RIA

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deceive you in this.
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TORIA

r Castor Oil, Pare-
It is Pleasant. It
nor other Narcotic
It destroys Worms
harrhœa and Wind
cures Constipation
Food, regulates the
and natural sleep.
's Friend.

IA ALWAYS
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EW YORK CITY.

onvention effective after it
by Rev. Dr. Fotheringham.
—Closing.

S FIRE IN
ONTARIO TOWN

the Extent of $100,000—
eturns From the Western
Provinces

Sept. 12.—The census re-
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indicate the population of
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and a good proportion of
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e is estimated at $100,000.

S TALKS ON
AINE ELECTIONS

Such Victory and Mr.
d is Lost—A Great
oral Victory

TON, Sept. 12.—President
pers, of the American
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ess the following state-
ing the result of the
n, particularly the result
district in which repre-
lefield was re-elected by
jority.
the result of the election
district of Maine as a
ictory, not only for labor,
ople generally. Of course
pleased me more had Mr.
n defeated, but except in
the South, the working-
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ountry. I appealed not
workingmen, but also to
en and to men in public
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a rockbound Republican
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between 700 and 800 now,
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eld claims that I have
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Y DRESSMAKER.

unications corrupt good
ed the teacher. "Now,
u understand what that

ed Johnny. "This morn-
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at made him swear."

VOL 29. ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1906. NO 70

ST. JOHN SEMI-WEEKLY SUN

DEALERS ADVANCE PRICE OF MILK TO SEVEN CENTS

(From Tuesday's Daily Sun.)

Owing to the demand of the Kings county farmers of an increase of 5 cents per two gallons of milk the milk dealers of this city will advance the price of milk one cent per quart on Wednesday morning. This action on the part of the St. John dealers, made necessary by the increase demanded by the Kings county farmers, will of course come the hardest on the poorer classes.

In consequence of notices sent to the milk dealers in the city that unless the increase was granted the supply of milk would be cut off a meeting of the milk dealers was held yesterday afternoon to discuss the question of granting the increase asked for.

There was a large number of dealers present, and at first the majority were in favor of holding out against the milk producers of Kings county, but upon consideration it was decided by a unanimous vote that the demand would have to be acceded to, as there was no other source from which the milk could be obtained. The members also considered that the farmers were not altogether unjust in asking for an increase, as at the present time feed is very high, and it cost much more to produce milk. Another argument in the farmers' favor is that they can get about the same price at the butter factories that they are now asking from the dealers. The milk dealers agreed to give the increase for the present, but this would not necessarily extend to the 1st of [illegible] next, as was requested by a letter they received from the Kings County Milk Producers' Association. They did not think that it would be advisable, as many things might arise which would place them in a bad position should they do so. Should the price of butter and cheese fall as feed became cheaper, the milk dealers claim that they would have a right to ask that the price of milk be lowered.

Word was sent to the individual farmers in Kings county who are supplying milk to dealers in the city that they would grant the increase asked for, which would take effect from yesterday morning.

Today customers in the city will receive notice that from Wednesday they will be required to pay seven cents per quart instead of six.

Mr. Wigmore, the manager of the Sussex Milk Company, in speaking of the matter last evening said, that the increase of one cent a quart would mean that much less milk will be consumed. People who formerly bought two quarts would likely drop to one quart. Many who bought a quart would only buy a pint. Mr. Wigmore also pointed out that the increase would come the hardest on the poorer classes, who bought from shop keepers. These people buy a pint at a time and each pint will now cost them four cents instead of three.

There will be a mass meeting of all the milk dealers called for the latter part of this week or the earlier part of next to discuss the matter more fully.

CANADA'S OPPORTUNITY; OUR GREAT DEVELOPMENT

Mr. C. C. Ballantyne, President of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association Delivers Patriotic and Interesting Address at the Winnipeg Meeting----Imperial Preference---An Equalizing Tariff---Value of Foreign Trade.

(Special to the Sun.)

WINNIPEG, Sept. 17.—The thirty-fifth annual meeting of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association met in Winnipeg tonight. Following is a report of the address delivered by the president, C. C. Ballantyne.

NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT.

