Senator Wood's Address

At the Opening Session of the Maritime Board of Trade at Moncton.

I was not present at the meeting of shipments during the present season this board in Charlottetown last year, and embrace this, the first opportunity I have had, to thank you for the honor conferred upon me in electing me to the presidency of this associa-

I feel that I should at the opening of our proceedings thank the council for the cordial welcome extended us, which has been so happily expressed in the mayor's address, and also express our appreciation of the courtesy and kindness of the Moncton board of trade, and on behalf of the association thank them for the invitation extended us to hold our annual meeting in this city. It is especially gratifying to myseli that I was chosen to preside over this meeting. I have watched the growth and progress of Muncton, irom a coun try village, to a city with a great deal of interest and satisfaction. I have been to some extent identified with its mate business associates and friends have been among the active and progressive business men of this city, and ness capacity, the evidences of which

are to be seen everywhere around us. Moncton ranks today among the most progressive cities in the maritime provinces. It owes much to its geographical situation. Its situation on the Bend of the Petitcodiac River fixes it as a railway centre and an excellent point for the distribution of merchandise. These advantages have attracted to it a large share of the trade of an extensive district. It is sur- from Germany 189,000,000 lbs. of sugar. rounded in almost every direction by extensive areas of fertile farming country and is the natural market for only amounted to 30,000,000 lbs. From the products of the farmers. It has the West Indies our imports for the advantages for manufacturing in some respects exceptional. Its proximity to the coal mines and facilities for transportation by water as well as rail ensures cheap fuel. A large portion of the people have a fondness and a special aptitude for industrial pursuits. and a plentiful supply of skilled mechanics and cheap labor is never lacking. Its manufacturing interests are British Guiana will be fully that quanamong the most healthy and prosper-

ous in the dominion. I am glad there are so large a number of delegates present from so many different parts of these provinces and that they will have the opportunity of seeing for themselves the advantage it offers for business, of visiting its different industries and meeting the business men of the city, and I am confident they will be favorably im-

pressed. I am glad to note that the programme prepared by the Moneton board of trade includes a visit to the leum Company.

This is a new enterprise, in which several of the enterprising men of this town and neighborhood have em-.barked and in which the representative of this county in the dominion parliament has taken a special interest. It is very gratifying to be able to state that their operations so far have been attended with success, and there is a prospect of this becoming a large and

lucrative industry. Before entering upon the discussion of the various subjects which are submitted for the consideration of this meeting, it will not be deemed inappropriate for me to offer some general observations upon the trade of the

dominion. The official returns show that the total imports for the dominion of Canada continue to increase, and will for the year ending 30th of June, 1904, amount to upwards of \$250,000,000, the highest figure reached in the history of the country. The imports will be \$8,500,000 in excess of the preceding year and more than double the imports of ten years ago. The exports for the year ending 30th of June, 1904, do not make so favorable a showing. For the first time in many years (except 1899) they show a slight decrease. The domestic exports for the past year They will be about the same as for 1902, and larger than for any of the years preceding. The decrease is largest in the exports of animals and agricultural products: in this item alone the decrease amounts to nearly \$12,000,- pire." 000. There is also a decrease in the lumber exports of about \$2,000,000, and a small decrease of about \$1,000,000 in

the products of the fisheries. Taking the trade of the maritime provinces apart from the rest of the expressed their readiness to adopt this dominion, the imports for the year policy in common with other sections ending 30th of June, 1904, amount to \$22,785,000, an increase over 1903 of \$730,000. This increase is proportionate

cases being about 31-2 per cent. Our domestic exports for the last year amount to \$35,400,000. This is a decrease of about \$1,000,000 compared held which have been largely attendwith the exports of the preceding year. The decrease is relatively not so large tense interest which the general public as for the rest of the dominion. For feel in the question. In the British the whole dominion the decrease in parliament the resignation of Mr. our export trade was 71-2 per cent., while the decrease for the maritime the government rendered a reconprovince; was only 23-4 per cent.

shared in the remarkable increase of fluctuated between \$13,000,000 and \$15,the total already mentioned of \$22,years ago of about 50 per cent.

nearly 100 per cent. (94 per cent.) a forecast for the coming year. I note, from Montreal since navigation opened this season are less than half the of finding buyers even at the low

It does not seem probable under present circumstances that our general trade will show better results than it has during the year just closed.

