

## le information short of i of the mystery of life eternity, is so the confines of the

ng of the Maritime Pro nsive way abroad will ct large tourist travel, will be of help to every in business or industry ces. New York coready referred to, state a suitable field for in ming very popular in tes, because of the sim ge, security of our aluable character of resources. During the it is predicted that f United States mo in Canada, and the inepublic are represented s to learn all about the ns of Canada, and ers anticipate that on proximity of the Marito the eastern money r efforts are made to vinces prominently a large part of the toward the Dominion e Maritime Provinces. the miner, the lumber nan, the real estate rmer, the representaevery one of the many the people of these have a direct interest establishment of pronts of publicity of the provinces, berk is successfully ... conoubtedly result in inss for all concerned sful this work must he ostantial way, and or it should not right the governments. his work, because ations and the funds and it is too important to the limited oppor interest to care for. the large estates com ovinces, the obligation utive councils to spare ease and develop the ed to them and there ople whom they ntiment of pride and for the serious considestion, and I feel satne Board of Trade will n itself by following pressing it upon the respective governby addressing a comnewspapers, and to d public men.of the ng their co-operatio venture to assert that found unwilling to a work of so much What is required on, and if one plat , try another, I would nittee be appointe best to present this spective governments, public at large, to oon session and that t committee be named recommendations.

cial News

VELL HILL.

HILL, N. B., Aug. 12.ilver Leaf sailed for t, with plaster for the

## SEMI-WEEKLY SUN, ST. JOHN, N. B., AUGUST 18, 1906

a passion over questions of metaphy-sics. None of them seem to have sus-pected that the questions which mat-tered were quite of another kind, and that the greatest of heresies, that which is a blasphemy against God, a These backslidings and misconcep-tions are not inexplicable. The king-dom of righteousness, the new earth wherein old things have passed away, could not appear suddenly; there are too many obstacles, of every nature, in the world's institutions, laws, manners and customs, and in the instincts and passions of men. After all, it is not reasonable to be greatly surprised at this partial check to the Gospel, prolonged as it has been; but it would be a singular misjudgment of the force and vitality of the spirit which was in Jesus, to suppose that it could ever Christianity certainly has within it

1. 1.

themselves unfortunate, Except for its religious tinge, this is the language

of pure selfishness, in search of a pre-text for its being. No Christian has the right to abandon himself to such sop-

histry; offered by the sufferers them-selves, it is certainly touching, yet to

be condemned for its want of confi-

To some people, the social question

is a mine to be worked. What more

ingenious than to make one's bread

of the other; to undermine by words

where all is happiness and perfection that is so easy-and has been accom-plished so often that the unscrupulous

are ever ready to attempt it; unless

ble to follow the opposite course, and

pose as alarmists. The man of few

operations compromise every situation. As to men of violence, whose fashion

of undoing knots is to cut them, we

find them equally among the defenders.

SERMON @ Chas. Wagner.

dence.

o certain measures taken, sometimes out of the hunger of others, or to find

of wisdom, sometimes of violence—and thanks also sometimes to unforeseen changes in the life of nations—the pecessity of finding a solution has been less peremptorily feit, and the ques-tion has been relegated to the future.

has none the less never ceased to the righteous aspirations of the one

exist, and has only awaited the occa- group, and the unrighteous aspirations

sion to arise with increasing insistence. Such an occasion is furnished it today. It appears with a number of new fac-

tion as man's labor has become in- they find it simpler and more profita-

come more humane. On the one hand, possessions is apt to be credulous, and

was, suffer and be shown is lord, and guard property, or, if need be, to check ask redress for his wrongs, than the any troublesome initiative on the other clay has to question him that fashioned side; They have no confidence in any-

When he sank under his tasks, it thing but force. Do they not perceive

A combination of circumstances

a number of years given great promin-

ence to a series of problems called col-lectively the social question. Having

for its elements conditions many of

which have existed since the beginning

of civilization, this question has fre-

of history; but in some epochs, thanks

o certain measures taken, sometimes

sion to arise with increasing insistence.

