SERMON By Rev. Chas. Wagner.

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We, who are many, are one body.—Romans xii:5.

A combination of circumstances, economic, moral and political, has for a number of years given great prominence to a series of problems called collectively the social question. Having for its elements conditions many of which have existed since the beginning of civilization, this question has frequently persented itself in the course of history; but in some epochs, thanks to certain measures taken, sometimes of wisdom, sometimes of violence—and thanks also sometimes to unforeseen changes in the life of nations—the necessity of finding a solution has been less peremptorily felt, and the question has been relegated to the future. It has none the less never ceased to exist, and has only awaited the occasion to arise with increasing insistence. Such an occasion is furnished it today.

It appears with a number of new factors, all pertaining to the modern world, among them so-called industrialism, plutocracy, militarism, materialism, and the rights of the individual. In proportion as man's labor has become involved with that impersonal power capital, laws and institutions have become more humane. On the one hand, the progress of the natural and mechanical 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 increased it. The result is a sort of suspense.

In olden times the slave was not looked upon as a human being; the watchword of the serf of the Middle Ages was, "suffer and be silent." He had no more right to appeal to his lord, and ask redress for his wrongs, than the clay has to question him that fashioned it. When he sank under his tasks, it attracted no attention: this had been going on from time immemorial. At intervals, his suffering and torture and long-smouldering hate made their way upward in a burst of sage revolt, and there were orgies of vengeance; but they were soon quieted by methods too terrible to think of, and the world went on with no change on the face of it. Chains were forged stronger, more precaution was taken; that was all.

Today all men are equal. The humblest of them not only is protected by the laws, but he takes at least an indirect part in their framing. As citizen and voter, he holds a power equal to that of the most influential and enlightened of his compatriots; the law of majorities even gives him the advantage, and he can make his will felt in the councils of state. At the same time, it often happens that this man, 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 injured. Education, in refining him, has increased his capacity for suffering, and he finds offensive things which would have been the delight of the plebs of old Rome. Hardened by suffering, and imbibing from the science of the day materialism rather than anything else, he is reckless and comfortless. Progress puts into his hands such powerful weapons of destruction that, with resolution and skill, ten men can destroy a town, and a few thousand deliver over a whole land to revolution and 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 proceedings which have characterized these sufferers in the past, the social question is more or less like the dilemma of a man who finds himself at night in some byway, facing smiling lips and the barrel of a revolver. The formality of the thing may be correct; its significance is imperious and threatening.

This question meets with various responses in different quarters. Certain men, satisfied with their own condition, are astonished that there should be unrest anywhere. Are they not fed and housed—they and their children? That anyone should complain of cold and hunger, after that, appears strange. Some vice must be answerable for it, or some mismanagement, if the whole thing is not imposture; unless, indeed, it be simply a manifestion of ill-will, to disturb the peace 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 of accusation, we ought to hear praise. But the world is becoming more fortunate, has become more exacting, and has grown stupid and ungrateful. In the past there were famines, plagues, and public disasters, in comparison 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 chafe and fret. There is some truth in 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: I don't suffer; what are you complaining about?

The skeptics smile. Here, as elsewhere, he is a fool who tries to change anything. So long as men remain men, 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! Whatever is, is right. Leave things as they are. And these skeptics are to be found even among the most distitute, whose dispairing smile has the bitterness of death.

There are Christians, too, men of little faith, who show, to our idea, a misplaced resignation. The present age 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 prevent suffering, to resist the evils which overwhelm us, is a contumacious undertaking. Provision seems to have been made that this place of exile shall not be metamorphosed into a garden of delights. To take another view, if we should remove all misery, would it not be cutting the ground from under the feet of charity? Has not Christ said: "Ye have the poor with you always?" We should resign ourselves, remembering that they who mourn shall be comforted.

Without dwelling on the error at the base of this reasoning, we would point out how suspicious it must always be in the mouth of those who are not themselves unfortunate. Except for its religious tinge, this is the language of pure selfishness, in search of a pretext for its being. No Christian has the right to abandon himself to such sophistry; offered by the sufferers themselves, it is certainly touching, yet to be condemned for its want of confidence.