In some respects the trade of the last year has been highly satisfactory, specially as far as maritime province interests are concerned. The winter export trade shows a decided increase. There were 92 steamers loaded at St. John last winter, and the cargoes they carried away amounted to \$15,745,501, the largest figure reached since this husiness hegan. It was an increase over the previous year's business of \$1,907,590, and almost double that of two years ago.

There has also been a very satisfactory growth in our trade with the British West India Islands and British Guiana. The volume of export trade has been maintained. For the year ending 30th of June, 1904, it is about equal to that of the year ending 30th interests, and some of my most inti- of June, 1903, both years showing an moved by Sir Henry Campbell-Banexport trade of a little upward of nerman, Mr. Balfour expressed his ad-\$2,630,000. In the import trade there herence to the views he had formerly has been a gratifying increase. The expressed. He expressed his sympathy t affords me pleasure to testify to total imports for the year ending 30th with the general policy, even though

official returns show that for the year favorable to his policy. ending 30th of June, 1093, we imported For the eleven months ending 21st of May last our imports from Germany yearing ending 30th of June, 1903, amounted to 94,000,000 lbs., and for the eleven months ending 31st of May, 1904, they amounted to 242,000,000 lbs. These figures show that the decrease last year in the imports of sugar from Germany will be upwards of 150,-000,000 lbs. and that the increase in

It will be remembered that the provisions of our preferential tariff of 33 1-3 per cent, extend to imports from the British West Indies and also that since the 16th of April, 1903, imports from Germany are subject to a surtax or duty of 331-3 per cent, in addition the course of trade.

the present time, and it is well to note from our press and our public men than any other question during the have been passed by the principal Boards of Trade throughout the dominion. It was the subject which occupied the most time and was most warmly debated at the Congress of Chambers of Commerce which met in Montreal in August last. At that meeting, where upwards of 350 delegates were present from every portion of the British Empire, and representing all in recent years, and great reductions do Canada a useful service. its important interests, after discussion of the subject a resolution was unanimously adopted, "That in the opinion of this congress the bonds of the British Empire would be materially strengthened and a union of the various parts of his Majesty's dominion greatly consolidated, by the adoption of a commercial policy based upon the principle of mutual benefit, whereby each component part of the Empire would receive a substantial advantage in trade as a result of its national relationship, due consideration being given to the fiscal and industrial needs of the components parts of the Em-

In New Zealand legislation has already been enacted giving Great Britain considerable preference, and in the Australian commonwealth the leaders of both political parties have

The campaign inaugurated by the

Hon. Joseph Chamberlain in Septemwith the general increase throughout ber, 1903, in Great Britain, in favor of the dominion, the increase in both preferential trade within the British empire has been prosecuted since with great vigor and with a fair measure of success. Public meetings have been ed by all classes, indicating the in-Chamberlain and other members of struction of the cabinet necessary, but It will be seen from these figures the reconstructed government acknowled that the maritime provinces have edge that they are in sympathy with this general policy, although they are trade which has developed throughout not committed to details and do not the dominion within the last few years. consider the time has yet arrived for Our imports, which for several years its adoption. Several important resolutions have been moved in the Brit-000,000, have within the last five years ish house of commons during the prerapidly risen until they reach this year sent session which have presented the question in different phases and which 785,000, the largest in our history, and have fairly tested the opinion of the an increase over the imports of five house. A resolution which raised the Our issue directly between the advocates domestic exports, which were a little of free trade and free food and the adover \$18,000,000 in 1894, have gradually vocate of preferential duties protective increased to upwards of \$35,000,000 in in their character was introduced by 1904, an increase in the ten years of Mr. Morley, and was the most important resolution hearing upon this ques-