Mr. Ballantyne referred to the great national development and quoted trade figures concerning Canada's wonderful prosperity—figures which have already been given from time to time in the trade returns from the department at Ottawa.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR CANADIANS AT HOME.

Dealing with the opportunities for Canadians at home, he said:—

"The growth of this country is so rapid that we must guard against the possibility of becoming engrossed with the enormous work of today, without placing a proper estimate upon the future.

Agriculture is the corner-stone of Canadian industry. All our provinces are more or less agricultural. With the development of our farms, we have built railways, established banks, and opened trading houses, all of which are most necessary. We thought at one time that certain of our eastern provinces were destined to be chiefly agricultural provinces. We improved the land and grew larger and better crops year by year. This was all well and good.

After a few years we discovered that we were lacking in big cities, in consuming centres; we discovered that our sons and daughters born on the farm would not all be farmers, some would not because of their temperament, others would not because they saw greater opportunities elsewhere. The result was that Canadians went south by the thousand. Most of them went to the cities, not the farms; to where there were factories; they had seen enough of the fields. This continued for a number of years. In 1900 there were 1,180,000 persons of Canadian birth living in the United States. I feel safe in saying that the most of these Canadians were lost to our country because we had not the towns or the factories—in other words the inducements and the opportunities.

Today the situation is completely changed. We have begun to study our own resources. What do we find? Not only that nature had fitted us to be a great agricultural nation, but that our mines, our forests, our streams and our waterfalls destine us to stand in the front rank of the manufacturing countries of the world; that here, within our own borders, we have all the raw materials for the world's great industries, the necessary industrial opportunities for all our sons and daughters, and the greatest and best market for the products of our farms. Our neighbors to the south have recognized this even sooner than we ourselves. Today they are returning to us our own.

It is for us to say whether we will continue to purchase our manufactured goods in the United States, or put just a little more tariff on certain lines, and make the factories in the States build plants in Winnipeg, Saskatoon, Moose Jaw, Calgary, Medicine Hat, Regina, Edmonton or any other of the many centres in our great western prairies which have advantages to offer, and by this means keep the population we are getting. Last year our dutiable imports from the United States amounted to $94,200,167, the large percentage of which was manufactured goods, and might just as well have been made in Canada. As it is the United States farmers, workmen, manufacturers and other citizens, have just that much of our money that should have been kept at home."

The speaker went on to mention at some length Canada's opportunity and incidentally referred to the Canadian tariff attitude.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

Taking up the subject of Imperial Preference, Mr. Ballantyne said:

"When a number of members of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association visited the United Kingdom last year the leaders of the party took pains to make our position regarding the question of a preferential tariff clear to the British people. We told the merchants and manufacturers of the United Kingdom that it was our ambition to make in Canada everything which we could advantageously produce and that, while we did not desire a prohibitive tariff against Great Britain, we would insist upon sufficient protection to at least put our Canadian manufacturers on an equivalent footing with those of Great Britain, but that we were anxious to divert into British channels, so far as possible, the trade we now did with foreign countries. In other words—that when we must go abroad to buy goods we would prefer to buy them from our fellow-citizens of the British Empire. The leaders of the tariff reform movement in England expressed approval of our attitude, and I am glad to be able to say that when the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire assembled in London in July of this year a resolution in favor of mutual preference within the Empire, moved on behalf of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and the Boards of Trade throughout the Dominion by our ex-president, George E. Drummond, was carried by a vote of 104 in favor to 41 against. This is very significant when it is known that Mr. Drummond was very explicit in his statement of the Canadian attitude in the speech which he made in moving the resolution.

The true preferential policy has been aptly expressed by two little stamps, one of which bears the words, "Keep your money in circulation at home by buying goods made in Canada," while the other says, "When you can't get what you want at home buy within the British Empire."

AN EQUALIZING TARIFF.

"We are sometimes asked what we mean when we say Canadian manufacturers do not demand a prohibitive tariff against the United Kingdom, but that we must at least have sufficient protection to put our Canadian manufacurers on an equivalent footing with those of Great Britain. Perhaps our meaning may be better understood when I cite the case of one of the members of our association who had large factories in Montreal and London, England. The difference in the wages paid in these two great factories of England and Canada is remarkable. Figures taken from the pay-rolls, and strictly accurate, show that:

Common labor is 82 per cent. higher in Canada than in England.

