned to the city yesterday afternoon by automobile.

REV. J. J. McCASKILL GIVES NEWS ON RECIPROCIITY

When asked by The Telegraph for his views on the issues of the campaign, Rev. J. J. McCaskill replied as follows:
"An 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."

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.

Thursday, Aug. 17
Seldom have the power men so strange a case to deal with as that which was brought to their attention yesterday afternoon when they were called upon to assist in arresting 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.

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.

MAN FOUND IN CRAZED CONDITION
Police Have Strange Case in Arrest of Norman Buchanan, Who is Said to Belong to Kings County.

MAN FOUND IN CRAZED CONDITION (Cont.)
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LAURIE

Will Benefit People
Sir Wilfrid Reception Meeting

Declares That Tradition is Broken and is Not W...
ple—The Lib...
Opens Camp...
Form.

LAURIE (Cont.)
Laurie opened his eyes by addressing a gathering of 6,000 to 8,000 people.

LAURIE (Cont.)
There was no doubt Sir Wilfrid had come out of his meeting of the day. It was a great hat, and it was well to hear.

LAURIE (Cont.)
The premier was in excellent health though he had been suffering from a cold for some time.

LAURIE (Cont.)
There was no doubt Sir Wilfrid had come out of his meeting of the day. It was a great hat, and it was well to hear.

Father Morrissey's Liniment Relieves Pain
Aches and pains yield quickly to Father Morrissey's Liniment. It is absorbed quickly by the skin, and penetrates deep into the tissues, making it splendid for sore muscles, stiff joints, rheumatic pains, backache, sore throat or lumps, or any deep-seated pain.

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 Contradiction by Sensible People

The Liberal Chieftain Opens Campaign in Great Form.

KINGS COUNTY FOREST FIRE WAS CHECKED

Sussex, N. B. Aug. 12.—The forest fire which on Thursday was running rapidly through the woods above Sussex Corner towards Penobscot was fortunately checked by the exertions of the property owners and neighbors.

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.

Efforts to Get Reciprocity

Sir Wilfrid was fairly bubbling with good humor. "Who knows anything about Bolivia? Let him answer for himself."

Local Government

Minor Appointments

Hon. N. S. Fielding

Convicted United Wireless Co. Head a Father at 73

Forest Fires Prevent a Large Attendance

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

Rev. Father Morrissey

ep-seated pain. surface hurts, such as cuts, bites.

Every drop.

er's. MONTREAL, QUE.

BIG AMERICAN TRUSTS TO BEAT 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.

Montreal, Aug. 15.—A special to the Herald from Washington today says: "Definite information that a final report to the use of a huge campaign fund has been furnished to the cabinet."

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Carvell Will Sweep Carleton. Rousing Meetings Greet the Liberal Candidate and Augur Big Victory.

People Aroused. Many Conservatives Eager for Reciprocity, Desert Their Party--Electors of Border County Cannot Be Deluded by Tory Orators.

Woodstock, N. B., Aug. 15.—During the past week F. B. Carvell has visited several parts of the county and held a number of meetings. Everywhere he has met with splendid receptions.

Halifax, N. S., Aug. 15.—There is no abatement of the conflagration in the forests on the south shore of Nova Scotia, west of Shelburne town, and west of the town of Liverpool. No rain at all has come in the Shelburne district and a light shower near Liverpool this morning amounted to nothing but a drizzle.

The fire has not yet reached Churchport, on the opposite side of the harbor from Shelburne town, some eight miles back. A man coming in from Roseway confirms the story of the destruction of property in that village. He says that thirty buildings are gone.

Gangs of men have gone from Shelburne town as well as from the other side of the harbor, nearer the fire, to fight the flames. They are doing what they can but with out rain, their efforts are largely in vain.

It is reported that the towns of Port LaTour and Barrington will be endangered by the wind turns to the northwest. The extent of the damage, it is impossible to estimate. No one knows when the fire will end and before they are extinguished splendid timber lands may be swept over and many more people lose their houses and property and be made homeless. The prayer is for rain.

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

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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.

An I H C Cream Harvester was put to a year's test at the factory—running steadily for 10 hours every working day. This is equivalent to 20 years of ordinary work on a basis of half an hour's daily service. Yet in all this time there was no perceptible wear. What better proof of I H C durability can you ask?

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-arrestor 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 USA

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.

LIU-T-GOVERNOR'S HIGH SCHOOL ENTRANCE PRIZE WINNERS

Fredricton, 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; next in the list of winners in the order of merit are: Maude Wren, St. George; Mary M. Preston, Fredericton; and Sarah Palmer, Rexton.

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Advertisement for I H C Cream Harvesters, Dairymaid and Bluebell models. Includes text about durability and service bureau.

Advertisement for Maxwell's High Speed Champion. Includes text about its benefits for constipation and a list of prize winners.

Advertisement for Carter's Little Liver Pills. Includes text about its benefits for constipation and a list of prize winners.

Advertisement for Mount Allison Conservatory of Music. Includes text about its director and a list of prize winners.

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.

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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."

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. But reciprocity does not mean that the two countries will be forced to trade; it only means that they will be free to trade and interchange natural products without an ever present and obstructive Custom House Officer.

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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.

Mayor Nink, who presided at Wednesday night's dinner, and Premier Hazen who was one of the guests, both made excellent speeches containing a great deal of information about the nature of our trade, our resources, our progress, and our ambitions as a city and a province.

All who were fortunate enough to hear the responses of the visiting journalists must have been impressed not only by the grace and sobriety of their words but by the evident fact that their tour of New Brunswick, however brief, will be of great value to the city and the province. The Dominion Department of Immigration, under whose auspices they come, is doing a work of solid merit, and doing it well.

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.

NOTE AND COMMENT

The announcement bosey? Read a few plain words on that cry published today. They are taken from that same and sterling Canadian journal, the Montreal Witness.

Congratulations to the Ottawa Journal, which is installing a new press of great capacity. The Journal is at present using a press like that on which The Telegraph is printed, with a capacity of 20,000 sheets or twelve-page papers per hour.

THE AMERICAN DEPRESSION

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.

Col. H. H. McLean. Tupper had predicted smokes chimneys, but the prosperity of the country had exceeded any previous period.