It is not prudent for me to attempt tion brought before parliament. It was an amendment to the address in however, that the shipments of wheat reply to the speech from the throne and read as follows: "That the removal of protective duties has for more shipments for the same period last then half a century actively conduced year. The decline in lumber, the low to the vast extension of the trade and prices now prevailing and the difficulty commerce of the realm and to the welfare of its population, and the house

cial improvement are still manifold and urgent any return to protective more particularly when imposed on the food of the people, would be deeply injurious to our national strength, contentment and well-being." No person who believed in adhering to the present free trade policy of Great Britain or was opposed to placing any duty upon food could consistently vote against that motion. Yet when the vote was taken the resolution was rejected by a majority of 51. 327 voting against and 276 in favor of note that in response to a deputation the motion. It is worthy of note in this connection that 69 Irish members rated with the minority and against ine government, and Mr. Redmond the leader of the Irish party, affirmed that they did so in pursuance of their general policy of endeavoring to break down the government in the interest of home rule and that they were not voting upon the merits of the fiscal olicy involved.

On the first of August last a resolution, was moved by Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, leader of the opposition, condemning certain members of the government for joining an association which was in sympathy with and organized for the purpose of tariff reform. This motion was rejected by a vote of 288 to 210, giving the government a majority of 78.

The action of the house on these re solutions furnishes a fair test of the attitude of the British house of comons upon this question, and it is not unfair to assume that the British house of commons fairly reflect the public opinion of the people of Great Britain whom they represent.

In the discussion upon the resolution their energy and enterprise and busi- June, 1903, were \$2,415,068, and for the it involved duties on food, but he year ending 30th of June, 1904, \$4,491,- thought the country was not yet ready 566, an increase of unwards of \$2,000,- for its adoption. The Hon, Joseph 000. This increase is largely accounted Chamberlain, on the other hand, in for by the increased importations of the course of the debate expressed his sugar from the British West India Is- belief that the time had come for the lands and British Guiana, a large submission of the question to the peoquantity of sugar having been pur- ple at the polls, that he would welcome chased in these markets which we had an immediate test of public opinion hitherto imported from Germany. The and felt confident the verdict would be

I feel that the action of Canada and New Zealand in granting Great Britain a preference in their markets, the declarations of the political leaders in Australia, the tone of the press throughout the empire, and the discussions and vote in the British parliament show that the sentiment in favor of this policy is gaining strength and justifies the conclusion that the time is not far distant when closer trade relations will be established be tween Great Britain and the other portions of the empire, and we do not the imports from the West Indies and doubt that, as the result, the trade of Canada with Great Britain will be largely developed and increased to our mutual advantage. Another subject which is of the

greatest importance to Canada is transportation. Since our last meeting legislation has been passed to secure the construction of a second to the duty imposed upon imports transcontinental railway. The object from other countries. The effect of of the government in passing this this tariff legislation has enabled us legislation is to promote interprovinto purchase this year upwards of 150,- | cial trade and give the west and cen-000,000 lbs. of sugar in the British tral portion of the dominion more West Indies which we formerly bought rapid and cheaper communication with in Germany, and furnishes a practical Atlantic and Pacific seaports. The illustration of the influence which pre- city of Moncton, in which we are now ferential duties can exert in directing meeting, has been selected as the eastern terminus of this railway. The hope This question of preferential tariffs is entertained by many in the mariis of great interest and importance at time provinces that when this railway is constructed it will be the means of the trend of public opinion in regard bringing a larger share of the western to it. It has received more attention trade to our seaports. Whatever benefit may ultimately come to us in this way, it is apparent that many past year. In Canada there is practi- years must elapse before the railway cally a consensus of opinion on this can be finished and open for traffic question. The public press and the and the benefits hoped for realized. eaders of both political parties admit In the immediate future we must base its advantages. Resolutions favoring our hopes for the growth and development of this trade upon such facilities as the present systems of transportation may afford us.