tors, all pertaining to the modern world,

among them so-called industrialism,

plutocracy, militarism, materialism and

the rights of the individual. In propor-

volved with that impersonal power

capital, laws and institutions have be-

the progress of the natural and me-

chanical sciences, and the prodigious

increase of capital, have reduced the

importance of the individual; on the

other hand, the progress of the laws

and the diffusion of knowledge have in-

creased it. The result is a sort of sus-

quently persented itself in the course

omic, moral and political, has for

an incredible power of resignation; but

Christianity knows that he who is fail into the everlasting arms; that for the cruel sufferings of this life there is a compensation, whose secret the Father keeps. But the Christian, far from relaxing his efforts to com-bat the present evil, because of this indubitable hope, feels it increase his ardor tenfold. "Thy will be done on earth; deliver us from evil"—this is earth; deliver us from evil,"-this is had a mandate from the town of Sum-

confidence. Many succumb to it, and thus the social guestion gets its char-operations commerciales, whose equivocal distance and the social guestion gets its char-operations commerciales, whose equivocal distance and the social guestion gets its char-operations commerciales and the social guestion gets its char-tics and the social guestion gets its char-operations commerciales and the social guestion gets its char-tics and the social guestion gets its char-operations commerciales and the social guestion gets its char-tics and the social guestion gets its charting guestion gets its charting guestion gets and the social guesti next year. The action of the Board at regarding winter can finally resist him. Christianity, then, is not fidings of a kingdom of God to come after this world, and it aspires to nothing less than a radical transformation of the individual and of roclety. The form in olden times the slave was not look- of the actual state of things and its individual and of society. The form

ed upon as a human being; the watch-word of the serf of the Middle Ages demonstration of armed strength, pro-scribed; they are determined by the word of the serf of the Middle Ages was, "suffer and be slient." He had no visionally, to maintain order and safe-surrounding conditions, the degree of culture, and a host of factors which must be taken carefully into account. The manner of it is of secondary mportance; the change must simply be

it. When he sank under his tasks, it thing but force. Do they not perceive importance; the cl attracted no attention: this had been going on from time immemorial. At in-tervals, his suffering and torture and Love, and thereby gain your free-dom; love, and let your heart speak as long-smouldering hate made their way in each other? Can nothing remove upward in a burst of sage revolt, and their blindness? Will they never learn it will, as it can-this is the new law for the individual; and the new birth there were ofgles of vengeance; but that they are fighting among themthey were soon quieted by methods too terrible to think of, and the world went of the old man through its workings is Christian conversion. But would it have any reality if it were only an individual matter? Out from the imterrible to think of, and the world went on with no change on the face of it. Chains were forged stronger, more pre-caution was taken; that was all. Today all men are equal. The hum-blest of them not only is protected by the totake counter measures is neither an outrage nor a crime? There are, as well, men of violence among those who have just reason to complain of the state of society and the institutions, who have no more faith in persuation there. purity and wickedness of our hearts has come the whole monstrous body of social evils; but the institution of a blest of them not only is protected by the laws, but he takes at least an in-direct part in their framing. As citi-zen and voter, he holds a power equal to that of the most influential and ensociety based upon selfishness, and oppression, the old body that en-wraps the injury-working spirit of the ancient world, cannot serve for the en-velope of the new life. And this is so to that of the most influential and en-lightened of his compatriots; the law of majorities even gives him the advant-age, and he can make his will felt in the councils of state. At the same true that through the still darkened onscience of Christendom, and in spite age, and he can make his will feit in the councils of state. At the same invested though he be with attributes of royalty, is without provision for the future. His condition belies his dignity. The more fully he becomes conscious of his rights, the more he feels himself in-jured. Education, in refining him, has increased his capacity for suffering, and he finds offensive things which would have been the deligat of the plebs of old Rome. Hardened by suffering, and materialism rather than anything else, he is reckless and comfortiess. Pro-gress puts into his hands such powerful weapons of destruction that, with re-solution and skill, ten men can destroy a town, and a few thousand deliver over a whole land to revolution and of the accursed alliance of the church