To some people, the social question is a mine to be worked. What more ingenious than to make one's bread out of the hunger of others, or to find one's own security through their fears? To make promises to the poor, who are always ready to hope, or to the criminal, who want enjoyment without work; to make capital out of the righteous aspirations of the one group, and the unrighteous aspirations of the other; to undermine by words the existing order of things, and to construct, in words also, a new society, where all is happiness and perfection that is so easy—and has been accomplished so often that the unscrupulous are ever ready to attempt it; unless they find it simpler and more profitable to follow the opposite course, and pose as alarmists. The man of few possessions is apt to be credulous, and there is great temptation to abuse his confidence. Many succumb to it, and thus the social question gets its characteristic parasites, whose equivocal 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 of the actual state of things and its detractors. The former count on a demonstration of armed strength, provisionally, to maintain order and safeguard property, or, if need be, to check any troublesome initiative on the other side. They have no confidence in anything but force. Do they not perceive that the interests of those who hold their weapons, and those against whom they are turned, are bound up in each other? Can nothing remove their blindness? Will they never learn that they are fighting among themselves, and that for those whom they make suffer to take 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 its institutions, who have no more faith in persuasion than the others. They believe neither in the might of right, nor in a slow and progressive development. Tear down everything and begin anew,—this is their principle. Had it ever occurred to them that, in order to create the new society which would follow in the train of their victory, they must appeal to all those influences in which they do not believe—patience, good-will, mutual confidence? Force is the foremost of anti-social powers, and the attempt to apply it to social questions is like Plato's chopping wood with a key, and opening the door with an axe.

The present hour is one of much obscurity and confusion, in the midst of which every man must feel his way. There is a restlessness abroad, much calcsir to sense than to suggest measures for allaying; and the result is a sort of ebb and flow, with ill-will, distrust, personal ambition, and unchristian passions threatening to gain the upper hand. Little by little those at the two extremes of the question are drawing apart, while they would find it of the utmost mutual benefit to approach. To come to an understanding amid all this dust of upheaval is going to demand, above all other things, cool heads and warm hearts.

Here begins the part of the Christian, of the man whose first desire is for justice, and whose sense of the realities has not been destroyed by passion or personal interest. Let us attempt to outline it, but first let us rid ourselves of a certain misunderstanding.

There has been talk of Christian socialism, of an entire system, deducible from the Gospels, for reforming society in detail; but nothing of the sort exists, or ever has existed, save in the minds of certain sectarians. There is no such thing as Christian politics or Christian 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 than all this. A system has only a special application, and, out of its proper place, it does more harm than good; but Christianity offers us something universal and permanent—a state of mind, a direction of activity, out of which shall come, at each stage of social development, the maximum of justice then possible. The principles of Christianity are of prime importance to society and its organization; they are the leaven that leaveneth the whole lump.

It is a continual source of astonishment to the student of the history of Christianity, to find how little regard has been paid to the social conclusions 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. In the beginning, there was no question 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 cry of mingled joy and grief—like a cry of the soul in a moment of unexpected meeting, when those who were lost are found again. My father! my son! my brother!—these are not simply words, they make a drama—yes, they create a world.

Unfortunately, early in the history of Christianity, after certain abortive attempts at something better, we find the old social injustices coming back again; the new bond of spiritual fraternity was not strong enough to overcome the evil inspirations of selfishness. As in their worship and their doctrine, where the old paganism and the young Christianity were patched the one upon the other, the life of Christians presented a singular mixture of theoretic justice and practical barbarity. They took nothing away from the Gospel, but how they pushed its dogmatic teachings to their extreme conclusions, even to absurdity, and how easily they glided over its moral and social admonitions! During certain epochs of religious frenzy, we find everybody, from exegetes and bishops to simple laymen—even down to the boatmen disputing to the rhythm of their oars—working themselves into a passion over questions of metaphysics. None of them seem to have suspected that the questions which mattered were quite of another kind, and that the greatest of heresies, that which is a blasphemy against God, a destroyer of souls, an affront to Christ, is that heresy of life which leads a man to drink social iniquity like water.

