

SPECIALS FOR THIS WEEK

Boys' Tweed Pants, 50, 55 and 60c
Boys' Heavy Rib'd Hose, 2 prs. for 25c
Soft Front Shirts, 50c all sizes
Men's Fancy Hose, 2 prs. for 25c
Balbrigan Underwear, 40c.
Tooke Collars, 2 for 25c
Excelda Hdkfs. 2 for 25c
Ladies' Black Hose, 2 pr. for 25c.

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THE RECIPROCITY ISSUE
AND WHAT IT INVOLVES

(Regina Leader)

In view of the determined attempt on the part of the Conservative anti-reciprocity press to emphasize non-essentials and confuse the public mind as to the real issues involved in the proposed trade pact between Canada and the United States, it is well to clearly outline the exact situation. To that end the Leader invites close and careful consideration of the following statement:

The northern half of the American hemisphere is divided between two nations, the Dominion of Canada and the United States of America, both possessing an area about equal in size.

The inhabitants of both countries speak the same language, a condition which is unique among nations lying contiguous to each other. The peoples of both countries have sprung from the same race; they boast of a common literature, a common love for liberty and democratic institutions; they worship the same God; they enjoy the same advanced type of civilization; they devote themselves to the acts of peace and have a national horror of war; both are among the most alert, enterprising and up-to-date nations in the world; in a word, their aims and ambitions are the same.

Both countries possess a wealth of natural resources unequalled by other nations of the world; in some respects these resources are common to both countries; in other respects the resources of the one are the natural complement to those of the other, one possessing what the other lacks and vice versa.

Speaking of the same language, inspired by the same ambitions and in many respects by the same traditions their laws based on the same principles, by natural waterways or an imaginary line which forms the longest international boundary in the world.

Between no other two nations in the world does there exist a greater community of interest, nor is there a more constant daily intercourse by freer means of communication by rail, steamboat, telegraph, telephone or postal service. The system of weights and measures is the same, and the coinage of the two countries is rated at the same values.

In the United States, on the one hand, there are to be found hundreds of thousands of Canadian-born citizens leading contented, happy and prosperous lives in the land of their adoption, while the British-born citizens of the United States can be numbered only by the million. On the other hand, in Canada are to be found hundreds of thousands of citizens of United States birth who are equally contented, happy and prosperous in this land of their adoption.

The one country is the greatest Republic in the world and its people are intensely loyal to it, and devoted to its flag; the other country is part and parcel of the oldest and greatest Empire in the world and are just as intensely loyal to it and devoted to its flag. Each country is absolutely content with its present political status and one would oppose changing their status just as strongly as would the other.

The Republic is inhabited by about ninety millions people; the Dominion by about nine million. Yet these two countries present to the armament-burdened countries of the Eastern hemisphere the magnificent object lesson of two peoples living side by side in absolute peace and security, neither maintaining armies, navies or fortresses against the other. Passports and all the barriers to intercourse maintained by countries, the one against the other in the Old World, are unknown here.

The people of both countries are banded together in international organizations of all kinds, religious, fraternal, labor, etc., working together for the common good and the advancement of both countries.

The only obstacle to the fullest and freest intercourse between the peoples of the two countries is to be found in two artificial tariff walls along the boundary whereby the produce and merchandise of one country is not permitted to pass into the neighboring country without being fined to a more or less excessive degree, and the freak nature of the proposition is found in the fact that it is the man requiring the imported article to meet some pressing need who has to pay this fine.

A growing public sentiment in both countries led their respective governments to meet in friendly conference in an endeavor to remove, or at any rate they materially lessen these artificial restrictions on commerce, and thereby lessen the burden of the fines exacted from both peoples, further increase trade intercourse between the two countries, and still further strengthen the bonds of friendship between two neighboring nations.

The result of this pact between the two countries has been a veritable uproar from certain wealthy and big corporations on both sides of the imaginary boundary line because, by reason of these tariff walls they have been able to do one of two things, either of which brought huge profits to themselves and took money out of the pockets of the people generally.

These Big Interests were enabled to (1) capture the whole of the home market for themselves because the regular standard price of their goods was less than that of imported articles which had to bear the weight of customs tariffs, or (2) add to the standard price of their goods the amount of the duty levied on the same if imported, and thus pocket a handsome excess profit in addition to their ordinary profit and still be able to meet all competitors on equal terms in their home market.

These Big Interests on both sides of the line have united in an endeavor to prevent any lowering of these tariff walls, the abolition or reduction of which will put a check upon them continuing to realize inordinately large profits of their goods at the expense of the common people who buy them.

In the United States the proposal to lower the tariff walls has resulted in the elimination of party lines of cleavage so far as this issue is concerned, the majority of Republicans and Democrats joining hands to pass the legislation giving effect to it, while men of both parties under the thumb of the Big Corporations are opposing it in their behalf.

But in Canada the situation is somewhat different. One political party, the Liberals, are standing ardently in favor of tariff reduction and more friendly trade relations with our neighbors to the south, but the other political party, the Conservatives, have united their forces with those of the Big Corporations in opposition to reduced taxation on the people. In opposition to enlarged markets for our natural products, in opposition to the cultivation of a friendlier feeling and wider trade intercourse with the American Republic.

This is the issue presented to the electors of Canada at this time. In the United States it is not an issue between the two great political parties; there it is a struggle between Big Money and the People. In Canada it is likewise a fight between the Big Interests and the People, but it is also a straight issue between the two political parties, the Liberals standing for freer trade, the removal of restrictions, in a word for the People; and the Conservatives standing for restriction in trade, protection to the Big Interests, and the maintenance of the full burden of taxation on the People for the benefit of those Big Interests.

The issue furthermore is,—the Liberals standing for the most friendly relations and freest intercourse with a neighboring people with whom Canadians gave a common heritage, a common language, and in whose veins the same blood flows; the Conservatives standing pledged to prevent any further increase in friendliness in trade, which would also make for greater friendliness all round, and instead to separate the two peoples as far apart as lies in their power.

Canadians must shortly decide by their ballots, which policy they consider a Christian people should adopt, which policy is the policy of twentieth century civilization, which policy stands for the cultivation of the best relations between the great English-speaking Republic and the great English-speaking Empire. They must decide whether they want a policy of Chinese exclusion or one of British and American freedom.

DEMOCRATS IN FACTIONAL STRIFE

Harrisburg, Pa., July 18.—Pretty nearly every Democrat of prominence in Pennsylvania appears to have arrived in town today in anticipation of the meeting of the State Committee tomorrow. Though some of the old wheel-horses of the party are busy in an effort to promote harmony, there is every prospect that the differences of the rival factions will be fought out to a finish, with a possibility that the fight may be carried into court for a final settlement. Control of the State delegation to the next national convention is the prize sought by both factions. The old Guffey crowd, which has had the upper hand for years, and the opposition, now known as the "re-organizers," have candidates for State Chairman and member of the National Committee. The organization proposes ex-Judge James Gay Gordon for National Committeeman and Eugene C. Bonniwell for State Chairman. The reorganization Democrats are backing Congressman A. Mitchell Palmer for National Committeeman and ex-Mayor Guthrie of Pittsburg for State Chairman.

IOWA COUNTY OFFICIALS MEET

Fort Dodge, Ia., July 18.—More than 150 county clerks, recorders, auditors and sheriffs, representing every county in the State of Iowa, are in attendance at the annual meeting of county officials, which opened a three days' session here today. Among the attending officials are sixteen women recorders. The principal social feature of the gathering will be a banquet at the Wahconso Hotel.

TERRIBLE TALE FROM
HAWKSHAW OF SNAKE
ATTACKING BATHER

The Hawkshaw correspondent of The Mail sends in the following under Sunday's date:

What might have been a most shocking tragedy at Hawkshaw yesterday was only narrowly averted by the pluck and perseverance of a young lady, an American tourist of only seventeen summers. It has long been said that the riparian rights by the old tannery were held by a water snake of huge dimensions. Youngsters avoided this part of the river, which hitherto afforded excellent swimming, and many were the tales of hairbreath escapes by those who are now grown-up. Since the closing of the tannery years ago freshings were no longer thrown into the river to afford food for the carrion-loving creature which lived there, no one had seen or heard of the much-dreaded water serpent. But yesterday all unwittingly a party of strangers disturbed the placid pool, whose surface for years had been unruffled save by lumber or the winds or an occasional canoe. The merry party were sporting themselves in the water and Miss Milly Smarion, the champion swimmer of the party, was some two hundred yards from the shore when she was suddenly attacked by a huge snake. What followed it would be hard to describe. There was a sharp shriek and a terrific rush for the shore, an agonized girlish face turned first towards her companions who seemed paralyzed with fear and then back toward that great slimy sinuous body with its horrid fangs ever seeking to enfold her. The creature must have been about six feet in length. To her horror stricken companions who had now gained the shore all this was visible, but they seemed rooted to the spot by the sight of this monster water snake. But for the pluck of Miss Smarion, who seized an edging that happened to be floating by and with it dealt the creature a blow after blow while she kept herself floating on her back, it must have been a tragic ending. Spectators say that the battle must have lasted fully two minutes though, of course, the bathers were without their watches at the moment and no doubt the time seemed long to them. When Miss Smarion gained the shore it was found that she had sustained no visible injury except one rather ugly bite. In a much-exhausted and rather hysterical condition she was taken to Dr. Coffin's office, where she soon regained her composure and had her wound dressed. It is not dangerous and almost immediate Miss Smarion was able to walk and ride and boat as well as ever, though she vows she is through swimming in the St. John River. Without doubt it was a most dangerous encounter. The community to a man are singing the praises of Miss Smarion, the pretty young American girl who went in swimming and came out famous.

AMELICAN CRICKETERS TO INVAD BRITAIN

New York, July 18.—The German town Cricket Club team of Philadelphia sailed on the steamship Nieuw Amsterdam today to play a month's cricket in England and Ireland. The team will arrive at Plymouth on July 26, and will go direct to London, where a few days will be spent in practice before the first match, which will be played at Woolwich against the Royal Artillery on July 28 and 29. Headquarters will be maintained at London until August 16, when the team will finish their match with the gentlemen of Surrey. On the next two succeeding days one of the strongest teams of Great Britain, the Gentlemen of Liverpool, will be encouraged at Ayrthurb. After a much-needed rest of two days the American cricketers will start upon the final leg of the trip by playing five days' cricket in Ireland.

MEETING OF CANADIAN CLUBS

Winnipeg, Man., July 18.—The Association of Canadian Clubs began its third annual convention in this city as the guest of the Winnipeg Canadian Club. Considerable business is to be transacted during the two days' session, though much of the time will be given up to the entertainment of the visitors. The latter include delegates from twenty-six clubs representing nearly all the principal cities of Canada from Halifax to Vancouver.

Venerable Archdeacon Forsythe of Chatham, is registered at the Queen. Mr. E. H. Owens of Toronto, is in the city.

THE RECIPROCITY ISSUE
WILL BE FOUGHT OF

(Continued from page 4)

Indemnity of \$2,500 paid at the rate of \$10 per day since parliament met in November will be exhausted at the end of this month. Thereafter there will be no more monthly checks. Private members of both sides are coming back reluctantly and the party caucuses will undoubtedly urge that the agony be cut as short as possible, consistent with political exigencies on each side.

July 18th.

RAINCOATS AND UMBRELLAS

The Weather today suggests something in the way of a Raincoat or Umbrella. We have in stock a splendid assortment of the above to select from. Perhaps some of you Teachers are in need of a Raincoat or Umbrella, if so COME IN. We would be pleased to show you our stock which is the most Stylish and Up-to-date that we know of.

Our prices always satisfy

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A Mellow, Fine and satisfying Coffee.
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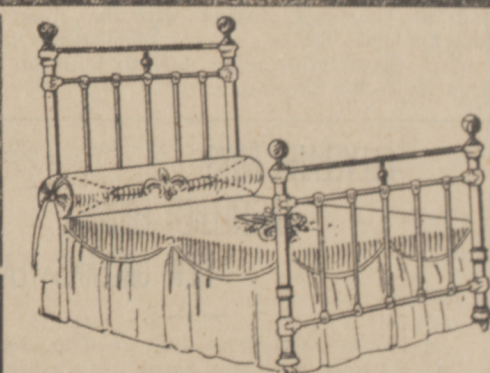
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FIGURING ON HEAT

for many new customers this season. Many for whom we have installed STEAM HOT WATER AND WARM AIR HEATING APPARATUS have been well enough pleased with the quality of our work to highly recommend us to their friends. Still have time to give attention to more orders, and would like to submit estimates to those who want good work at moderate prices.

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