**DISCUSSES LIVE QUESTIONS** Interesting Sessions Held at Amherst-President's Comprehensive Address—Necessity of Advertising Provinces Warmly Insisted Upon—Union With West Indies Favored -Prince Edward Island Opposes Maritime Union. while it submits in the world of sight, it holds staunch in the world of faith. AMHERST, Aug. 15-At the after-Christianic points and fogless Prince Ed-noon session of the Maritime board of ward Island ports on the same basis trade the president referred to the fact as the St. Lawrence River and foggy overcome by the world's burdens will that many matters brought forward Gulf ports. fall into the everlasting arms; that by the Maritime Board last year had

dealt with in the following lines: This subject is not, to my mind, within the far as my province is concerned. The fear engendered by the non-fulfilment of terms of union with Canada regarding winter communication and the action of the federal house in re-

the people against the greater union that they are mightily prejudiced against the lesser and more desirable ones. The irritation of the Island people against the central authorities above noted is strongly reflected by the island of Newfoundland, which waits to see justice done to the small-est member of the Dominion before trusting her destinies to a possibly similar breach of faith. There is no mation more desirable at this moment from a Maritime Province point of view than the admission of Newfoundland to the union, and nothing the federal parliament could do to hasten that inevitable event would be more surely effective than doing P. E. Island justice of the matter of her parliamentary representation and the construction of the tunnel. Had P. E. Island not thought she agreed to have at least six representatives for all time. to come she would not have entered. confederation. The president's comprehensive address was heartily applauded at its close, and several speeches in reference to its value were made in appreciative terms

SHOULD ADVERTISE PROVINCES.

J. W. Regan read a paper in which he strongly advocated the inaugura tion of an extensive advertising propaganda for the maritime provinces CAPT. JOSEPH REED. thought the two great forces that President Maritime Board of Trade.

should be utilized were the public schools and the press. He had no doubt that the publishers in the marigratifying to know that steps are bestatisting to know that steps are be-ing, taken to replace them by immi-grants of the best quality. The ap-pointing of agents to meet the steampointing of agents to meet the steam- ies in common use gave less space to ers on arrival at St. John and Hallers on arrival at St. John and Hali-fax, supplemented by similar methods of Central America. Reference was DEAD IN WEST TAX, supplemented by similar methods of Central America. Reference was at the European ports of departure, whereby books, pamphlets and general information regarding the opportunities in this end of the Dominion would

of the Annapolis Valley and the con-sequent languishing of its prosperity. Several remedies were suggested in the Resolved, that this board reaffirm report, but as Mr. Atlee had not been ed to submit a resolution no action was taken on the question by

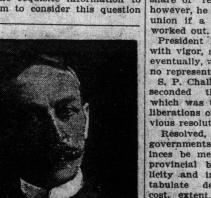
BROGATION OF MODUS VIVENDI

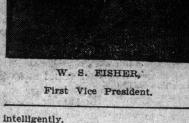
Hon. Wm. Ross submitted a resolution calling for the abrogation of mo-dus vivendi, which had been handed to him by the Halifax Board. He did not eak with great enthusiasm in suppor of it, but thought if abrogated it might be the means of obtaining a reciprocity treaty between Canada and the United tates, which in his opinion would be of great value to the Maritime Provinces The sentiment in Western Conada, and I think of those present is not favorable to reciprocity with the United States. "No, no," from the delegates Well then, I am speaking for myself. If the abrogation of the modus vivendi should result in the admittance of the products of the Maritime Provinces to the United States on more favorable terms it would be a great thing. The British government are of course

not anxious to create any feeling of iritation between themselves and the United States.

Mr. Whitman opposed the abrogation The question of Maritime union was lealt with in the following lines: This American fishermen. All things being considered he thought it would be wise to take the step advocated in the resolution.

Dr. Andrews said that the fishing areas of Europe-were being depleted, enable them to consider this question

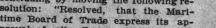




Dr. Whitman said that Newfoundland was liable at any time to negotiate a reciprocity treaty with the United

opportunity to land at a Maritime Province port at all times. States with similar privileges regard-

ing the purchase of bait. that the yield from the marshes was being decreased. He entered into a scientific exposition of the causes of Dr. Andrews then moved that a committee be appointed to study this ques-tion and bring it before the next meet- this and suggested several remedies. ing of the board. This resolution was concluding by moving the following resolution: "Resolved, that





Resolved, that this board reaffirm its attitude of a year ago regarding the desirability of the union of the three

provinces and that the executives for the ensuing year urge upon each government that the matter be taken up

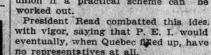
for consideration at an early date. Mr. Maxwell made an eloquent and vigorous speech in support of the idea. He dwelt particularly on the reduction of the representation of the Maritime Provinces which he foresaw would gradually dwindle away as the population of the western provinces ncreased. He thought the consumma-tion of a Maritime union would put us in a far better and more influential position to demand that a minimum number of representatives be granted. One of the great advantages of Mari-time Union Mr. Maxwell thought would be that it would give to the municipal councils a large part of the work that is now done by the local governments and to their advantage too

Hon. Mr. Ross seconded the resolution, stating that Sir Geo. E. Cartier had looked after the interests of Quebec, but through an oversight the same provision was not made for the Maritime provinces. He was of the opinion

that to have a Maritime union and thus to centralize the government instead of having three separate parliaments would be better all around. J. L. Stewart said that the principle

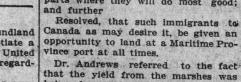
of representation was by population, and we cannot expect to retain our representation to a greater degree than our population warrants. We cannot

have a representative for every 25,000 of population, and the western provinces only one member for every 80,000. If this basis of representation was continued the house of commons would have with a population of 10,000,000 a representation of 400. We cannot ex F. Hatheway regretted that this body pect to have more than our rightful had not the requisite information to share of representatives. Otherwise, pect to have more than our rightful however, he was in favor of a maritime union if a practical scheme can be



S. P. Challoner moved and J. Regan seconded the following resolution, which was the result of the joint deliberations of the movers of three previous resolutions:

Resolved, that the respective local governments of the Maritime Provinces be memorialized to establish a provincial bureau of industry, pub-licity and immigration to collect and tabulate detailed information as to cost, extent, description and location of vacant lands available for settle-ment, local labor supply, opportunities industrial development, etc., etc., and have this and similar data printed, together with sultable illustrated literature and other reliable, printed matter relating to the resources of the provinces circulated throughout competent channels; and also that the igents of the provinces and of the Dominion in the United States and in Great Britain be requested to take steps to distribute this material in parts where they will do most good; and furthe



amant Co. The bay discharged a big cargo Hopewell merchants

st night made the first stretch of weather The upland hay hered and work has arsh. The crop. will age one More rain for the grain and probable the latter ht crop.

len returned to he lton on Friday, after weeks at her former was accompanied by anie McGorman, who weeks' visit in Camp-

Moncton is the guest. m. J. McGorman. stopher, who is pasin Massachusetts, is me at Hopewell

men, is occupied, the the Baptist and Mehere today. In the the afternoon. Rev of Moncton spoke to n. At the close of Burbridge of Boston acceptably. the Rev. G. M. Camp delivered a splendid thodist Church, inthe British and For-The discourse was tation of the claims titution, which knew reed, and which had the Word of God

tongues. was quite ill this. wath was in attendof sickness is re-

ing about?

eath

CODIAC.