These backslidings and misconceptions are not inexplicable. The kingdom 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 yield.

Christianity certainly has within it an incredible power of resignation; but while it submits in the world of sight, it holds staunch in the world of faith. Christianity knows that he who is overcome by the world's burdens will fall 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 combat 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 his constant prayer. And he knows that in making it he is in harmony with the divine will, and that nothing can finally resist him.

Christianity, then, is not tidings of a kingdom of God to come after this world, but of God's kingdom in the world, and it aspires to nothing less than a radical transformation of the individual and of society. The form and method of this change are not prescribed; they are determined by the 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 importance; the change must simply be one of the heart.

Love, and thereby gain your freedom; love, and let your heart speak as it will, as it can—this is the new law for the individual; and the new birth 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 impurity and wickedness of our hearts has come the whole monstrous body of social evils; but the institution of a society based upon selfishness, strife and oppression, the old body that enwraps the injury-working spirit of the ancient world, cannot serve for the envelope of the new life. And this is so true that through the still darkened conscience of Christendom, and in spite of the accursed alliance of the church with the powers of death and injustice, the spirit of Jesus has operated vigorously among men, accomplishing innumerable reforms. When His disciples deny, Him, He inspires the lips of His detractors, fulfilling the words: "If these shall hold their peace, the very stones will cry out."

ISLAND MAN SHOT DEAD IN WEST

North River Man Met Death in Regina No Particulars Have Been Received

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., Aug. 15.—Frank R. Heartz of this city, proprietor of the Heartz ranch at High River, Alberta, received a despatch tonight from Boyle, a land agent at Regina, stating that Barrett Henderson, a native of North River, near Charlottetown, was shot dead in Regina. No particulars. Henderson left here five weeks ago for Regina, where he owned property. He has made frequent 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's rink last night to disperse a crowd of boys who were making themselves objectionable.

THE FIRST LONG TRIP THEY EVER ENJOYED.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Carpenter, with their grandson Gillis, sailed for Boston on the S. S. Calvin Austin, Saturday, August 11, to visit friends. After a delightful voyage they were met upon their arrival and driven in an automobile by F. C. Stinson, of Everett, Mass., to the home of their relatives, 19 Kerwin street, Dorchester, Mass., where they will reside during their stay in Boston.

Mr. Carpenter has passed his 83rd birthday, and Mrs. Carpenter will soon celebrate her 77th. On Jan. 9th, 1906, they observed their 55th wedding anniversary at their home on the Washademoak, 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 vessels. Yet strange to say, neither Mr. nor Mrs. Carpenter had ever been over a hundred miles from where they were born until they had taken this trip.

They will return about the last of September.

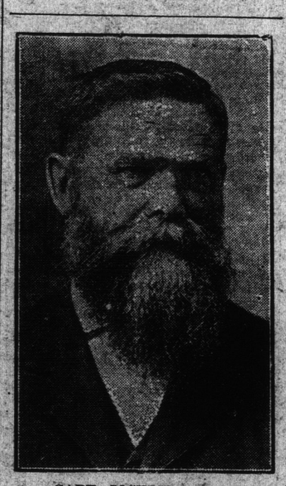
A horse attached to an express wagon, driven by John Irvine of Milford, ran away on South Market street yesterday. Turning into Germain street the horse collided with a telegraph pole and sustained some slight cuts. It was stopped before proceeding much farther.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 15.—The Grand Aerie, Fraternal Order of Eagles, today heard read a report from the committee on finance. The report verified the grand treasurer's report as well as the books of the grand secretary.

MARITIME BOARD OF TRADE 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.