Gang leader or sub-foreman, 70 per cent higher.

Boys (16 to 18), 85 per cent. higher.

Machinists, 64 per cent. higher.

Carpenters, 40 per cent. higher.

Girls (by the hour), 33 1-3 per cent. higher.

Girls (piece work), 62 2-3 per cent. higher.

Are not these figures alone sufficient to show the necessity of maintaining an equalizing tariff against British goods? But if, while giving our manufacturers fair play in competition with British manufacturers, we make our tariff so high against all foreign countries that our surplus requirements, above what our own factories can supply, will be obtained from British manufacturers, a vast amount of money which now goes to enrich foreign nations will be turned into the pockets of British manufacturers and their working men."

THE VALUE OF FOREIGN TRADE.

Mr. Ballantyne also dealt at considerable length and with great clearness with the value of foreign trade.

The world, he pointed out, had during the last eight or nine years been enjoying a period of extraordinary prosperity and never before was business at large so satisfactory. Canada had been fortunate in getting her share. She had been so prosperous, indeed, that many of her people had failed to see the necessity of providing for future years when the world's commerce may pass through a period of stagnation, as it has so often done in the past after periods of great activity and general prosperity. They have failed, he said, to see that by sending abroad annually many millions of dollars for manufactured goods which could be made just as well in Canada, we are draining the country of wealth which will be sadly needed when the bad years come.

Mr. Ballantyne referred to the demand for manufactured goods throughout the west, which is rapidly increasing, and explained conclusively that many towns in the west would secure factories if the tariff were raised.

PROTECTION FOR FARMERS.

"The value of home manufactures to our farmers," said Mr. Ballantyne, "depends to a considerable extent upon the measure of protection which they receive for their own products.

"If farm products from the United States can come in free of duty or on payment of very low duties, the farmers of Canada, whether in the west or the east, will not be receiving fair treatment. They cannot sell their products in the United States owing to the high tariff of that country, and in the coming revision of the tariff our government should see that they are not subjected in their own home market to unfair competition from farm products grown in the United States. For instance, let us compare the tariffs of Canada and the United States in butter, cheese, eggs and bacon, which are as follows:

	United States Tariff.	Canadian Tariff.
Butter	5c. per lb.	4c. per lb.
Cheese	6c. per lb.	3c. per lb.
Eggs	5c. per doz.	3c. per doz.
Bacon	5c. per lb.	2c. per lb.

"A great deal has been said about the United States being the natural market for Canadian farm products, yet per head of population the Americans bought only a little over 9 cents' worth of Canadian farm products during the year 1904, while Canadians per head of population bought from the United States over $8.15 worth of the same kind of farm products.

"One Canadian consumed more United States farm products than thirty-four Americans did Canadian.

"There is no reason for this extraordinary difference, other than the fact that the United States has a high protective tariff, while Canada has a low one.

"Canadians bought from the United States, in the fiscal year 1904, 540 times as much bacon, 13 times as much butter, 5 times as much cheese, and over 30 times as many eggs as we sold to them—this notwithstanding the fact that they have a consuming market fifteen times as large as ours."

Mr. Ballantyne went on to show that our flaxseed is shut out of the American market on account of a duty of 25 cents per bushel. Why do not our Canadian farmers, he asked, urge our government to place a duty on flax grown in Canada to give them the home market, which they are entitled to? Taking all in all, he contended that these figures were not encouraging. Another point raised was provincial taxation.

"It seems to me," said Mr. Ballantyne, "that it is a growing tendency of several of the provinces and of our Dominion, to pass laws which in their practical effect discriminate against the business establishments in other parts of the country. It is a deplorable fact that many of our provincial legislators have so forgotten the great Confederation idea of unity that they have been only too ready to devise means to add to their local revenue by taxation directed at the business people of other provinces, thereby imposing unnatural restrictions upon inter-provincial trade. The situation in this respect has grown rapidly from bad to worse in the last year or two, until one begins to wonder just how far the provinces will go before they will be obliged to call a halt."