The experience of the last few years has proved the value of our canals and inland waterways as means of of vessels used upon the Great Lakes have been made in the rates charged son, grain was carried from Lake Su- notable event of the year, the war be- department and turned over to the perior ports to Quebec for &c. per tween Russia and Japan. This has lucky speculators. bushel, and the latest quotation I have proved to be one of the greatest con-The best authorities now place the cost of carrying heavy freight by rail at from six to ten times the cost of carrying it by water. This large difference in the freight rates in favor of the water routes has in the past and is at the present time giving them the principal share of the heavy freight traffic between the east and west, and while the cost of transportation remains so largely in their favor, they must continue to practically monopolize the business. It is true that the water routes are only open during half the year, but experience proves that shippers prefer to hold their goods unnavigation opens in the spring

rather than pay the high freight rates charged during the winter season. These facts have an important bearing upon the export trade of the St. Lawrence and upon the winter export trade of the maritime provinces as well. Wheat, which is the principal export of the west, will find its way to the seaboard during the summer months, and must either go forward by the St. Lawrence routes to its destination in Europe or be stored at convenient points for shipment as the market prices warrant for shipment during the winter season. Grain from our Northwest Territories and from the States around and west of Lake Michigan can today be carried from Chicago or Port William by water to Montreal and Quebec at a less cost than it can be carried to any other ocean port, and it can under present conditions be stored at Montreal, shipped thence to St. John or Halifax dur ing the winter season, and delivered free on board there at less cost than in any other way, and at approximately the same cost as it can be deliver ed free on board by any route at New York. Portland or any other Atlantic seaport. With greater storage accomvenient points it is to be hoped that our winter export trade from the maritime provinces will continue in the immediate future to show as gratify ing an increase as it has in the last

few years.

greater advantage. It is estimated THE MOST BAREFACED that by this direct all-water route freights from Lake Superior ports to Montreal or Quebec could be reduce to 11-20. per bushel, about the same rate now paid to Buffalo. The State of New York has voted \$100,000,000 the enlargement of the Erie Canal. If that scheme is carried through, the construction of the Georgian Bay Canal will be a necessity in order to enable us to retain the western trade by the St. Lawrence route. I was glad to which waited upon Sir Wilfrid Laurier a few weeks ago, he expressed the opinion that although the time was not opportune for entering upon the work at present, the Georgian Bay Canal must eventually be built.

Intimately connected with the question of transportation is the question of a fast Atlantic steamship service. This has been often discussed and its main features are familiar. It is on this meeting and it is not necessary for me to discuss it now. I may however, remark that under the present contract for this service some improvement may be looked for, but it still is far short of what we have hoped for and what must be required before we can compete with rival routes and at- in the form of railroad grants, halftract to our Canadian route any considerable portion of the travel which now goes to New York. The present contract is with the Allans. It provides for two new steamers on the turbine principle. They are about 10,-000 tons register tonnage, have a speed of 17 knots, are expected to make the of 17 knots, are expected to many the formany years in pursuance of this mouski in six days and in winter to Halifax in six and a half to seven days. These steamers with the Tunisian and Bavarian are to perform the and make the trip in summer from terior, over-rides both precedent and Moville to Rimouski in 6½ to 7 days, principle, and arbitrarily elects to and in winter in 7 to 8 days. The subsidies paid under the present con- the settlers reserve to a company tract are £2,000 sterling per round trip composed of his personal or political for the new steamers, and £1,- friends at from one-fifth to one-000 sterling per round trip for eighth of its market value. The the Bavarian and Tunisian. The crime is two-fold. The land was not prospect for a 20 knot service in the for sale. It belonged to the small near future is not very bright. Sir fragment already much too small, Richard Cartwright stated in parlia- reserved for the common people. To the government to obtain a 20 knot er crime. To sell it for a fraction of service had not been successful. Two its value, the lesser. No cabinet tenders only were received. One ask- minister in Canada ever stood upon ed for a subsidy of \$1,000,000 and the the floor of parliament to offer a other \$1,250,000 and conditions were lamer excuse for a public steal — "It attached which it was not in the pow- was only homestead land for which er of the government to comply with. the government would otherwise will come up for discussion later on. script payments) in exchange for a The question of the union of the million and a half dollars' worth of maritime provinces was brought up at property. Great financing this! It our sitting last year towards the close was only the poor homesteader, the of the session. Its discussion was de- man who would cultivate and improve ferred until this meeting. It is not a the land, only a common worker who mitted that a legislative union of the farm free when a greedy speculative maritime provinces is desirable both syndicate can easily tax him six or ment and in order to enable these pro- rich from his toil? If Mr. Sifton's vinces to retain in the future their leg- argument is valid, there never should the country. It is in the adjustment homesteading, and the sooner the resiof details that differences of opinion due is sold to speculators the better. naturally arise. The admission of New- | Workers have no right to cultivate the foundland into the Canadian confeder- soil till they have paid the idlers ation is an equally important ques- blackmail for the privilege. tion. The desirability of consolidat- speculator does not appear to need ing under one government British in- much capital either. If he only has a tioned. During the past year the the land to the people for use but Mr. French shore question has been settled. In return for some concessions by Great Britain in connection with friends of mine six or eight dollars per disputed territory in Africa the French have relinquished their treaty rights on the Newfoundland coast. shows however, that the ultimate ac- at that figure. complishment of such desirable obmaritime provinces and the union of ers apply for land in the district where Newfoundland with our dominion is the company in question has its huge attended with difficulties which it will grant, they are told that if they will

distint east, and its progress is being closely watched by the statesmen and leading men in commercial life in Europe and America. Fortunately, nothing has up to the present time occurred ten by Dr. Kanjin Tomizu, professor to involve any other nation in the strife, and it is to be hoped that it may just reached Paris. It sets forth what be terminated and peace may be established on a satisfactory and permanent basis at an early date.

MOUNT ALLISON JUBILEE Mt. Allison Ladies' College, Sackville, formerly known as Mt. Allison Female Academy, will celebrate the golden jubilee of the institution on the 4th and 5th of October next. The celebration will take the form of a grand reunion of all graduates, students and teachers of the school. An interesting programme is being prepared, consisting of platform addresses, music and Sackville will act as hosts to all comers, and it is earnestly hoped that every former student who can possibly do so will take this opportunity to renew old friendships and associations. The local council of the Alumnae Association hopes to reach every one by personal invitation, and every effort is being made to learn the present address of each one of the alumnae. It is feared, however, that some mistakes and omissions will occur in spite of every care, and the council therefore requests every former student or teacher who may see this notice, and who may fail of receiving such invita-

HALIFAX LAWYER DEAD,

the council. Sackville. N. B.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 17.-W. R. M. John, Sackville, Shediac, Sydney, St. The construction of the Georgian Harthen, a well known barrister, died Stephen, Sussex, St. George, Summerprices, will no doubt ourtail lumber believes that while the needs of so- Bay canal would give this route a still this afternoon after a brief illness, side Truro, Woodstock and Yarmouth.

PUBLIC SWINDLE ON RECORD.

(Winnipeg Tribune, Independent.) The handing over of a quarter of nillion acres of homestead land to the Saskatchewan Valley Land Co. at the ominal price of one dollar per acre, is the most barefaced sacrifice of the public domain ever perpetrated on the long-suffering people of Canada. The present, as well as the previous

overnments, have been guilty on revious occasions of entering into huge unholy compacts whereby the public lands have been alienated and the nation's revenue dissipated on a much more stupendous scale than the present deal involves, but the sponsors for such transactions have always attempted to defend their action by some specious plea or anthe list of subjects for discussion at other intended to befuddle the public mind and thus win popular approval. This latest deal transcends all others, not in its magnitude, but in its recklessness and absence of even plausible justification or excuse

After the bulk of the public lands in the Great West had been alienated breed script, Hudson Bay reserves school reserves, mining and timber reserves, etc., only a fraction of the whole remained available for homesteading. This small residue was understood to be held for that purpose only, and was not for sale under any circumstances or at any price. policy thousands of applications for purchase of homestead lands have rightly been refused by the department. All at once, like a thunder The latter are about 10,000 bolt from a clear sky, the autocrat of egister, have a speed of 14 to 15 knots the cabinet, the minister of the insell a quarter of a million acres of ment in July last that the efforts of dispose of it at any price is the great-There are a number of other ques- have received nothing." Now they tions to which reference might be had, or would have, a quarter of a made if time permitted. Some of these million dollars in the treasury (less new question. It will be generally ad- was fleeced. Why should he get a in the interest of economical govern- eight dollars per acre for it and get itimate influence in the councils of have been any land set aside for The ' the right to levy on the worker American continent will not be ques- will be conceded. God Almighty gave Sifton says you must not turn a fur-