Aug. 11.-E. Brown, ness here and Ana-who has been away ed this week and will re entering into busi-

is on a vacation in veral weeks. Bell returned from sland after a three

wife of the Rev. J. Methodist minister, a lingering sickness. bed a few days beo sons have come states. They arrived efore the end came cted at the house by the body was taken the I. C. R. train to Episcopal burying

Dr. S. Pascoe of the visiting their father,



a town, and a few thousand deliver upper manu. This is a set of the question are over a whole land to revolution and the two extremes of the question are drawing apart, while they would find it North River Man Met Death in Regina terror. The fact of so many weapons in the hands of want—which is often a bad counsellor—is disquieting, and, in spite of the generally regular proceed-ings which have characterized these sufferers in the past, the social ques-tion is more or less like the dilemma of a man who finds himself at night in some byway, facing smilling lips and the heurel of a revolver. The formality

some byway, facing smining has and the barrel of a revolver. The formality of the thing may be correct; its signifi-cance is imperious and threatening. This question meets with various react of a certain misunderstanding.

sponses in different quarters. Certain There has been talk of Christian so sponses in different quarters. Certain men, satisfied with their own condi-tion, are astonished that there should be unrest anywhere. Are they not fed be unrest anywhere. Are they not to and housed—they and their children? That anyone should complain of cold of certain sectarians. There is no such thing as Christian politics or Christian strange. Some vice must be answer- economics. Certain experts might even economics. Certain experts might even point out very apparent errors in these matters in the New Testament, and offer the aid of their advancement and their own systems. On the other hand, what we do have in the Gospel is better able for it, or some mismanagement. if the whole thing is not imposture; unless, indeed, it be simply a mani-festion of ill-will, to disturb the peace their and happiness of others! These optimists compare the past with the present, and find that there has been considerable progress, that general well-being has greatly increased, and that, instead per place, it does more harm than good but Christianity offers us something of accusation, we ought to hear praise. universal and permanent-a state of But the world is becoming more for-tunate, has become more exacting, and has grown stupid and ungrateful. In mind, a direction of activity, out of which shall come, at each stage of social development, the maximum of jus-tice then possible. The principles of the past there were famines, pla-gues, and public disasters, in compar-Christianity are of prime importance to society and its organization; they are the leaven that leaveneth the whole son with which our own miseries are insignificant. Hard times may well

come later on, when people will regret the state of things at which they now It is a continual source of astonishchafe and fret. There is some truth in ment to the student of the history of Christianity, to find how little regard has been paid to the social conclusions all this ,but the argument loses its value, for the reason that it is inspired by selfishness. It ignores one whole side of the question; indeed, it might well be summed up in these words: to be drawn from it.

Christianity is the religion of the Father and of brotherhood. This fact can never be gainsaid, and the whole Gospel is contained in these two terms. I don't suffer; what are you complain-The skeptics smile. Here, as else

In the beginning, there was no ques-tion about it. On the lips of Jesus, and where, he is a fool who tries to change anything. So long as men remain men, tion about it. On the lips of Jesus, and of those about Him who were touched with the fire of His spirit, the words Father, Brother, are like a ery of mingted joy and grief—like a cry of the soul in a moment of unexpected meeting, when those who were lost are they will work for their own interests. If others may suffer, that is their own misfortune; it cannot be helped. To swim against the stream, to try to change instincts and propensities, or to ameliorate the conditions of social life-what vain undertakings! Whatfound again. My father! my son! my brother!-these are not simply words, ever is, is right. Leave things as they are. And these skeptics are to be found they make a drama-yes, they create a world. even among the most distitute, whose Unfortunately, early in the history of