He referred to the great influence of the C. P. R. on Canadian progress and deplored the fact that notwithstanding our progress there were, during the fiscal year 1905, 2,600,000 more bushels of Canadian wheat shipped by United States ports than by Canadian ports. This shows that improvements in our shipping is a national question."

In closing Mr. Ballantyne made an extended reference to the railway and transportation problem and said: "Resources of every kind are at our hand. The mines, the forests, the seas, the farms and factories of Canada, are all beckoning labor and enterprise from every part of the globe, offering not only healthy conditions and comfortable homes, but a citizenship which, in the freedom of its thought and institutions, is as broad and free as our great dominions themselves.

Great as these resources are, they are all enhanced by our splendid position in the Empire and the world of commerce. Nature has destined us to be a great producing country. Let us not forget that we possess the shortest routes to Great Britain on the east and the Orient on he west. We lie between the east and the west. We hold the strategic position in time of war, and we will hold the commercial supremacy in times of peace."

ENED YESTERDAY FOR GENERAL TRAFFIC

Interest Attached to Middleton and Victoria Beach Branch of the Southwestern Railroad

ANNAPOLIS, Sept. 17.—The Middleton and Victoria Beach branch of the Southwestern railroad was opened today for general traffic. The run from Middleton to the terminus was made on schedule time and many persons were at the station to see the first run of the passenger train which must prove of great benefit to those living on the other side of the river. Flags were flying along the route in honor of the event. The operating of the railroad and the completion of the big pier at the terminus marks an epoch in the history of those living along the line through which the line traverses and when a line of steamers is put on from Port Wade to connect with the Boston and Maine system which will be done in the not distant future it will prove a strong competitor with the D. A. R. as goods and passengers could then be placed in Boston with greater dispatch than at present and will be the building up of Port Wade. Already options are held on land at the terminus for building purposes.

I.O.O.F. GRAND LODGE OPENS

TORONTO, Sept. 17.—The opening session of the I. O. O. F. Grand Lodge in Parliament buildings this morning was one of unusual brilliancy. Flags of all nations adorned the walls, and the Oddfellows in uniform added much color. Addresses welcoming the visitors and containing eulogistic references to Oddfellowship were given by Premier Whitney, Mayor Coatsworth, Grand Master Johnston, Grand Patriarch Powley and Miss Robbins, representing Rebekkahs. It is estimated one thousand Oddfellows are in the city.

THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING OF CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSN.

(Special to the Sun.)

WINNIPEG, Sept. 17.—The thirty-fifth annual meeting of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association opened here this afternoon and will continue until Wednesday night. There are nearly 150 delegates present. Addresses of welcome and annual address of the president, C. C. Ballantyne, of Montreal, were delivered tonight. Thursday morning delegates will commence a tour of the west, which will extend to the Pacific coast.

The session this morning was given over to receiving reports from various sections, while this afternoon reports from important committees were received.

CHATHAM FAIR FORMALLY OPENED

(Special to the Sun.)

CHATHAM, N. B., Sept. 17.—The Chatham exhibition was formally opened tonight by Lieut. Gov. Snowball. Speeches were delivered by Premier Tweedie, who presided, Mayor Nicol Hon. W. P. Jones, Hon. F. H. Sweeney, Hon. C. H. Labillois and Geo Robertson, M. P. P., of St. John. At the close of the speeches the governor declared the exhibition open.

The attendance at the opening was good, and the exhibition a credit to the North Shore. All available space in the hall is taken up and the exhibits display muc htaste.

The Pike attracted a large crowd, the root and cattle exhibits are splendid.

In his speech, Mr. Robertson declared this part of the exhibit far surpassed St. John's. The exhibition will last four days more.

When the blood of business is slack, a telling advertisement will quicken the flow.—J. Walker Thompson, N. Y.

Wire Rope

WIRE ROPE

We have just received a large stock of

Allan, Whyte & Co's

Celebrated Wire Rope

Black and Galvanized.

This Rope works where other makes fail.

Write or ask us for quotations.

W. H. THORNE & CO., Limited,

Market Square, St. John, N. B.