acre for the privilege. If the policy of the government is to be revised in regard to these lands, This terminates a condition of things why not throw them open to all comwhich was a hardship and constant ers at the same price? Why not let source of irritation to the people and the common people in on the ground detrimental to the progress of the col- floor? Give Smith and Jones and Mulony and one of the barriers of its un- ligan and Oleson and Ponitowaski a on with our doninion. Experience chance. We would all like a few acres

It has been reported to the Tribjects as the legislative union of the une that when intending homesteadeconomic transportation. There have require patience and statesmanship to only buy a quarter or a half section been great improvements in the class overcome. If any action of this board from the company, it (the company) can hasten their consummation, it will will procure a free homestead for them. It looks as if the administration I will bring my remarks to a close of the public lands in that district for heavy frieght. During the last sea- by a very brief reference to the most were taken out of the hands of the alarm the decline in lobster fishery,

The Tribune has also been informed seen for the present season is lower flicts of modern times. It has already that hundreds of homestead entries still, 23-40, per bushel from Chicago been the cause of an enormous sacri- have been reported to the government to Montreal. It is impossible to be- fice of life and destruction of property. by the company that have never been lieve that any railway, even under the It has not yet affected Canadian in made, and that the returns with remost favorable conditions, can com- terests to any appreciable extent nor gard to the number of settlers placed has it had any very marked effect on lands sacrificed by the government upon the commerce of Great Britain or at \$1 an acre have been greatly exother nations of the world. Its re- aggerated. When all the facts about sult must, however, have an import- this deal come to be known we predict ant influence upon the future develop- that it will prove the most lively scanment of trade and commerce in the dal the government has had on its hands for many a day.

> A JAP DISCUSSES PEACE TERMS. PARIS, August, 17 .- An article writof law in the University of Tokio, has the professor says will be the proper terms on which the Japanese will grant Japanese arms will be consummated. Arguing earnestly each point he formulates the following conditions: 1-Cession to Japanese of the Chinese Eastern Railway, which runs

from Harbin to Port Arthur. 2-Return of Manchuria to China. 8-Cession to Japan of Port Arthur and Dalny, as well as the neighboring portion of the Liaotung peninsula. 4-Return to Japanese of Saghalien

5-Abandonment by Russia of at social entertainment. The people of least one billion rubles (\$500,000,000). According to Dr. Kanjin Tomizu Japan, for the sake of future safety, cannot afford to yield on any of these points, not even the fifth. In his opinion the powers will not have any reasonable objections if such terms are imposed upon Russia.

BOOKLOVERS' LIBRARY.

Mr. Allen, the general manager for

the maritime provinces of the Book-

lovers' Library, returned to the city

yesterday. He has been making a general tour of his district and has established several branch libraries. The branches which are now working or tion within a month, to communicate which will be in a day or so, are: Amwith Mrs. Josiah Wood, convener of herst, Bridgetown, Bathurst, Chatham, Charlottetown Campbellton Dalhousie, Dorchester, Digby, Fredericton, Glace Bay, Georgetown, P. E. I., Halifax. Kentville Moncton, New Glasgow Newcastle, Petitcodiac, Pictou, River



MARITIME BOARD OF TRADE.

ness of the Maritime Board of Trade | measures for the protection of fishi tonight was the election of officers. It resulted as follows:

E. R. Spinney, Yarmouth, president. Capt. Jos. Read, Summerside, 1st vice-president.

W. S. Fisher, St. John, 2nd vice. C. M. Creed, Halifax, permanent secretary.

E. H. Armstrong, Yarmouth, corresponding secretary. W. G. DeWolfe, Kentville, auditor.

On motion of Capt. Allen of Kentville, seconded by Mr. Jameson of Digby, it was resolved that in the opinion of the Board the governments of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island should co-operate in the publication and distribution in Great Britain and Ireland, among desirable settlers, of literature showing the advantages of these provinces for settlement, and that a committee of three members from the Boards from each province be appointed to press the matter on their respective governments.