dispairing smile has the bitterness of Christianity, after certain abortive at-tempts at something better, we find the old social injustices coming back There are Christians, too, men of little faith, who show, to our idea, a pisplaced resignation. The present we is dedicated to sin, and the just retribution that follows it. The earth is a place of trial; God has so willed it. To attempt to better conditions, to the young Christianity was not strong enough to over-come the evil inspirations of selfish-ness. As in their worship and their doctrine, where the old paganism and it. To attempt to better conditions, to the young Christianity was not the old social injustices coming back again; the new bond of spiritual fra-ternity was not strong enough to over-come the evil inspirations of selfish-ness. As in their worship and their doctrine, where the old paganism and it. To attempt to better conditions, to the young Christianity was not the source of the s little faith, who show, to our idea, a pisplaced resignation. The present uge is dedicated to sin, and the just

attempt to better conditions, to the young Christianity were patched wagon, driven by John Irvine of Milprevent suffering, to resist the evils the one upon the other, the life of which overwhelm us, is a contumawhich overwhelm us, is a contuma-clous undertaking. Provision seems to have been made that this place of exile shall not be metamorphosed into a gar-den of delights. To take another view, if we should remove all misery, would it not be cutting the ground from the consult of the constant of the const the should remove all misery, would der the feet of charity? Has not Christ said: "Ye have the poor with you always?" We then be the poor with you

always?" We should resign ourselves, find everybody, from exegetes and bis-The should resign ourselves, shall be comforted. Without dwelling on the arrow the the beatmen disputing to the rhythm shall be comforted. Without dwelling on the error at the of their oars-working themselves into tary.

No Particulars Have Been Received

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., Aug. 15.-Frank R. Heartz of this city,

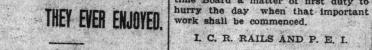
and Charlottetown.

I. C. R. RAILS AND P. E I.

prietor of the Heartz ranch at High River, Alberta, received a despatch tonight from Boyle, a land agent at Re-gina, stating that Barrett Henderson, a native of North River, near Char-lottetown, was shot dead in Regina. No particulars. Henderson left here five weeks ago for Regina, where he owned property. He has made fre-quent trips to the West, where he bought up considerable land. He was a prominent farmer and cattle dealer aged fifty.

Officer Lee was called to St. Andrew rink last night to disperse a crowd of boys who were making themselves ob-

THE FIRST LONG TRIP



Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Carpenter, with their grandson Gillis, sailed for Boston jealousy of certain vested interests have made an attack on the people's on the S. S. Calvin Austin, Saturday,

August 11, to visit friends. After a de-lightful voyage they were met upon their arrival and driven in an automo-bile by F. C. Stinson, of Everett, Mass. to the home of their relatives, 19 Kerwin street, Dörchester, Mass., where they will reside during their

birthday, and Mrs. Carpenter will soon celebrate her 77th. On Jan. 9th, 1906, they observed their 55th wedding anniversary at their home on the Wash-ademoak, where they have lived the greater part of their lives.

Mr. Carpenter is well known by those interested in ship building, as he devoted his entire life to that trade up to 20 of 25 years ago. He served in the capacity of foreman builder on many

trip. They will return about the last of

A horse attached to an express ford, ran away on South Market street

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 15.-Grand Aerie, Fraternal Order of Eag-les, today heard read a report from the

good where it made for economical management, bad where it made for impairment of the service and exorbitant local freight rates. The pressure brought to bear on the railstay in Boston. Mr. Carpenter has passed his \$3rd

way management by the ungrateful people of Ontario, particularly the very province which has been receiving the most benefit by the low freight charges of the government roads, and who have been especially benefitted by the aboli-tion of canal tolls, a measure which was so generously supported by the Maritime Provinces, has forced the rallway department to do things which to say the least have not been in the pub-

lic interests. For instance Ontario gets a freight rate seven times less than P. versels. Yet strange to say, neither Mr. nor Mrs. Carpenter had ever been over a hundred miles from where they E. Island on goods of the same class for export to Barbados, etc., the government in each being the sole cor were born until they had taken this carrier. They pay 9 cents for a carriage of 825 miles, while P. E.

pays 23 cents for a carriage of 309 miles. September.

system of Canada be made to pay its working expenses." Certainly the ac-tion of the government in connection with the government railroads if continued changes the whole canal ques-

about the coasts.

be distributed, is a matter worthy of the liberal use of space in the leading recommendation. I am convinced that as a matter of fact many of our pep-ple are leaving homes much better than they will find in the West. A re-

ple are leaving homes much better than they will find in the West. A re-ference was also made to the approach-ing explutions at St. Lake Ultranet of the outside world. Again there is a ing exhibitions at St. John, Halifax and Charlottetown.

should be filled up with selected set-tlers. These it appears can only be attracted by vigorous and entirely new methods. Already considerable adver-tising is being done by the various boards of trade, is being done in the srape of the distribution of booklets, but the work should be extended be-THE P. E. I. TUNNEL PROJECT. The volume of tourist travel has been vell sustained, an encouraging feature of which was the yearly increasing number of visitors from the provinces of Quebec and Ontario. The reference to the tunnel project was as follows: "Towards the tunnel to connect the yond the New England, States. He than to endeavor to compete with its two government railways, viz., the J. C. R. and P. E. L. R., and which is the thought the maritime provinces should agricultural expansion. Amherst, have an office in New York, where lit- which had been kindly referred to by only permanent and certain solution of the transportation question as it af-fects P. E. Island, while not much has to supply first hand information to ina competent man, who would be able to supply first hand information to in-quirers. He also thought a large amount of United States capital could be directed to the provinces if their re-sources were more widely known. He maritime Provinces the New England of Canada been done yet much has been accom-plished by enlisting the support, of of Canadian statesmen of the first class. I have it on the best authority that the premier of Canada is now convinced urged the maritime provinces to take of Canada. as to its necessity and its possibility. the matter up and urge its necessity

W. S. Fisher said that he had recentand that just as soon as the pressure upon the different provincial governof some of the very large undertakings ments and moved a resolution embodyof the government is overcome the tuning the view set forth in his admirable built. It is for the Maritime Board a matter of first duty to

> FATHER BURKE'S ADVICE. Rev. A. E. Burke made a strong the past ten years, and the greater

speech, in which he said the general government should devise some effi-During the year just passed some po cient means of recompense by encour litical demagogues combined with the aging immigration of a suitable sort the development of the fisheries, railroad. This has produced a mixed result, partly good, but largely evil, the agriculture and the mines of these provinces, and by such bonusing or other fiscal treatment of our provin-cial industries as must necessarily gave an interesting report of the pro-ceedings of that body, making espegive the requisite impetus to trade and

commerce within them.

cial reference to the matters of peculiarly Maritime interest. He referred DISCRIMINATION AGAINST PROtended the delegates. VINCES

CANADA AND WEST INDIES. Hector F. McDougall, ex-M. P., of Sydney said that he had pointed out to W. S. Fisher said that a year ago the

the large number of emigrants whom board had passed a resolution in favor he had travelled with on one occasion of a union of Canada and the Britis the advantages of settling in the Mari- West Indies. He thought that one time Provinces, but he was met with the objection that they had bought other. As we become greater consumtheir tickets to Quebec and Montreal, and it would cost them more to come the West Indies and in the same way to the Lower Provinces. The people as the population of the West Indie were carried from Liverpool to Win- increases they will require a corre nipeg for \$30, and therefore they can- sponding amount of the goods that we expected to buy their tickets to manufacture. There is a feeling Quebec and then come down here. It unrest in these countries, and he was well known that the fare east was thought the sentiment of the West Invery much greater than the fare west. dies in favor of British connection.

I am therefore not surprised to see He thought an effort should be put among the subjects for discussion this forth to make it possible for the peo-ple who come from the old country and session the question offered by St. John, N. B., "Should not the canal Europe to get down here at a rate that would enable these provinces to compete for the settlers.

Rev. A. E. Burke, S. P. Challoner of Sydney and J. W. Regan each submitted resolutions dealing with these question. A reference was made to the imtions, which, upon the suggestion of provement of navigation and the govthe president, were withdrawn and the relegraph stations at prominent points movers agreed to get together and draw up a strong resolution embody. ing the principal points of the three

New Brunswick had never before re-New Brunswick had never before re-it will be submitted at a subsequent meeting. Mr. Atlee read a joint reand Nova Scotia and New Brunswick port drawn up by the boards of Kings have also flourished. Reference was and Annapolis counties, in which at-made to the unfair rating of the safer tention was called to the depopulation

1 -

MORE ABOUT ADVERTISING.

President McLean agreed with the lands of the Bay of Fundy, and thus

part within five years.

made some remarks on this question.

the congress of the Chambers of Com

merce of the Empire, held at London,

A. M. Bell, who was a delegate to

pleasing terms to hospitality ex-

adopted.

add to the productive power of these provinces, and therefore to its popula-

This resolution, was unanimously

A paper on sheep raising by Prof. Cumming was read and J. A. Kinsman urged that the board ask provincial governments to provide better protec-tion to sheep from dogs and greater protection for the sheep industry. C. W. Whitman of Canso read a pa-

proval of all efforts which may

per on the railways and fresh fish trade, urging that the Eastern Counties railway which is projected to Guysboro be extended to Canso. A vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Whitman for his valuable paper.

F. C. Whitman, Annapolis, Samuel J. Whitson, E. H. Whitman, J. L. Stew-art, Chatham, and John Agnew of Alberton were appointed a committee to study the question of abrogating the modus vivendi to report to the next

W. S. Fisher said that he had recent-ly statistics of the industries of the Maritime Provinces, and was sur-prised to find that there were over one hundred manufacturing concerns who are now shipping their finished pro-ducts to the west. Half of those, he thought, had been established within CASTORIA. Bears the The Kind You Have Always Bought Bignature Chart H. Flitchers

DANVILLE, Va., Aug. 15 .- It is re M. G. Dewolfe, who is the most per-sistent orator of the congress, also jured today in a wreck of a train at Redwood, Va., on the Franklin and Pittsville branch of the Southern railroad.

> LONDON, Aug. 14-Major General Sir Reginald Pole-Carew, since 1903 commander of the 8th Division of the Third Army Corps, and who distin-guished himself in East Indian and African campaigns, has been retired with the honorary rank of Lieutenant General. General Pole-Carew is 58 years old.

> > WANTED

WANTED now, trustworthy men to sell Nursery Stock in New Brunswick Terms exceptionally good. Established thirty years. Write PELHAM NURSERY CO., Toronto, Ont.

MEN WANTED - Rellable men in every locality throughout Canada to advertise our goods, tack up showtards on trees, fences, along roads and all conspicuous places; also distributing small advertising matter. Salary \$900 per year, or \$75 per month and ex-Indies had been brought about by the imperial department of agriculture. perience necessary. Write for particulars. EMPIRE MEDICINE CO., London, Ont.

WANTED-A second or third class At the evening session of the Mari-Parish of Grand Manan, Woodward's time Board of Trade the question of Cove. Apply, stating salary for fall

Grand Manan, N. B. 97-7-7

EVENING SESSION.

maritime union was the first subject term to N. M. SMALL.

appointed a nominating committee.

the industrial conditions of the West imperial department of agriculture.

taken up. Robert Maxwell moved the

Capt. E. B. Elderkin said it gave him great pleasure to second Mr. Fisher's

I. C. Stewart said that before the board passed a resolution on this mat-ter they should know more about it. He said a wonderful improvement in

M. G. Dewolfe, Rev. A. E. Burke, W. F. Hatheway and A. T. Weldon were