Turning to the St. John Valley road, he said that the road had been provided for by the Pugsley and Tweedie administration with a guarantee of \$15,000 a mile. In the second session of the Hazen government a three section act was passed.

A GIRL'S SUPERIORITY

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

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.

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.

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INTEL POULT PREPARE FOR Do Not Wait Until Comes Before St. There are great advantages for the fowls of winter...

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.

ROBLIN AND ROGERS WILL HANG ON TO A SURE THING TORONTO, AUG. 15.—Hon. R. P. Roblin, prime minister of Manitoba, was in Toronto today on his way to Winnipeg...

RESTIGOUCHE WILL BE IN LINE TORONTO, AUG. 15.—Hon. R. P. Roblin, prime minister of Manitoba, was in Toronto today on his way to Winnipeg...

SUSSEX LIBERALS ORGANIZE FOR THE ELECTION SUSSEX, AUG. 15.—The Liberal committee rooms here were visited tonight by Senator King, Major O. W. Wetmore, F. E. Sharp and Organizer Carter.

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MILNER Well-Known Writer Province Standard Our People. (Sackville Tribune) To the Editor of the Tribune...

ABSOL Will reduce inflammation of the throat and relieve the pain of a sore throat. It is a powerful antiseptic and disinfectant.

INTERESTING AGRICULTURAL FEATURES FOR OUR COUNTRY READERS

ORATOR

ought, and which has been borne the signature of... It has been made under his supervision since its infancy...

ASTORIA

stitute for Castor Oil, Pare-syrups. It is Pleasant. It is superior to other Narcotic... It destroys Worms cures Diarrhoea and Wind troubles, cures Constipation...

ORATOR ALWAYS Signature of

Dutchess Always Bought for 30 Years.

LUTHER B. SMITH TORY CANDIDATE IN QUEENS-SUMMARY

Convention at Gagetown Tuesday Addressed by Premier Hazen and Lesser Lights—Col. McLean's Victory Doubly Sure Now.

Gagetown, Aug. 15.—As was generally expected, Luther B. Smith, of Blisville, was chosen as the Conservative candidate to oppose Col. H. H. McLean in Queens-Summary in the coming election...

The candidate is a lumberman and he was practically the only one mentioned as a standard-bearer suitable to the party. The convention commenced at 1 o'clock and was a prolonged affair...

SUSSEX LIBERALS ORGANIZE FOR THE ELECTION

Sussex, Aug. 15.—The Liberal committee rooms here were visited tonight by Senator King, Major O. V. Wetmore, F. E. Sharp and Organizer Carter. There was a large attendance and the speaker heard with great interest...

A GIRL'S SUPERIORITY (Atholton Globe)

No man loiterer seems to put the job over with such thorough enjoyment as a girl loitering in a hammock and reading a cheap novel.

Walt Philosopher

In forum and in hall, are telling us if any man in office to monkey rise and dump him, and put another sovereign people, in whom all seat of judgment, deciding what an displeasure us, or stir our bile or him—our weapon the recall. If our advice, we'll go upon the war-steps as men went to Lincoln, to be was their ambition—to get the pilgrim shouted, "and so his another thundered, intent on the er: "I've heard that bit of news; Grant's kind of booze." Here-and all when noisy tinkler states...

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 feed 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 have these necessities or meet with loss 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 had.

Fine clover stems and leaves are greatly relished by the fowls when they can no longer find it on the range. Oats leaved 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 saved in either form for winter. 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 the range of the field for several days and early winter when other grasses do not supply green feed for them. A little patch of rye will also supply much green feed in the fall and spring. It is best to sow when snow is off, and together with the green feeds which are stored away will furnish a constant supply throughout the entire winter and early spring. It is best to sow when access can be had to a creek where there is coarse sand in it is 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 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, nevertheless it is best 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 like a sieve." Poor roofing, poor windows, cracks, through which comes dampness, and exposure to cruel winds rarely fail to bring on cough, congestion of the lungs and other ailments.

effect a revival of those industries. The plaster deposits of Nova Scotia and the contiguous parts of New Brunswick are very important in view of the great scarcity of good articles in the United States. A newspaper published in the city of Philadelphia, and shall be known as the Philadelphia North American egg-laying competition.

There is a great demand in New England towns for Canadian mutton, and in the early summer we still ship lambs by the carload. Vegetables, such as turnips, potatoes, etc., grown in our cooler climate, are ahead of such products from the South and find a good market there. Hay also could be shipped there to great advantage. Every four or five years there is a heavy surplus of hay and then prices with it drop to a non-paying figure. There are probably 10,000,000 tons of surplus hay in the marshes around the Bay of Fundy. The duty is \$4 a ton. The removal of the duty would probably put \$100,000 in the pockets of farmers.

"Reciprocity, while no longer necessary for the building stone trade, would open enormous markets accessible by water. Grain from the Chesapeake country, formerly shipped to New England, but the duty closed that business up also. Lime in immense quantities was shipped from the St. John River, but the high duty killed that trade ago. Removal of the duties would

absorbine Will reduce inflamed, swollen, swollen tendons, ligaments, muscles and stop pain from a sprain in 10 minutes. No pills, no hairpins. Home can be used for special instructions and a bottle of absorbine, 25c. Sold in all drug stores. W. A. Mason, Montreal, Can.

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 as 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, Storrs 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 pens 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 meal.

Liberal cash prizes will be given; also cups and trophies of various kinds.

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. This competition is to be held on the grounds of the Storrs Agricultural Experiment Station, Storrs (Conn.). 2. The time of beginning of the competition shall be No. 1, 1911, and shall extend over a period of one year from that date. Entries will be limited to 100 pens. 3. Each entry to consist of six pure-bred birds, of either male 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.

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.

Production depends primarily on feed. Feeding the cow is much like firing a steam boiler. The cow must be kept up 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.

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DAIRY

COW TESTING

Many grade cows are making good records this season. One near Cassel, Ontario, has given over 200 pounds of butter fat in three and a half months. In the cow testing association at Warren, Ontario, the average yield of all cows tested for June is over 35 pounds of butter fat. Eight associations in Quebec average over 30 pounds of fat per cow.

But a good many herds in Ontario and Quebec average less than 700 pounds of milk and 24 pounds of butter fat during June. In Prince Edward Island the highest average yield for June is at Kensington, where the 150 cows included in the "dairy record centre" there, gave 787 pounds of milk, 3.7 test, and 39 pounds of butter fat. This is a record for several individual cows.

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 the cow's system. The latter will not produce 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.

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HORTICULTURE

THE BUFFALO MOTH

Not a Horticultural Pest, But Troublesome in Houses.

The insect, commonly called the "Buffalo Moth," is not really a moth, but the larva or grub of a very small beetle. The beetle itself feeds on the pollen of flowers and may be found in early spring in tulips and on other blossoms. From there it flies into the open windows and, dropping down on the floor, proceeds to the nearest carpet or rug or curtain, as the case may be, and deposits its eggs. These hatch out the grubs familiarly known as the "Buffalo Moth." The latter work in the same manner as the grubs that have been stored away, they may be prevented from becoming a serious pest.

When the grubs are found in a carpet or rug, the article should be taken out-of-doors and well brushed and beaten, and hanging in the sun for some hours. In the meantime the floor should be thoroughly scrubbed with as hot water as possible and strong soap, in order to kill any eggs that may be in the crevices on the floor. Curtains should also be treated in the same manner.

If the grubs are found in closets, bureaus or places of that kind, it will be necessary to take all the contents out of the drawers and treat them in the same manner.

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MINER OF RECIPROCIITY

Well-Known Writer Deals With Trade Policy from Maritime Province Standpoint—How it Will Help All Classes of Our People.

(Sackville Tribune.) To the Editor of the Tribune: Dear Sir: From time to time during recent years we have read with great pleasure and not less instruction communications in the Halifax Herald and Chronicle, from the learned and graceful pen of W. C. Milner, Esquire, dealing with the industrial, political and historical issues of the Maritime Provinces. Of these articles, contributed by our worthy former citizen there is a letter upon Reciprocity published in the Halifax Chronicle of December 14th, 1910. THE FIELDING PROPOSALS WERE NOT IN EXISTENCE. In that communication Mr. Milner argued most convincingly for the promotion of Closer Trade Relations with the United States. He reminded readers that "JOHN A. AND TUPPER MADE RECIPROCIITY A CORNERSTONE OF THE NATIONAL POLICY. But many of the present-day Conservative leaders are repudiating it and following strange gods. The great corporate and special interests created by protection are now masters of the situation here." And in picturesque style he portrays their efforts to "hobble-isk international trade" for the benefit of monopolies.

The following extracts which deal particularly with conditions in these lower provinces will doubtless be read with appreciation by those who had not the pleasure of seeing this article of Mr. Milner's at the time it appeared. "There is a great demand in New England towns for Canadian mutton, and in the early summer we still ship lambs by the carload. Vegetables, such as turnips, potatoes, etc., grown in our cooler climate, are ahead of such products from the South and find a good market there. Hay also could be shipped there to great advantage. Every four or five years there is a heavy surplus of hay and then prices with it drop to a non-paying figure. There are probably 10,000,000 tons of surplus hay in the marshes around the Bay of Fundy. The duty is \$4 a ton. The removal of the duty would probably put \$100,000 in the pockets of farmers."

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BUILDING IN CAMPBELLTON

(Campbellton Graphic) The building inspector's report for July shows that the building boom is still holding out, and that we can congratulate ourselves that there is no danger of Campbellton dropping back. We are going forward and our rate of progress is being well 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.

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 Was 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, Mr. Pugsley said that 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 wharf to be built is the building of a wharf from the harbor line to the southward of Sand Point inshore to and upon the 400-foot strip, a distance of about 300 feet, then extending southward on the 400-foot strip a distance of about 800 feet. This will form a part of the system of wharves now practically being obtained for the soon as completed, form a protection for 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 calling at St. John. The latter work 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 first series of new wharves."

upon which agriculture can be carried on. "Then again, from the experimental farm at Brandon, Mr. W. C. McKilloan writes: "There is no question but that the system of growing grain only cannot compete. It robs the land of its fertility and its physical texture. For any system of farming that will continue it is absolutely necessary that we have a plan which provide for the returning of fertility to the land and for the maintenance of root fibre in the soil. The system of grain and summer fallow gives such excellent results on new fertile land, but only be comparatively temporary. It conserves the moisture, it is true, and that is important, but as regards fertility, the only more systematic and scientific system of land robbing."

THE EXPERIMENTAL FARMS FAVOR MIXED FARMING

Rex Crosswell 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. Crosswell advocates mixed farming, and from letters which he quotes the experimental farms back him up. Mr. Crosswell 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—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 held fast to that which was good. One of these men will advocate the export of grain-growing, they all preach the gospel of diversified farming. Take William A. Munro, who superintends the government's place at Rosthern (Sask.). In a recent letter he writes: "Regarding the advisability of the general adoption of diversified farming, I might say that if by diversified farming you mean mixed farming, including the raising of live stock as opposed to wheat raising, it is the only salvation for this country, and the only permanent basis

IDLE HARVESTERS WALKING STREETS

Reached Saskatchewan Two Weeks Too Soon—Can Find Nothing to Do.

(Winnipeg Province.) Winnipeg, Aug. 8.—Because the Canadian Pacific Railway Company failed to cooperate with the provincial authorities in the distribution of harvesters in the west, a serious situation has developed in Saskatchewan for two weeks at least. In a large measure, however, this order was overlooked and the men were allowed to proceed west without the slightest prospect of work. Naturally, a great many wanted to see as much of the west as possible and went through to Moose Jaw and Saskatoon. These are the men who are idle today and who are bitterly complaining of their treatment.



WHAT! They Need Painting Again? Let's Buy Amalite ROOFING It Needs No Painting. AMALITE has a real mineral surface; it needs no paint to protect it. In rain and sun and snow and frost it is as good as new. It needs no codding; there is no maintenance cost. You lay it and leave it. The mineral surface is durable, permanent, absolutely weatherproof, unaffected by climate, insoluble in water, not injured by smoke. Amalite is easy to lay. No skilled labor required. You simply unroll it on the roof, and nail it down with nails which we supply to you. Cement the laps with the adhesive cement which we also supply free packed in the center of the roll. Amalite costs no more than the kind of roofings that require constant painting. You get twice as much weight of roofing for your money as you do with other roofings. Sample free on request. Address nearest office.