AMHERST, Aug. 15—At the afternoon session of the Maritime board of trade the president referred to the fact that many matters brought forward by the Maritime Board last year had been dealt with by the federal government. He wished to thank the board for the high honor conferred upon him and upon Summerside by his election to the high office of president of the Maritime Board of Trade. In recognition of the honor, Capt. Read said he had a mandate from the town of Summerside and its Board of Trade to invite the Maritime Board to meet there next year. The action of the Board at its last session has been fruitful in moving the provincial governments to take hold of the question of immigration into these Maritime Provinces, and while we must deplore the movement of our own people west, it is



CAPT. JOSEPH READ,
President Maritime Board of Trade.

gratifying to know that steps are being taken to replace them by immigrants of the best quality. The appointing of agents to meet the steamers on arrival at St. John and Halifax, supplemented by similar methods at the European ports of departure, whereby books, pamphlets and general information regarding the opportunities in this end of the Dominion would be distributed, is a matter worthy of recommendation. I am convinced that as a matter of fact many of our people are leaving homes much better than they will find in the West. A reference was also made to the approaching exhibitions at St. John, Halifax and Charlottetown.

THE P. E. I. TUNNEL PROJECT.

The volume of tourist travel has been well 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 two government railways, viz., the I. C. R. and P. E. I. R., and which is the only permanent and certain solution of the transportation question as it affects P. E. Island, while not much has been done yet much has been accomplished by enlisting the support of Canadian statesmen of the first class. I have it on the best authority that the premier of Canada is now convinced as to its necessity and its possibility, and that just as soon as the pressure of some of the very large undertakings of the government is overcome the tunnel will be built. It is for the Maritime Board a matter of first duty to hurry the day when that important work shall be commenced.

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

During the year just passed some political demagogues combined with the jealousy of certain vested interests have made an attack on the people's railroad. This has produced a mixed result, partly good, but largely evil, good where it made for economical management, bad where it made for impairment of the service and exorbitant local freight rates. The undue pressure brought to bear on the railway 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 abolition of canal tolls, a measure which was so generously supported by the Maritime Provinces, has forced the railway department to do things which to say the least have not been in the public interests. For instance Ontario gets a freight rate seven times less than P. E. Island on goods of the same class for export to Barbados, etc., the government in each being the sole common carrier. They pay 9 cents for a carriage of 325 miles, while P. E. Island pays 23 cents for a carriage of 309 miles. I am therefore not surprised to see among the subjects for discussion this session the question offered by St. John, N. B., "Should not the canal system of Canada be made to pay its working expenses." Certainly the action of the government in connection with the government railroads if continued changes the whole canal question. A reference was made to the improvement of navigation and the government's action in planting wireless telegraph stations at prominent points about the coasts.

New Brunswick had never before received such high prices for lumber, and Nova Scotia and New Brunswick have also flourished. Reference was made to the unfair rating of the safer Atlantic points and fogless Prince Edward Island ports on the same basis as the St. Lawrence River and foggy Gulf ports.

P. E. I. DON'T WANT MARITIME UNION.

The question of Maritime union was dealt with in the following lines: This subject is not, to my mind, within the scope of practical politics, at any rate as 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 returning the representation against the well known intention of the fathers of confederation have so far embittered 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 sister island of Newfoundland, which waits to see justice done to the smallest member of the Dominion before trusting her destinies to a possibly similar breach of faith. There is no consummation 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 inauguration of an extensive advertising propaganda for the maritime provinces. He thought the two great forces that should be utilized were the public schools and the press. He had no doubt that the publishers in the maritime provinces would heartily co-operate in this matter. He instanced the fact that some of the school geographies in common use gave less space to each of the provinces than single states of Central America. Reference was made to the remarkable results that had been attained by many western and Canadian cities by an extensive campaign of publicity which included the liberal use of space in the leading magazines. The maritime provinces have many scenic points of interest and opportunities for industrial development that should be made known to the outside world. Again there is a large amount of vacant land which should be filled up with selected settlers. These it appears can only be attracted by vigorous and entirely new methods. Already considerable advertising is being done by the various boards of trade, is being done in the grape of the distribution of booklets, but the work should be extended beyond the New England States. He thought the maritime provinces should have an office in New York, where literature could be distributed, in charge a competent man, who would be able to supply first hand information to inquirers. He also thought a large amount of United States capital could be directed to the provinces if their resources were more widely known. He urged the maritime provinces to take the matter up and urge its necessity upon the different provincial governments and moved a resolution embodying the view set forth in his admirable paper.