THOMAS F. ANDERSON PLACED IN CHARGE

Appointed Manager of the Publicity Bureau of Boston City—A Canadian.

BOSTON, Sept.17—The 276th anniversary of the founding of Boston will be signalized by the formal organization of the new official bureau to advertise the attractions and commercial and industrial possibilities of the city, for the purposes of which the city council recently voted a special appropriation of $50,000. This amount is being supplemented by subscriptions from the merchants of the city.

Mayor Fitzgerald, who has made this an important feature of his aggressive campaign in behalf of a "Bigger, Better and Busier Boston," has appointed as manager of the bureau Thomas F. Anderson, a well known newspaper man of his own city, who has carefully studied the problems affecting Boston's welfare and future for many years and i. a recognized authority on the matter. He has been connected with the editorial staff of the Globe for nearly 20 years.

Mr. Anderson will at once assume the duties of the position. A temporary headquarters of the bureau will immediately be established, and later a permanent office, centrally located and easily accessible to every citizen and visiting tourist or business man, will be opened.

The bureau will cover a wide and diversified field of publicity work. In addition to advertising Boston's manifold attractions as a tourist centre and endeavoring to secure as many desirable conventions for the city as possible, an active effort will be made to attract new manufacturing industries here.

The promotion of the commerce of the port through the addition of new steamship lines will also fall within the range of the bureau's activities, and the establishing of an annual "merchants' week" is another of several practical lines of business building that will be taken up.

Mayor Fitzgerald is enthusiastic over the possibilities of the new publicity bureau and is very much gratified at the hearty support he is receiving from the merchants of the city.

AGED LEGISLATOR DEAD

(Special to the Sun.)

HAMILTON, Ont., Sept. 17.—Henry Carscallen, K. C., M.L.A., died at his residence at 5.30 yesterday afternoon. He had ben ill for some months. Carscallen had represented Hamilton in the Ontario legislature for many years.

St. John, Sept. 19th, '06.

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING HERE IN ABUNDANCE.

Now is the time to prepare for the cold weather that's soon to come. We are better prepared to supply your wants, whether in Suits, Overcoats, Pants, Underwear, Top Shirts, Sweaters or any of the little or big necessities, than ever before and you'll save money by buying your winter outfit here.

Men's Winter Suits - $3.95 to $20.00
Men's Winter Overcoats 5.00 to 24.00
Allwool Underwear 50c. Each and Up.

J. N. HARVEY, 199 to 207 Union Street Opera House Block.

METHODISTS REFUSE TO ADMIT WOMEN TO COUNCILS

Memorial Asking For Vote in Church Events Voted Down After Warm Discussion in General Conference----No Changes in Pastoral Term----An Interesting Session.

MONTREAL, Sept. 17.—The Methodist Epworth League and Sunday school department is to be re-organized by the appointment of two associate secretaries to assist the general secretary. One associate will devote himself to the west, the line being drawn west of the Great Lakes, and the other to the east. The general secretary will be elected by the General Conference and associates appointed by the board. These are the recommendations of the committee and are likely to be accepted.

There will be no change in the pastoral term. This is the decision of the committee and will probably be accepted by the conference.

The temperance and moral reform committee this morning adopted a partial report reiterating Methodist condemnation of the liquor traffic and devotion to prohibition as the sole effective remedy. It was declared to be the duty of every Methodist having the franchise to urge the nomination of and to vote for candidates known to favor prohibition. A declaration is also made in favor of teaching scientific temperance in every grade of the public schools.

This afternoon a memorial from the Japan conference was read asking for the retention of each minister in his present church till the union there is completed. Another from the London conference was read asking that the General Conference special committee consist of two ministers and two laymen from the four western and the three eastern conferences, and four ministers and four laymen from each of the central conferences. Dr. Allison formally introduced the Rev. Dr. Kelley, bishop of the M. E. Church, and official delegate to the General Conference. Bishop Kelley suitably responded. Tomorrow he presents the regular address and greeting from his branch of the church.

Mr. Irving, international secretary of the Y. M. C. A., addressed the general conference in the interests of the college work of the association. The aim of this department is to look after the securing of candidates for the ministry among college students. Last year the Y. M. C. A. sent 500 men out of America for the work of the churches in foreign countries.