Everjet Elastic Paint Creonoid Lice Destroyer Save money by using this black paint... THE CARRITTE-PATERSON MFG. CO., Limited St. John N. B. Halifax, N. S.

ST. JOHN AND BRITAIN BUILD CANADIAN SHIP

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 last evening during their brief stay in St. John. At a dinner given at the Union Club by members of the St. John Press, the British trade, several of the visitors last evening during their brief stay in St. John. At a dinner given at the Union Club by members of the St. John Press, the British trade, several of the visitors last evening during their brief stay in St. John. At a dinner given at the Union Club by members of the St. John Press, the British trade, several of the visitors last evening during their brief stay in St. John.

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 assertion that the anti-reciprocity campaign was 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 behest of the government, and when they 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. At Aldershot the military authorities are taking every precaution to ensure the working of the railways in the event of a strike. Every station on the line is being guarded and has been placed under orders for duty. Previously only the cavalry and infantry had been under orders, but today the Royal Engineers, the Army Service Corps and the field and garrison artillery were warned to have every man in their ranks ready to move on a moment's notice. If the strike is declared three regiments of cavalry and three batteries of Royal Horse Artillery will first be moved direct to London, to be followed at short intervals by an infantry brigade, and the medical units of the command. Only the barracks guards will be left at Aldershot.

Population of Kings - Albert

WHEN THERE WAS RECIPROCIITY (1854-1896)

Population of Kings in 1851	18,842
Population of Kings in 1871	24,693
Increase in twenty years	5,751

WHEN THERE WAS NO RECIPROCIITY (1871-1901)

Population of Kings in 1871	24,693
Population of Kings in 1901	21,565
Decrease in thirty years	2,928

Don't You Want Reciprocity Again?

When Albert County Had Reciprocity (1851-1871)

Population of Albert 1851	6,313
Population of Albert 1871	10,974
Increase in twenty years	4,369

WHEN THERE WAS NO RECIPROCIITY (1871-1901)

Population of Albert in 1871	10,972
Population of Albert in 1901	10,925
Increase in thirty years only	283

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Note—The above figures are copied from the official census returns as they appear in the blue books.

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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.

LIBERAL MOB IN YARMOUTH

Hon. E. H. Armstrong Defeated Mr. DeLamont by 648 Votes. Yarmouth, N. S., Aug. 16.—A bye-election was held in Yarmouth today, made necessary because of the appointment of Hon. E. H. Armstrong to the commission-ership of works and mines in the Nova Scotia government. The candidates were Mr. Armstrong and Mr. DeLamont. Armstrong was re-elected with a majority of 648, the totals standing 1,924 for Armstrong and 1,276 for DeLamont. In the general election Armstrong had 1,668 and DeLamont 1,180.

AGED SACKVILLE MAN FOUND DEAD IN FIELD

Sackville, N. B., Aug. 14.—Ellis Edgett Sr., aged eighty-two years, was found dead in a field near his home on Saturday morning. He lived alone about two miles from Sackville. He was well as usual on Friday night when visited by his son. He leaves two sons, Elias and William of Sackville and one daughter, Mrs. Ernest Vandergift of Sackville. Deceased was born at Hopewell Cape, Albert county, and was a shipbuilder by trade. He worked at different times in "Tow" the firemen, engineers, conductors and brakemen of the railway.

THREE-CORNERED FIGHT IN WEST HAMILTON

Hamilton, Ont., Aug. 15.—There is going to be a three-cornered fight in West Hamilton. T. J. Stewart will be the Conservative candidate, John McLaren, ex-mayor of Hamilton, the Liberal candidate, and Adam Beck spoke briefly. Mr. Borden broke little new ground, his address being largely a continuation of his western promises and his recent manifesto.

CAR FERRY LIKELY MR. GIFFKINS SAYS

P. Giffkins, president of the D. A. R., was in the city yesterday. He is of the opinion that the C. P. R. now controlled by the Dominion Atlantic, will make many improvements in the road. Among other things he believes that soon a car ferry will be in operation across the Bay of Fundy.

Model Highway to the Border

Maritime Board of Trade Favors Two Provinces Spending Millions

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

Moncton, Aug. 16.—The seventeenth annual meeting of the maritime board of trade opened in the Y. M. C. A. hall this afternoon with the president, Capt. J. E. Masters, in the chair. About fifty delegates registered during the afternoon and evening. 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 to encourage tourist and general travel. Fostering trade with the West Indies Islands and the dominion government in respect of products passing between the provinces were also subjects given considerable attention.

Identified as That of William Taylor of This City

Taken to Morgue

Man, in Demented Condition, Attacked Mounted Policeman the Night Before—Patrolmen Had Long Search in the Park. Thursday, Aug. 17. Lying in a crouched position and covered by about four feet of water, the lifeless remains of William Taylor, aged 84, were found by Mounted Policeman McLeod at the western end of Lily Lake about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The victim had been identified as the same person who attacked Policeman McLeod in Rockwood Park Monday evening. After being viewed by Coroner Heryman the body was brought to the city and placed in the King street east morgue where it will remain pending an investigation by the coroner into the circumstances surrounding the case.

Inspection of Farm Products

"Inspection of farm products" was introduced by Capt. Read at St. John's, in the following resolution: "Whereas the government inspection of products increases the value of all such articles by reason of the confidence of buyers and the consumer; and

Inspection of Farm Products

"Whereas such inspection protects the honest and careful producer against the dishonest and careless one; and

Inspection of Farm Products

"Whereas inspection of certain commodities for export abroad only leaves a inferior damaged or infected products of farms to be used by local consumers; thus increasing the ratio of inferior damaged or diseased goods to go on local market; and

Inspection of Farm Products

"Whereas inspection will promote more care in the production and marketing; and

Inspection of Farm Products

"Whereas the public health of the community will be in many respects guaranteed by an inspector; be it

Inspection of Farm Products

"Resolved that this maritime board request the dominion government to appoint a sufficient staff of inspectors to inspect grain, hay, meat products used for home consumption and traded in between the three maritime provinces and Newfoundland, and also all other, milk of which is used for making cheese, butter, condensed milk, etc., and that the local government pass such laws as will protect the

Inspection of Farm Products

(Continued on page 10, fourth column.)