FATHER BURKE'S ADVICE.

Rev. A. E. Burke made a strong speech, in which he said the general government should devise some efficient means of recompense by encouraging immigration of a suitable sort for the development of the fisheries, the agriculture and the mines of these provinces, and by such bonusing or other fiscal treatment of our provincial industries as must necessarily give the requisite impetus to trade and commerce within them.

DISCRIMINATION AGAINST PROVINCES.

Hector F. McDougall, ex-M. P., of Sydney said that he had pointed out to the large number of emigrants whom he had travelled with on one occasion the advantages of settling in the Maritime Provinces, but he was met with the objection that they had bought their tickets to Quebec and Montreal, and it would cost them more to come to the Lower Provinces. The people were carried from Liverpool to Winnipeg for $30, and therefore they cannot be expected to buy their tickets to Quebec and then come down here. It was well known that tthe fare east was very much greater than the fare west. He thought an effort should be put forth to make it possible for the people who come from the old country and Europe to get down here at a rate that would enable these provinces to compete for the settlers.

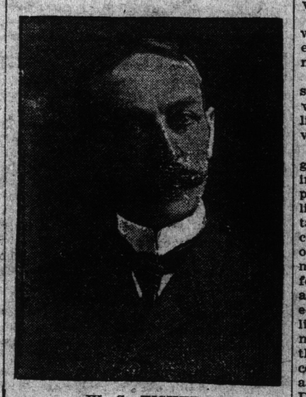
Rev. A. E. Burke, S. P. Challoner of Sydney and J. W. Regan each submitted resolutions dealing with these questions, which, upon the suggestion of the president, were withdrawn and the movers agreed to get together and draw up a strong resolution embodying the principal points of the three. It will be submitted at a subsequent meeting. Mr. Atlee read a joint report drawn up by the boards of Kings and Annapolis counties, in which attention was called to the depopulation of the Annapolis Valley and the consequent languishing of its prosperity. Several remedies were suggested in the report, but as Mr. Atlee had not been authorized to submit a resolution no action was taken on the question by the board.

ABROGATION OF MODUS VIVENDI

Hon. Wm. Ross submitted a resolution calling for the abrogation of modus vivendi, which had been handed to him by the Halifax Board. He did not speak with great enthusiasm in support of it, but thought if abrogated it might be the means of obtaining a reciprocity treaty between Canada and the United States, which in his opinion would be of great value to the Maritime Provinces. The sentiment in Western Canada, 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 ereate any feeling of irritation between themselves and the United States.

Mr. Whitman opposed the abrogation of the modus vivendi, as there was a large class of people whose livelihood depended on their sale of bait to the American fishermen. All things being considered he thought it would be unwise to take the step advocated in the resolution.

Dr. Andrews said that the fishing areas of Europe were being depleted, and he thought that bait might be sold to Canadian fishermen who would carry on the industry to the better advantage of this country. J. A. Burke was in favor of the abrogation of the treaty. W. F. Hatheway regretted that this body had not the requisite information to enable them to consider this question



W. S. FISHER,
First Vice President.

intelligently.

Dr. Whitman said that Newfoundland was liable at any time to negotiate a reciprocity treaty with the United States with similar privileges regarding the purchase of bait.

Dr. Andrews then moved that a committee be appointed to study this question and bring it before the next meeting of the board. This resolution was adopted.

MORE ABOUT ADVERTISING.