The committee named in New Bruns wick was W. M. Jarvis of St. John, Senator McSweeney of Moncton, and D. G. Smith of Chatham.

Nova Scotia-Mr. Campbell of Hali-

fax, Dr. Moore of Kentville, and Mr. Jamieson of Digby. Prince Edward Island-Messrs. Rattenbury, Lefurgey and Acorn. William Lewis, Louisburg, moved

that! Whereas the shipping interest in the maritime provinces is every year decreasing; and

Whereas the chief cause of such decrease is due to the treaty or treaties existing between the imperial government and several European govern-

Be it resolved that this Manitime Board of Trade respectfully ask the Canadian government to use its influence with the imperial government to have such treaty or treaties, as far as they concern the Canadian coasting trade, annulled.

It was well known, Mr. Lewis said. that we could not compete with Norway, Sweden and Italy. They paid no taxes, brought very little to this country, and it was time we called a halt and demanded protection for shipping. Capt. Allen seconded the resolution. Hon. Wm. Ross, Halifax, said Eng-

land's treaties would not likely be influenced by Canada, but Mr. said we had already forced the hand of the imperial government in a matter of this kind. Mr. Campbell of Halifax said a strong feeling was arising in Great each package shall have the

Britain, and shipowners there were dissatisfied over existing conditions. The resolution was adopted unani-The best means of developing the

fisheries of the maritime provinces was brought up by W. E. Tidmarsh, Charlottetown, in a resolution viewing with

MONCTON, Aug. 18.—The first busi- | more active measures in enforcing by instructing officers to suppress gal fishing, to establish stations suitable places for educating fisher and to take into consideration the organization of the service to achiev

greater efficiency. Mr. Tidmarsh read a lengthy paper in support of the resolution, was seconded by Mr. Read, P. E. 13-

land, and carried unanimously. Mr. Shaffner of Sydney presented resolution asking the government make Sydney a permanent winter por for one of the proposed ice-breaking steamers. Seconded by J. G. Lefurgey

Mr. Rattenbury of P. E. Island suggested that they should ask for a boat of their own and not for one of the St Lawrence boats, and the resolution was amended accordingly and passed

of P. E. Island.

Mr. Jamieson of Digby introdu resolution on the dogfish pest fear proposed reduction would not be of sufficient capacit treating all the fish, and asking government to grant a bonus of sonable amount to any person or co pany proposing to establish similar works as private enterprises at such places as may be approved by the department of fisheries. Several members suggested that the

government experiment with canning dogfish, to be put up under anoth name and shinned to the markets China, Japan and other countries. was stated that Messrs. Smith tested the fish in this way and four them to be edible. Capt. Read of P E. Island said similar fish were regularly sold in some of the West Indies The resolution was adopted.

the Board endorse and approve principle of bonus to steel shipbuild as offering a new and profitable i for the utilization of our steel produ and the employment of skilled labor and more than all, the creation of new mercantile marine, which was merly a great source of wealth This was seconded by Pearson of Halifax and unani passed after a discussion by Mr. tenbury of Charlottetown and Wm Ross of Halifay It was also cided to appoint a committee at ture session to supplement the ac of the Board.

The Board adjourned at 10.30 Eight or ten subjects remain for

QUIT WORK WITH A BAD BACK

Could Scarcely Walk, Kidneys So Bad, But Cure Came With the Use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver

Could scarcely walk, kidneys so bad, cure came with the use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. Mr. Ellis Gallant, Paquetville (N.

B.), writes: "About four months ago I found my condition so serious that I of Kidney Disease that has ever had to leave work. I could not sleep reported on the prairies. Mr. nights, my appetite was very poor and Bartleman, a well known farmer peace to Russia when the triumph of my kidneys were so afflicted that I could hardly walk on account of back- ing statement: "I resolved to try Dr. Chase's Kid-

ney-Liver Pills and Backache Plaster. After three weeks' time. I am glad to say, I was able to resume work and Dodd's Kidney Pills in Decembe now feel as well as ever I did. I I took them all winter and s therefore say that Dr. Chase's Remedies are excellent family medicines." Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25c. a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. To protect you against imitations, the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, are on every box.