Mr. Irving expects to visit all the colleges in Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and says he hopes to leave the influence, not of any living man, but of the pre-eminent Christ. The conference pledged its support.

The report of the committee on memorials was heard. The committee recommended the adoption of memorials asking for admission of women to the church courts.

The change being a constitutional one, a majority of three-fourths is necessary for its passage.

The Rev. G. R. Gundy spoke energetically in favor of the change, and said that we must not block the wheels of progress.

Mr. Gibson, postmaster of Ingersoll, a lay delegate, an energetic and earnest speaker on nearly every subject, supported the change. He maintained that if the change was not allowed the church would win the contempt of the other churches, and the indignation of the human race.

Mr. Mills of Toronto maintained that the Presbyterian and Congregational churches would not allow the admission of women to block the union.

The Rev. Wm. Brown of Nova Scotia spoke earnestly on the question. The change was also favored very energetically by the Rev. Thos. Marshall of St. John.

Dr. Allison of Mt. Allison University spoke amidst applause and very logically on the question. He submitted that considerations of a very important character made it advisable not to admit women to the church courts on an equality with men. He quoted Hector's advice to Andromache: "Go ply the spindle and direct the loom." Though the M. E. church admits women to her courts, not one was sent to the great general conference in Los Angeles. He yielded to none in his admiration for women, but her sphere is primarily the home.

The Rev. Jasper Wilson of Belleville, Ontario, spoke strongly in opposition to the change. He said that the women of the church are not asking for this change. He could put his finger on the women who want the change, and they are not the women who are the most loved and respected among the women of the church, but are self-seeking women. If the women come into the church courts the men will go out.

The discussion waxed warm.

The Rev. Dr. Sutherland argued that you cannot discuss this question on its merits. You cannot discuss it on its merits. If you would exhaust the discussion of their merits are so many. It is not a question of the ability of women. They have that. It is not the women of ability who seek admission. Positively the women of the church do not want admission. It is not right to give what is not wanted or needed.

Dr. Crothers of Peterboro spoke in favor of the change and wished that women had the ballot. This matter is going to come up till it is settled right.

Dr. Antliff of Gait, argued against the change. He submitted that the question must be viewed dispassionately. There is a place for women and a place for men. Jesus chose twelve for His Apostles and they were all men, when He might have chosen women. The place for men is in public in hard work. The place for women is amidst the refinements and quiet of home.

The ladies whom he would not wish to see in the general conference on any account are the very ones who want to come.

Dr. Williamson said that he favored admitting women but that the time is inopportune as we are on the verge of union and the greater ought to take precedence of the less. On motion the vote was taken and stood for the admission of women 105; against their admission 167.

The report on church union was then taken up and sent back to committee.

The report was taken up on the memorial asking for the appointment of a minister at a salary of $2,000 to be known as immigration chaplain who shall meet the immigrant and help him in finding a home and shall look after the finding of a church for him to attend, sending his name to the minister nearest his new home.

Prof. Osborne, of Wesley College, addressed the conference on the subject. He said that the number of English immigrants to Canada now exceeds the number going to the United States. He emphasized the need of informing the incoming citizens in the customs of this land and the more important need of looking after their spiritual needs.

Other churches looked after their communicants, and we must look after ours more carefully.

Dr. Huestis of Halifax spoke on the proposal and strongly advised appointing an agent to meet the immigrants landing at Halifax, St. John, Montreal and Winnipeg. The discussion was adjourned and the conference rose.

Yesterday Dr. Heartz, president of the N. S. conference, assisted in the administration of the Lord's supper.

The Rev. Messrs. Davison and Hickey preached in city churches yesterday, giving most eloquent testimony to the ability of Maritime Province preachers.

The Nelson University Club of B. C. urges the general conference not to found denominational colleges in the west but to unite with all others in founding one large university.

The session today was the most interesting yet and was attended by large numbers of visitors.

The majority of the stronger men of the conference were opposed to the admission of women to the church courts.

The Rev. C. H. Heustis of Edmonton is spoken of for the western secretaryship of the schools and Epworth Leagues.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher