

## The Daily Mail

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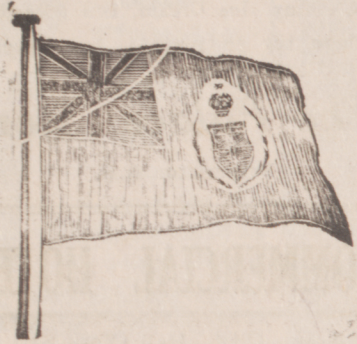
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Fredericton, N. B., Aug. 26, 1911.



## DOMINION ELECTION

Nomination - - Sept. 14th  
Polling - - - Sept. 21st

Reciprocity Candidate for  
York

ALFRED B. ATHERTON, M. D.

## THE GOOD OLD DAYS

Old residents tell us that the province of New Brunswick prospered under the reciprocity treaty of 1854. True, conditions were somewhat different in those days. We had no railways, the telephone was unknown and farm produce shipped during the winter season had to be hauled to St. John and other ocean ports. Yet the country enjoyed great prosperity as is known by the fact the population which is the index in the decade from 1861 to 1871 increased by fifty-six thousand. There was plenty of work, money was plentiful the people were happy and contented and there was no exodus. There are men living in the counties of York and Sunbury who remember the good old days and with few exceptions they are for reciprocity.

It must not be forgotten that under the former reciprocity period we were bound by a hard and fast treaty while the arrangement now before the people is nothing but an agreement entered into by the representatives of two nations and can be terminated at any time by either party. Surely the intelligent and hard working farmers of York, who are out for an opportunity to earn an honest dollar, are not afraid to give it a trial?

An old and esteemed friend of The Mail who is a staunch advocate of reciprocity, has handed us a copy of a Boston newspaper published in the year 1855. The reciprocity treaty had then been in force nearly a year, and we find it referred to editorially in the following terms:

"The trade with British Provinces in accordance with a new reciprocity treaty, has commenced this spring, and we shall be much disappointed if we do not see a great increase in this very important business of Boston. The small bigs, and schooners which arrive here by hundreds every year, laden with wood, coal, plaster, lumber, fish, etc., will now make quicker trips than ever. WE WANT THE PRODUCE OF THE PROVINCES IN ANY QUANTITY THAT THEY CAN BRING. THEY WILL FIND HERE AN UNLIMITED MARKET FOR ALL THE PRODUCTS and it is to be hoped that such quantities of wood, coal and potatoes will be brought here that the prices at present may be reduced."

Our Tory friends tell us that conditions have changed since 1854. That may be true, but the New Englanders still want our agricultural products fish and lumber and are willing to pay a fair price for them. We have the goods to sell and it matters little where we sell them so long as we get a fair return.

## WORTH A TRIAL

In considering the great question of Reciprocity the electors of York should bear in mind the fact that the pact under review is not a treaty. It is not a binding compact which must remain in force for a stated term of years.

The reciprocity pact now before the people is an agreement which may be terminated by the Canadian people whenever they wish to withdraw from it. In this agreement it is distinctly stated that we shall be "absolutely free to make any change of tariff policy that may be deemed expedient." It is also distinctly stated that the agreement will not "bind for the future the action of the United States Congress or the Parliament of Canada."

The Canadian electors, then, are not considering a treaty. They are considering whether or not they desire to try the effect of an agreement from which they can withdraw any day they wish to do so. Under these circumstances it is not reasonable to urge that the agreement be given a trial.

Give Reciprocity a trial and if its results prove disappointing this country can withdraw from arrangement whenever it pleases. If Mr. Crocket or any of his spell-binding helpers say to the contrary they state what is absolutely and unqualifiedly untrue, as a perusal of the agreement itself by any man will show.

For fifty years past Canadians of all parties have been seeking Reciprocity. To-day they can have it under conditions which do not necessarily make it a permanent part of our tariff policy. Then why not give it a trial?

In about two years another election must be held in this country. This is so because the redistribution of seats is to be made at the next session. If when that election rolls around the people are not satisfied with Reciprocity, they will have a chance of expressing their disapproval and the agreement will be broken.

Under these circumstances the Canadian farmers and lumbermen and laboring men would be foolish indeed not to make trial of Reciprocity. The chance of testing the United States markets for the Canadian people is before us. Not to make at least a short test of those markets would be to sacrifice a great opportunity of seeing whether or not Canada can be made more prosperous by extending its trade possibilities. The Reciprocity Treaty was of benefit to Canada years ago. The Reciprocity Agreement is worth a trial by Canada to-day.

## A LOST OPPORTUNITY

Mr. Crocket went to Ottawa a young man with a splendid opportunity to work for the uplifting of Canada.

What has he done?

Nothing but muck-raking and scandal mongering to gain a little notoriety, throwing discredit on Canada and his fellow men in the eyes of the world. Could anything be more creditable? There are men in Parliament on the Conservative side, who are broad-minded and are doing their part for the development of Canada. These men have the respect and good will of both the Liberals and Conservatives. But a man who acts like Mr. Crocket cannot have the respect of the Liberal party nor of the best men in his own party.

Mr. Crocket has been weighed in the balance and found wanting.

Dr. Atherton is deserving of the support of the electors of Fredericton for the faithful and efficient service he has rendered on the School Board and the kindness he has shown in his professional capacity to many poor families in this neighborhood. Let us send a man to Parliament who will worthily represent the great county of York.

Farmers of York are you content to be hewers of wood and drawers of water for the monied interests of the country? Then vote for Atherton and reciprocity.

The annexation canvas of the Tories of York is pretty small politics. It is too small even for Mr. Crocket and he has turned that department over to Mr. Pinder.

Why does O. S. Crocket and his barnstormers avoid the real issue in this campaign? Because they cannot squarely meet the arguments in favor of reciprocity.

CHRIST CHURCH PARISH  
OBSERVES 125th ANNIVERSARY

(Continued from page eight.)

an ensign in the then newly raised corps of Rifles, but in 1793 took orders. His wife was a daughter of Bishop Inglis, first Bishop of Nova Scotia. He continued as rector of Christ Church until 1814, when he became rector of St. John.

REV. DR. MOUNTAIN.

Rev. George Jehosaphat Mountain, M.A., D.D., succeeded Rev. George Pidgeon to the rectorship in 1814. He was a son of the first Bishop of Quebec. The journey to Fredericton from Quebec made by himself and his wife was long and tedious, consuming six weeks. The final nine miles of the journey, from Oromocto to this city, was accomplished on horseback. After filling the rectorship of Christ Church for three years he resigned it, together with the chaplaincy of the Legislative Assembly and the garrison of Imperial troops to return to Quebec, where he became coadjutor bishop in 1836 and third bishop in 1837. He was present at the consecration of Christ Church Cathedral in this city in 1852.

REV. JAMES MILNE.

The fourth rector was Rev. James Milne, a native of Aberdeenshire, Scotland. He occupied the rectorship from 1817 to 1823, dying in the latter year.

VEN. ARCHDEACON BEST.

Rev. George Best, afterward archdeacon of New Brunswick, became rector in 1823. He had been an architect in early life but later took holy orders. He married the daughter of Bishop Stansen, second Bishop of Nova Scotia. Two years after coming to Fredericton he was appointed archdeacon and was also the first president of King's College, Fredericton, now the University of New Brunswick. He died in 1829 while on a visit to England.

VEN. ARCHDEACON COSTER.

Rev. George Coster, M.A., succeeded to the rectorship in 1829 and held the position for thirty years. He was born at Newbury, Berkshire, England, on November 29, 1794. He was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, and began his labors in the church in Bermuda, afterward becoming archdeacon of Newfoundland. After being appointed rector of Christ Church he was made archdeacon of New Brunswick. Archdeacon Coster was the real father of the existing Diocesan Synod, which when founded by him, was called the Diocesan

CAMPAIGN IN YORK  
OPENED LAST NIGHT

(Continued from page one)

New Brunswick our potato crop amounted to only three quarters of a million bushels as against twenty-seven million bushels in the State of Maine. We pay from 60 to 75c. per bbl. on every barrel of potatoes going into the American market. There was no reason why a farmer could not raise fifty acres of potatoes here where now he raises fifty barrels. The Maine potato dealer sends down here and hires our men at \$2 per day to pick potatoes. The New Brunswick farmer might be doing this himself.

Mr. McLellan made a passing reference to the manner in which the Tory party in Quebec has taken Bourassa to their bosoms and quoted the disloyal utterances made against the mother land by the Quebec Conservatives and how they aim at the overthrowing of British connection. A Voice—Where was O. S. Crocket in 1897?

Mr. Crocket supported reciprocity in 1896 his cry was to turn the county to the other stumping for it. In 1896 his cry was the same the Conservatives out.

The meeting broke up with cheers and by singing God Save the King. The friends of reciprocity have made

Church Society. His death took place on January 9th, 1859, at the age of sixty-five years. He set his mark plainly on the Diocese of Fredericton and there are those now living in Fredericton who remember him well as rector of Christ Church. Rev. E. B. Hooper, rector of St. Paul's, St. John, is a grandson of the late Archdeacon Coster, and Mrs. John Black of Fredericton, is a grand-daughter.

REV. CHARLES LEE.

Rev. Charles Lee was the next rector. He was a native of this city and the first rector who was a graduate of the University of New Brunswick. His son, Mr. Charles Lee, was for some time manager of the local branch of the Bank of New Brunswick. He held the rectorship until his death in 1873, being drowned on July 7th of that year while bathing in the St. John River at Westfield.

REV. CANON ROBERTS.

Rev. George Goodridge Roberts, father of Mr. Charles G. D. Roberts, of New York, and Mr. Theodore Roberts of this city, became rector of Christ Church in 1873. He was a native of Fredericton and was rector of Douglas and Bright for four years and of Sackville and Dorchester for twelve years before coming to Fredericton. His death took place in 1905 after he had been rector for thirty-two years. He was graduated in arts by the U.N.B. and studied theology at Bishop's College, Lennoxville, P.Q. The late Bishop Medley appointed him canon of Christ Church Cathedral and in 1900 his Alma Mater honored him with the honorary degree of L.L.D.

REV. CANON COWIE.

The present rector, Rev. James Ratchford deWolfe Cowie, M.A., succeeded the late Canon Roberts. He is a native of Nova Scotia and a graduate of King's College, Windsor, N.S. He is also canon of Christ Church Cathedral.

NEEDS ENLARGEMENT.

The present parish church is thought to be too small to accommodate the congregation and enlargement is needed. The present congregation numbers 1050 souls, the communicants number 230 and during the last six years 130 members of the congregation have been confirmed. In the same time 3 have died and 44 have moved away. St. Margaret's Chapel of Ease at the Mills also needs enlargement.

JOHN GIBSON PASSED  
AWAY THIS MORNING

(Continued from page 8)

HIS LOCAL BUSINESS.

About fifteen years ago the deceased purchased the grocery business of Barker & Barker situated on York Street and established a business under the firm name of John Gibson & Sons, now John Gibson & Son. The firm afterward did business in the Chestnut Building, Queen street, removing about twelve years ago to the building on Queen street where it now conducts an extensive wholesale and retail grocery business.

FUNERAL SUNDAY.

The funeral of the deceased will take place tomorrow afternoon at three o'clock. The funeral services will be conducted by Rev. J. H. MacDonald and Rev. J. C. Barrie.

Why does O. S. Crocket fear to tell the voters the truth in regard to the reciprocity issue?

a fine start and there will be no let up until the close of the campaign. The rooms in the Pitts building will be open to all friends of the cause. These rooms are nicely fitted up containing the Secretary's office, the large meeting and social room and two convenient committee rooms.

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