MILITIA ORDERS.

Lieut. Morrison of 8th Hussars to Join Canadian Dragoons.

OTTAWA, Aug. 21.-Militia general orders:-8th Princess Louise, New Brunswick Hussars: Lieut. Morrison is to accept a commission in the Royal Canadian Dragoons. Corns of Guides ._ To be sub-district intelligence officer, K. O. C. B. Trites, gentleman, with rank of provisional lieutenant

CASTORIA. The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the

Mr. DeWolfe of Halifax moved that

J. Hunter White of St. John move a resolution setting forth that the terests of consumers is materially fected by short weight in package canned goods, and urging upo government the importance of p ing by law that in case of such stamped thereon, and suitable ties he imposed for infraction law. This was seconded by W. vis of St. John, and adopted aft cussion by DeWolfe of Halifax. Wolfe of Kentville, W. S. Loggie Chatham and others.

and asking the government to take sideration tomorrow.

ANOTHER VOICE ON THE PRAIRIES

TELLS OF DIABETES CURED DY DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

W. G. Bartleman Could Get No lief Till He Tried the Great Canada Kidney Remedy.

WAPELLA, Assa., N. W. T., A -(Special.)-This thriving tow ishes one of the most remarkable man cured and he makes the

"I had Kidney Trouble and veloped into Diabetes. I went doctor but his treatment was use whatever to me. I began while I was unable to work m I took twelve boxes in all and in ust I was able to work. "Now I am quite strong. I W all winter without pains in my

or any part of my body. Dodd's ney Pills cured me." If the Kidney Disease is of standing it may take time to cu But Dodd's Kidney Pills will do

JAMES DRUMMOND DEAD.

For Forty-One Years He Had Been 12 the Employ of the I. C. R.

SUSSEX, N. B., Aug. 2 -. - The death occurred this afternoon of Ja Drummond, section foreman here the I. C. R. Deceased who was sixing five years old, has been ill for so months although he was able out for a short while, but had lapse. For forty-one years he been in the employ of the I. C. R. was a trusted worker. He leaves widow and grown up family. Hawas a member of the Church avenue Bapa tist church.

TERRIBLE

St. Paul orn

Sen Persons Killed. Enormous Da

ST. PAUL, Minn. ten persons, injurie and destruction to vate and public es numbers at \$1,000,00 furious gale which ley of the Mississi o'clock last night f where near the Minnesota and Miss Fort Snelling. At at fury of the elemen ed and with a roar twin cities and the

dead: Lorin F. Hokanso theatre. Geo. K. Wenton, o Tivoli theatre Unknown child, kil of dormitory at H

Shepherd. Three unknown Park, a suburb of Four unknown de small station twen Minneapolis. The missing: Edv

the last persons see during the calamity The fatally injured by, Mrs. Robert You House of the Good 8 known, unknown ch the Good Shepherd. others less seriously Beginning at a Snelling there is th dence that the storm aging effect. It cam west and howling ed trees and demo its pathway to St.

It tore off two s bridge as completel been unbolted from structure and carte men. The bridge co high bluffs at West feet above the river where flying steel planks fell on se houses and crushed None of the occupan having seen the st taken refuge in the

The storm tore ald rooting trees on Ha then struck this cit; street bridge. Underneath the de were found when th ed the mangled bod! aison, one of the cert hall, and George penter.

The storm then northeast over the and where the great property was wroug havoe in St. Paul, onward to Minneap urbs. Here the deperty was not so gre phone and telegraph down in great num the Twin Cities were ST. PAUL, Minn., nado which last nigi cut a pathway abou width and eight through the busine district, leaving ruin in its track. Fortu life was not great, ing been killed, but injured is a long on

are several who a

fatally hurt. The

was immense, conse

placing it between \$



DIARRHCEA. DYSE MORBUS, SUMMER SICKNESS, ETC.

FOR CHILDRE

Messrs. The T. Mi Toronto. Dear Sirs,-My summer complain her, but they did

A LITTLE GIRI