President McLean agreed with the previous speaker that there should be increased campaign of advertising. He thought, however, that the wonderful fertility of the western prairies was bound to attract the people for some time, as fortunes could unquestionably be accumulated more rapidly than in these provinces. Those settlers are however, large consumers of manufactured articles, and we should develop our industries in the east and supply the goods that the West requires rather than to endeavor to compete with its agricultural expansion. Amherst, which had been kindly referred to by various speakers, had last year produced manufactured goods to the value of $3,600,000, a large part of which went to the West. He closed a sound speech by urging that the Maritime Board work with the object of making the Maritime Provinces the New England of Canada.

W. S. Fisher said that he had recently statistics of the industries of the Maritime Provinces, and was surprised to find that there were over one hundred manufacturing concerns who are now shipping their finished products to the west. Half of those, he thought, had been established within the past ten years, and the greater part within five years.

M. G. Dewolfe, who is the most persistent orator of the congress, also made some remarks on this question.

A. M. Bell, who was a delegate to the congress of the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire, held at London, gave an interesting report of the proceedings of that body, making especial reference to the matters of peculiarly Maritime interest. He referred in pleasing terms to hospitality extended the delegates.

CANADA AND WEST INDIES.

W. S. Fisher said that a year ago the board had passed a resolution in favor of a union of Canada and the British West Indies. He thought that one country was the complement of the other. As we become greater consumers of the tropical products grown in the West Indies and in the same way as the population of the West Indies increases they will require a corresponding amount of the goods that we manufacture. There is a feeling of unrest in these countries, and he thought the sentiment of the West Indies in favor of British connection.

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

I. C. Stewart said that before the board passed a resolution on this matter they should know more about it. He said a wonderful improvement in the industrial conditions of the West Indies had been brought about by the imperial department of agriculture.

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

EVENING SESSION.

At the evening session of the Maritime Board of Trade the question of maritime union was the first subject taken up. Robert Maxwell moved the following resolution in favor of Maritime Union:

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 increased. He thought the consummation 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 Maritime 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 expect to have more than our rightful share of representatives. Otherwise, however, he was in favor of a maritime union if a practical scheme can be worked out.

President Read combatted this idea, with vigor, saying that P. E. I. would eventually, when Quebec fixed up, have no representatives at all.

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, publicity and immigration to collect and tabulate detailed information as to cost, extent, description and location of vacant lands available for settlement, local labor supply, opportunities for industrial development, etc., etc., and have this and similar data printed, together with suitable illustrated literature and other reliable printed matter relating to the resources of the provinces circulated throughout competent channels; and also that the agents 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 further

Resolved, that such immigrants to Canada as may desire it, be given an opportunity to land at a Maritime Province port at all times.

Dr. Andrews referred to the fact that the yield from the marshes was being decreased. He entered into a scientific exposition of the causes of this and suggested several remedies, concluding by moving the following resolution: "Resolved, that the Maritime Board of Trade express its approval of all efforts which may be made to increase the yield of the dyke lands of the Bay of Fundy, and thus add to the productive power of these provinces, and therefore to its population.

This resolution was unanimously passed.

A paper on sheep raising by Prof. Cumming was read and J. A. Kinsman urged that the board ask provincial governments to provide better protection to sheep from dogs and greater protection for the sheep industry.

C. W. Whitman of Canso read a paper 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. Stewart, Chatham, and John Agnew of Alberton were appointed a committee to study the question of abrogating the modus vivendi to report to the next meeting of the Board.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

DANVILLE, Va., Aug. 15.—It is reported that fourteen people were injured 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 distinguished 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 — Reliable men in every locality throughout Canada to advertise our goods, tack up showcards on trees, fences, along roads and all conspicuous places; also distributing small advertising matter. Salary $900 per year, or $75 per month and expenses $3 per day. Steady employment to good, reliable men. No experience necessary. Write for particulars. EMPIRE MEDICINE CO., London, Ont.

WANTED—A second or third class female teacher for District No. 3, Parish of Grand Manan, Woodward's Cove. Apply, stating salary for fall term to N. M. SMALL, Secretary, Grand Manan, N. B. 37-7-7