KENT TORIES NO MATE

F. J. ROBIDOUX

St. John, N. B., Aug. 14.—The Conservatives of Kent held their convention here this afternoon. There was a good attendance of delegates from every part of the county. Throughout the early part of the day the names of the candidates for the probable nominees were mentioned at the convention. The only name of Ferdinand R. Robidoux was brought in, and he was unanimously nominated.

An Important Announcement

Mr. Baird replied on behalf of the visitors. They were delighted with the opportunity of the trip in the motor cars had given them an excellent opportunity to look over the many improvements which proved most interesting. The natural advantages which the harbor enjoyed but he had good reason to believe that a large increase in the business of the port was pending. Prior to his leaving St. John on August 14th an announcement was made that the president of (Cannell, Laird & Co.) had reported at an annual meeting that arrangements had been made with the Canadian government

Inspection of Farm Products

to build ocean going steamers in Canada and for the Canadian navy and that St. John was favored as a site for the plant. Mr. Baird predicted that the shipbuilding plant would bring to St. John many families from Belfast and the Clyde. He referred to the graphic accounts of the fire of 1877 recorded in Great Britain and said that the buildings erected in the burned district were more beautiful than any they had yet seen in Canada, while the blocks in the vicinity of the post office compared very favorably with those in any manufacturing city of the same size in the world.

READ FOR YOURSELF WHAT RECIPROCIITY MEANS HERE ARE THE FACTS 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.
Horses.	Mineral waters, natural,	factured than listed or	Seed of beet, carrot, parsnip
Hogs.	not bottled.	joined.	etc.
Sheep.	Apples, fresh.	Cherries, fresh.	Stave bolts (shingle bolts,
All other live animals.	Timber, hewn or sawn,	Peaches, fresh.	etc.)
Poultry.	squared or sided, or cre-	Edible berries, fresh.	Pickets and palings.
Wheat.	sof.	Grapes.	Gypsum, crude.
Oats.	Planks and deals, not fur-	Cranberries.	Mica, unmanufactured.
Rye.	ther manufactured than	Plums, fresh.	Feldspar, crude.
Barley.	sawed.	Currants, fresh.	Feldspar, ground.
Buckwheat.	Of cherry, chestnut,	All fresh fruits.	Asbestos, not further manu-
Edible dried peas.	sunwood, hickory and	Melons.	factured than ground.
Edible dried beans.	whitewood.	Dried apples.	Floorspar, crude, not ground.
Cabbages.	Of oak.	Other dried fruits.	Glyceria, crude, not puri-
Hay.	Of pitch pine.	Butter.	fied.
Straw.	Of redwood.	Lard, ground or bolted, not	for toilet.
Cowpeas.	Of walnut.	Fresh milk.	Sulphate of soda or salt
Potatoes.	Of white ash.	Fresh cream.	cake.
Sweet potatoes and yams.	Pine and spruce clapboards.	Eggs.	Soda ash.
Cabbages.	Fence posts and railroad	Clay.	Extract of hemlock bark.
Onions.	ties.	Flaxseed oil.	Carbon electrodes.
Tomatoes, fresh.	Telephone and telegraph	Clay.	
	poles, etc.		

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.		5 cents per pound.	28.6	
Aluminum, in plates, sheets, bars, etc.	11 cents per pound.		8 cents per pound.	27.3	
Laths.	20 cents per M pieces.		10 cents per M pieces.	50.0	
Shingles.	50 cents per thousand.		30 cents per thousand.	40.0	
Sawn boards, planks, deals, etc.			50 cents per M feet.	40.0	
Planned or finished on one side only.	\$1 or \$1.75 per M feet.				
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.	40.0	
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.				
Planned or finished on four sides.	\$2 or \$2.75 per M feet.		\$1.50 per M feet.	33.3	
Iron ore.	15 cents per ton.		10 cents per ton.	33.3	
Coal slack or culm.	15 cents per ton.		15 cents per ton.	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.	25.0	12.0
Coal, bituminous, round and run, mine.	45 cents per long ton.	45 cents per short ton.	45 cents per short 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	16.7
Condensed milk.	2 cents per pound.	3 1/4 cents per pound.	2 cents per pound.	38.4	38.4
Canned fruit.	20 cents per pound.	24 cents per pound.	15 cents per pound.	35.0	35.0
Biscuits, not sweetened.	20 per cent.	25 per cent.	20 per cent.	20.0	20.0
Peas.	1 cent per pound.	3 cents per pound.	1 cent per pound.	66.7	66.7
Shelled.	1 cent per pound.	2 cents per pound.	1 cent per pound.	50.0	50.0
Unshelled.	1 cent per pound.	2 cents per pound.	1 cent per pound.	50.0	50.0

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	33.3
Bacon and hams.	4 cents per pound.	6 cents per pound.	4 cents per pound.	33.3	33.3
Meats of all kinds.	45 cents per hundred.	60 cents per hundred.	45 cents per hundred.	25.0	25.0
Canned meats and canned poultry.	35 cents per pound.	45 cents per pound.	35 cents per pound.	22.2	22.2
Extract of meat.	35 cents per pound.	45 cents per pound.	35 cents per pound.	22.2	22.2
Lard.	1 1/2 cents per pound.	2 cents per pound.	1 1/4 cents per pound.	25.0	25.0
Lard compounds and cottons.	25 per cent.	30 per cent.	25 per cent.	16.7	16.7
Tallow.	40 per cent.	50 cents per barrel.	40 cents per barrel.	20.0	20.0
Egg yolk.	3 cents per pound.	4 cents per pound.	3 cents per pound.	25.0	25.0
Egg and blood albumen.	3 cents per pound.	4 cents per pound.	3 cents per pound.	25.0	25.0
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 cents per barrel.	40 cents per barrel.	20.0	20.0
Flour, four.	1 1/2 cents per pound.	2 cents per pound.	1 1/2 cents per pound.	25.0	25.0
Oatmeal and rolled oats.	1 cent per pound.	1 1/2 cents per pound.	1 cent per pound.	33.3	33.3
Cormeal.	40 cents per 100 lbs.	50 cents per 100 lbs.	40 cents per 100 lbs.	20.0	20.0
Barley malt.	2 cents per bushel.	3 cents per bushel.	2 cents per bushel.	33.3	33.3
Barley.	2 cents per bushel.	3 cents per bushel.	2 cents per bushel.	33.3	33.3
Buckwheat flour.	25 per cent.	30 cents per bushel.	25 cents per bushel.	16.7	16.7
Split peas.	45 cents per bushel.	60 cents per bushel.	45 cents per bushel.	25.0	25.0
Prepared cereal foods.	20 per cent.	25 or 30 per cent.	20 per cent.	20.0	20.0
Bran, mill feed, etc.	10 per cent.	12 1/2 cents per 100 lbs.	10 cents per 100 lbs.	16.7	16.7
Macaroni and vermicelli.	1 1/2 cents per pound.	2 cents per pound.	1 1/2 cents per pound.	25.0	25.0
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	25.0
Candied fruits, etc.	1 cent per pound plus 35 per cent.	1 1/2 cents per pound plus 35 per cent.	1 cent per pound plus 35 per cent.	25.0	25.0
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	25.0
Maple sugar and syrup.	4 cents per pound.	5 cents per pound.	4 cents per pound.	20.0	20.0
Pickles, sauces, etc.	40 per cent.	50 cents per gallon.	40 cents per gallon.	20.0	20.0
Fruit juices, non-alcoholic.	70 cents per gallon.	90 cents per gallon.	70 cents per gallon.	22.2	22.2
Mineral waters, bottled, etc.	30 cents per doz. quart.	40 cents per doz. quart.	30 cents per doz. quart.	25.0	25.0
Essential oils.	25 per cent.	30 per cent.	25 per cent.	16.7	16.7
Grape vines, currant bushes, etc.	20 per cent.	25 per cent.	20 per cent.	20.0	20.0
Plows, harrows, harvesters, reapers, mowers, threshing machines, drills and planters, horse-cultivators, etc.	15 per cent.	17 1/2 or 20 per cent.	15 per cent.	14.3	14.3
Parts of threshing machines, etc.	45 per cent.	50 per cent.	45 per cent.	10.0	10.0
Portable and traction engines.	45 per cent.	50 per cent.	45 per cent.	10.0	10.0
Hay loaders, potato diggers, etc., and parts.	\$1.75 per ton.	20 per cent.	\$1.75 per ton.	11.1	11.1
Building stones, etc., not dressed.	10 cents per cubic foot.	15 per cent.	12 1/2 cents per cubic foot.	16.7	16.7
Roofing slates.	20 per cent.	25 cents per 100 sq. ft.	20 cents per 100 sq. ft.	20.0	20.0
Vitrified paving blocks.	Data not available.	Data not available.	Data not available.	0.0	0.0
Paving blocks of stone.	22 1/2 cents per 100 sq. ft.	30 cents per 100 sq. ft.	22 1/2 cents per 100 sq. ft.	25.0	25.0
Oxide of iron, as a color.	30 per cent.	35 per cent.	30 per cent.	14.3	14.3
Asbestos, woven fabric of.	40 per cent.	50 per cent.	40 per cent.	10.0	10.0
Asbestos, when manufactured.	40 per cent.	50 per cent.	40 per cent.	10.0	10.0
Printing ink.	40 per cent.	50 per cent.	40 per cent.	10.0	10.0
Cutlery.	40 per cent.	50 per cent.	40 per cent.	10.0	10.0
Hells and gongs.	45 per cent.	50 per cent.	45 per cent.	11.1	11.1
Brass corners and rules.	45 per cent.	50 per cent.	45 per cent.	11.1	11.1
Sanitary fixtures.	35, 45 or 55 per cent.	35 per cent.	32 1/2 per cent.	7.1	7.1
Brass band instruments.	45 per cent.	50 per cent.	45 per cent.	10.0	10.0
Clocks, watches, etc.	40 per cent.	50 per cent.	40 per cent.	10.0	10.0
Printers' wooden cases.	35 per cent.	40 per cent.	35 per cent.	11.1	11.1
Wood floor.	10 per cent.	15 per cent.	10 per cent.	33.3	33.3
Cannoes and small boats.	15 per cent.	20 per cent.	15 per cent.	25.0	25.0
Feathers, crude in their natural state.	15 per cent.	20 per cent.	15 per cent.	25.0	25.0
Surgical dressings, antiseptic, etc.	40 per cent.	50 per cent.	40 per cent.	10.0	10.0
Surgical trusses, etc.	35, 40 or 45 per cent.	40 per cent.	35 per cent.	11.1	11.1
Plate glass, not beveled.	22 1/2 cents per sq. foot.	27 1/2 per cent.	25 per cent.	9.1	9.1
Automobiles and motor vehicles, and parts.	45 per cent.	50 per cent.	45 per cent.	10.0	10.0
Digesters for pulp mills.	30 per cent.	35 per cent.	27 1/2 per cent.	8.3	8.3
Leather cases, pocketbooks, etc.	40, 45 or 50 per cent.	45 per cent.	30 per cent.	33.3	33.3

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 \$30 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 mechanics 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 parasites. 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 single 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 his very soul. 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 EXCLUSIVITY VS. RECIPROCIITY

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 Pythians 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, and other Pythians, visited 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 Waterford streets and Westmorland Road. The order of the parade was:

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

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. Calder, G. 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, Charles Nelson, W. F. Russell, W. L. Doughty, D. Robinson, J. Dickson, Cedar Hill—W. E. Dummer, M. T. Kimball, R. K. Saiter, E. W. Allingham, R. A. Dickson, J. Chamberlain, R. A. Belyea, H. P. Nicholson, Bathurst—John S. Dunn, W. Hetherington, Hampton—R. D. Goggin, Richibucto—J. W. McDermott, St. Andrews—J. A. Clark, Bathurst—James Moulson, H. Barker, Langor, Me—A. J. Spencer, Shediac—H. Palmer, Lynn, Mass.—Hugh Cunningham.

At Fernhill cemetery the ceremonies were most impressive. The floral decoration was followed by a hymn with band accompaniment, at the conclusion of which Rev. H. E. Thomas gave a scripture reading. Past Prelate James Moulson then delivered a touching address. In opening his remarks he pointed out the true significance of the decoration day they were observing and urged upon them the necessity of their living up to the principles, ideals and teachings of Pythianism. "Remember," he said, "that the practice of Pythian principle without the Castle Hall, where you assemble as a body or part of a great fraternal organization, does not fully meet the requirements of your obligations. There rests upon you a duty to practice the teachings of the order when you mingle with rest of the world in the daily walk of life. Then is the time to hold aloft the higher ideals, to exemplify the teachings of Pythianism, if any have failed to do this practically impossible to realize or realization of their duties, and as they start for another milestone in life's highway, resolve that they will arise from the failures of the past and in the future make a greater effort to take a broader view of life, its duties, and responsibilities."

In concluding he impressed upon those present that they should make life's journey bright and by their acts lead upward toward a higher and better life to that which is fair and bright, "So when the shadows of death gather about you, you may be able to read your title clear to mansions in the skies. And bid farewell to every fear, and bid your weeping eyes."

LOW SCORES AT P. R. A. MEET AT SUSSEX

Sussex, N. B., Aug. 25—Weather conditions were again bad on the range this afternoon for the P. R. A. meet, and the scores were not up to the average. The wind was very tricky and kept the best men on the range guessing. In the provincial shoot in the morning, results were posted this afternoon and winners proved to be J. B. Powers, Grand Falls, who won with the low score of 63. The match was at 500 and 600 yards. The scores were:

Provincial Match.

J. B. Powers, Grand Falls	110
Lieut. Maggs, 74th	102
Pte. L. P. Clarke, 67th	72
W. R. Campbell, Moncton	66
Cadet Dobson, St. John	60
Sergt. Archibald, 3rd R. H. B.	59
Capt. G. F. Duffield, 62nd Regt.	59
Major J. M. Kinneer, R. O.	59
Capt. W. E. Forbes, 73rd	59
A. Carter, Moncton	58
H. Pritchard, R. A.	58
Corp. Gladwin, 62nd	58
John White, Campbellton	58
D. E. Pritchard, Marysville	58
H. P. Fitcher, St. John	58
Capt. C. C. Smith, R. O.	57
C. A. Eatey, Grand Falls	57
H. H. English, Campbellton	57
A. S. R. Murray, St. John	57
Sergt. Frazee, 74th	57
A. R. Jardine, Moncton	57
Lieut. Smith, 67th	56
J. Donnelly, St. John	56
Capt. Manning, R. O.	56
Capt. Good, 1st	56
Major Magee, R. O.	55
A. S. McFarlane, Fredericton	55
Major Frost, 62nd	55
Lieut. Bently, 62nd	55
N. J. Morrison, St. John	54
D. Conley, St. John	54

Tyro.

C. R. Sutherland, 12th F. B.	2 5/8
Capt. Dunfield, 62nd	2 5/8
U. Thibodeaux, Bathurst	2 5/8
A. B. McDonald, Moncton	2 5/8
F. Colpitts, Moncton	2 5/8

In Prince of Wales, 200 and 600 yards.

H. A. Chandler, of Campbellton, headed the list with 88. He got 34 at each range but being a civilian Chandler was forced to relinquish the cup and medal to the next man, Lieut. Bentley, 62nd, who got 87. The individual scores in this match were:
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P. A. Chandler, Campbellton... 10
Lieut. Bentley, 62nd... 9
Captain E. A. Smith... 7
Lieut. Maggs... 7
Sergt. Archibald... 5
Lieut. Bentley... 5
G. F. Fitcher, 3rd R. H. B... 5
Major G. S. Kinneer... 4
M. R. Bullock, Mt. Pleasant... 4
D. D. Frazee, Sussex... 4
G. F. Fitcher, St. John... 4
A. R. Jardine... 3
W. A. Crandell, 67th... 3
A. P. English... 3
H. M. Smith, Moncton... 3
Lieut. S. W. Smith... 3
R. A. C. Brown, St. John... 3
Sergt. Clarke, 74th... 3
Sergt. Archibald... 2
G. F. Coleman, Fredericton... 2
A. R. Jardine... 2
W. A. Crandell, 67th... 2
A. P. English... 2
H. M. Smith, Moncton... 2
Lieut. S. W. Smith... 2
R. A. C. Brown, St. John... 2
Sergt. Clarke, 74th... 2
Sergt. Archibald... 2
G. F. Coleman, Fredericton... 2
A. R. Jardine... 2
W. A. Crandell, 67th... 2
A. P. English... 2
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A. R. Jardine... 2
W. A. Crandell, 67th... 2
A. P. English... 2
H. M. Smith, Moncton... 2
Lieut. S. W. Smith... 2
R. A. C. Brown, St. John... 2
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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 grain. 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, engendered 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 mile 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 member of 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 Gasquet where they 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 cry, 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.

The engagement of Miss Jessie Milligan, as bride, to Mr. W. A. W. Walter, as groom, of Bear River (N. S.), is announced. The wedding will take place in the latter part of September.

Signor Maxom of wireless telegraph fame passed through the city yesterday en route to Glouce Bay where he is supervising some construction work. The great inventor is to be seen as he very much occupied with his correspondence.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas R. Tye and their niece, Miss Mary Adams, of West Chatham, who have been the guests of Mrs. P. J. O'Keefe, Waterloo street, for two weeks, left last evening for home by way of Quebec, St. Anne de Beaupre and Montreal. Mr. Tye is the mayor of West Chatham.

Hammond Corey was the victim of a painful accident, which occurred in St. John, N. B., on Sunday afternoon. While working at one of the saws his fingers got caught, one was severed and the others badly lacerated. He was driven to the office of Dr. C. M. Pratt, who dressed the injured hand.

The guests of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Whelpley, Carter's Point, enjoyed a very pleasant trip to Bald Mountain on Sunday. The party consisted of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Reid, Miss Charlotte Anslow, Miss Vera Pitt, of Matapan (Mass.), Ernest Wright, Clarence Dunlap, John Barnes, Ernest Heane, Leslie and Will Holder, of St. John, Miss Charles Anslow, Miss Vera Pitt, of Matapan (Mass.), Ernest Wright, Clarence Dunlap, John Barnes, Ernest Heane, Leslie and Will Holder, of St. John, Miss Charles Anslow, Miss Vera Pitt, of Matapan (Mass.), Ernest Wright, Clarence Dunlap, John Barnes, Ernest Heane, Leslie and Will Holder, of St. John.

ADVOCATE BETTER ROADS IN PROVINCE

Continued from page 7.) local consumers, whom and where the Dominion government has not the necessary jurisdiction."

In moving the resolution, Capt. Read made the startling statement that rotten produce, that would not pass inspection, were shipped from his province to Nova Scotia and the present, were that, a resolution did not apply to the three provinces.

The resolution was seconded by Capt. Elderton, of Amherst, and adopted after a long discussion by W. B. Snowball, Mr. Fielding, Alberton; P. Hennessey, Staples; S. W. Miller, Newcastle; E. C. Cole, Moncton; G. Watt, Chatham.

The "auto highway from Halifax to United States," proposed by Hon. C. W. Robinson, created a great deal of discussion on the road question generally. The resolution, as finally amended, reads: "That with a view to fostering the development of the Dominion and the maritime provinces, the government of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick be memorialized by this board to improve the highway between the United States and the Dominion, and also between Campbellton and Moncton, in order to make them more suitable for tourist and general travel, and that a committee of members be appointed by this board to investigate and report on the feasibility of such further action as may be necessary to further the object of this resolution."

A clause asking the P. E. Island government to repeal the prohibition against auto running was withdrawn at the request of the P. E. Island delegates. The matter of better roads took a wide discussion and W. B. Snowball, F. W. Sumner and others, who were present, were heard. The board was in favor of \$1,000,000 and constructing permanent roads in the province. The discussion was participated in by E. W. Miller, E. A. McCurdy, J. G. Macdonald, Halifax; E. C. Cole, Moncton; G. Stead, Chatham; A. M. Bell, Halifax; J. A. Brace, Summerside; F. McDonald, J. T. Hawk, Moncton, and others. The resolution being finally adopted.

The board then adjourned until tomorrow morning at 9:30. A trip to the oil wells is planned for tomorrow afternoon and the delegates will be banqueting in the evening.

President's Address. The president, Captain J. E. Masters of Moncton, in his address pointed to a strong belief in the maritime provinces for better roads and urged a bigger share of immigration for the maritime provinces. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, he said, could take more immigrants to the farmer and can hold out just as good prospects to manufacturers and laborers as any country in the world. He called attention to the development of gas and oil near Moncton and gave a brief sketch of their development. Not only would this be a great benefit to Moncton but to the whole maritime provinces.

Secretary's Report. Thomas Williams of Moncton, the secretary, submitted the following report: "The board of directors of the Maritime Road Board held a meeting at Prince Edward Island, Mr. and Mrs. Moffat will be held at Chatham, N. B., on Wednesday and Thursday, August 17 and 18 and with thirty-four delegates in attendance. It was found with much regret that the St. John board had not been given a vote. A very interesting meeting was held and some important subjects were fully discussed, and resolutions passed bearing on the subject of better roads. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick in honor of this board and the Chatham board entertained the delegates and friends to an excursion on the coast and a banquet was given, and these closing a very successful meeting.

The subject brought up by the Port Hood board of trade asking for a reduction of freight rates on the International Railway was referred to a committee by Mr. McLean, of the Port Hood board as chairman. He advises me that he did not call the committee together as he found the consensus of opinion developed in the discussion on the subject was that the I. C. R. rates are as a rule lower than on

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 adoption 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.

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 a better 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. McAlister 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.

It 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 called on 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. McAlister 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.

"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. McAlister 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 foreign 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 frighten the people. He addressed the 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.

WEDDINGS

McNulty-O'Connor.

Thursday, Aug. 17. A pretty wedding took place in the cathedral of the Immaculate Conception in St. John, N. B., when Miss Agnes McNulty and John McNulty O'Connor were united in marriage. Miss Agnes O'Connor was the bride, and Hugh Darcy was groomsmen.

The bride looked charming in a travelling suit of tan serge with cream picture hat, and carried a bouquet of white carnations. The bridesmaid wore a tan suit trimmed with brown applique and black picture hat. The groom wore a suit from the groom's was a substantial check, to the bridesmaid she gave a pretty locket and chain, to the groomsmen a pearl stick pin. The bride also received many other pretty presents. The happy couple left on the early train for Albert, where they will be given a reception.

Moffat-O'Neill. Fredericton, Aug. 16. (Special.)—The wedding of Berton W. Moffat, one of Amherst's rising business men, to Miss Margaret O'Neill, daughter of George O'Neill, of St. John, took place this evening, July 7 o'clock at the home of the bride's parents. The ceremony was performed by Rev. J. H. MacDonald, D. D., pastor of Brunswick street Baptist church. After the ceremony the bride and groom were held at home in Amherst.

Blood stains on new white goods often come from printing ink. Wash them in a soft rag (linen is preferable), dampen with pure alcohol, or brandy, apply to mirror and rub the soiled spots until they are easily removed with cold water and then soap and cold water; hot water sets the stains.

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Foot Term Begins Sept. 5th 1911. Write for "Free Catalog" explaining our courses, etc. Address: G. T. P. SCHOOL OF TELEGRAPHY AND RAILROADING, Fredericton, N. B. 6888-9-18 p.w.

COUNTRY ROADS.

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.

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 our 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.

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 that 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 my teeth to work on my teeth until my general system got toned up, so they came coming and going."

A sun bath is of more value to health than much warming by the fire.

VOL L YORK

Dr. A. B. Atchison Candidate Accepted and Declares Agency—Senator King Points Out Tory Inconsistency.

Fredericton, Aug. 20. The nomination of Dr. A. B. Atchison as a candidate for the local Tories was announced in this campaign with the feat for O. S. Crockett.

The Liberal candidate, Dr. Atchison, is a graduate of the University in 1882. He received M. D. from Harvard University and S. B. from Edinburgh. Dr. Atchison is recognized most prominent surgeons of Canada. He practised in Toronto, where he has since then in this country.

Fredericton and in the following year he was elected to the board of Dr. U. N. B. senator, prominent positions in the county of other man. Dr. Atchison fore appeared in the political arena as a man of position.

Large Convention. The convention which was on of the largest ever county. Every part of the county was represented. This stormy weather which has been even usually are.

The convention in addition to Dr. Atchison, unanimity resolution favoring reciprocity was passed. It was a short speech urging the people to support the Liberal party.

A SURE WAY. Organizer E. S. Carter, following telegram from Pugsley last night: "E. S. Carter, St. John, N. B., has been nominated for the county of York in the coming election."

"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.

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