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IN LONDON:

Morning Edition, 35 per annum; Evening Edition, 100 per week, delivered.

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(FOR WEEKLY EDITION.)

By mail, per annum—\$1.00

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LONDON, CANADA.

God is in heaven,
 All's right with the world.

—[BROWNING.]

London, Tuesday, August 7.

—Only those communications to which the writers are willing to have their names appended in print will be published in these columns. Neither the writing nor the publication of anonymous letters can be justified.

THE RECENT INTERCOLONIAL CONFERENCE.

The official report of the Intercolonial Conference at Ottawa has just been given to the press after careful revision. An attentive perusal only confirms the impression already formed by the Canadian public that while the idea of the conference was well-intentioned, and its realization an edifying illustration of the unity of the empire, it has been barren of practical results.

This was the confession of one of the ablest delegates, Mr. Lee Smith, of New Zealand, who, on almost the last day of their deliberations, after the assembly had pronounced upon the main issues before it and mapped out its lines of action, remarked "that the conference had hitherto been discussing only abstract questions, and that they were going home without any result at all." Even the Earl of Jersey, the shrewd diplomat of the mother land, appointed by Lord Rosebery to play a passive part in the conference—to keep his ears open and his mouth closed, in fact—felt constrained to ask his colleagues to reduce their vaporing to facts, "because," he said, "unless I get something of that kind I think you will see I shall be placed in a very difficult position, and will have to generalize a good deal in the matter."

It is only necessary to quote the resolution of Mr. Foster, the Canadian Finance Minister, to show one reason why success did not crown their efforts:

"Whereas, the stability and progress of the British Empire can be best assured by drawing continually closer the bands that unite the colonies with the mother country, and by a continuous growth of a practical sentiment and co-operation, all that pertains to the common welfare;

"And, whereas, this co-operation and unity can in no way be more effectively promoted than by the cultivation and extension of the mutual and profitable interchange of their products;

"Therefore, resolved:

"That this conference record its belief in the advisability and practical possibility of a customs arrangement between Great Britain and her colonies, by which trade between the empire may be placed on a more favorable footing than that which is carried on with foreign countries."

"That, impending the assent of the mother country to such an arrangement, in which she shall be included, it is desirable that the colonies of Great Britain, or such of them as may be disposed to accede to this view, take immediate steps to place each other's products on a more favored customs basis than is accorded to the like products of foreign countries."

There can be no objection to the preamble, though it comes with scant grace from one who has done his utmost to discourage British trade with Canada by refusing to lower the customs walls against her; but when Mr. Foster attempts to resurrect the corpse of British differential trade, which has long been buried under the weight of public ridicule in England, and to galvanize it into the liveliest issue of the conference, he sets the stamp of failure on it from the start. He must have known that he was chasing a phantom, but if he did not, as every sane politician does, there were those at the Conference who did not hesitate to tell him. Mr. Sator, of New South Wales, pointed out that the resolution invited England to abandon her free trade policy, and asked if they were at this time prepared to commit themselves to such an expression of opinion as that? Mr. Lee Smith, of New Zealand, believed the true policy of England was in continuing free trade. Said he: "Mr. Foster's proposed differential allowance of 5 per cent would be inappreciable in comparison with the great market of London. Great Britain had thrown open her ports to the world of raw products, and to help the colonies in the way proposed she would have to put a duty on these. English people would not stand a duty on wheat or wool or any similar commodity."

If other arguments were needed to convince Mr. Foster of the folly of the preferential trade fad, they were supplied by the Earl of Jersey. He warned the conference that though it was within its power to record its belief as to the practical possibility of the first resolution, yet he thought he ought to point out that it would be well to consider, before the resolution was passed, whether there were not difficulties in the way. More than three-fourths, or 75 per cent, of Britain's trade, he reminded them, was outside the empire. If Great Britain was called upon to break up the whole of her commercial

system there was no doubt whatever that this outside trade would undergo an alteration of some kind, continued the earl, and England would have to consider what effect any great change would have on this 75 per cent of the trade which she carried on with the world. Though these remarks of Earl Jersey were doubtless carefully guarded and "craftily qualified" to conform with his delicate relations to the conference, the inference is plain that he considered the proposition not only chimerical, but rash. Mr. Foster's resolution, however, was carried, the vote by colonies being:

"Yess—Canada, Tasmania, Cape of Good Hope, South Australia, Victoria—5.
 "Nays—New South Wales, New Zealand, Queensland—3."

The delegates who voted for it probably did so under the impression that though it was hopeless to look for such concessions, there could be no harm in asking for them. In opposition to the claim that this scheme would immensely benefit the colonies by giving their produce an advantage in the English market, is the view of Hon. Mr. Forrest, the delegate from Queensland. He says:

"England is the great dumping place, for the surplus products of the world are received there. There she manufactures these products and prepares them for distribution all over the world. England does not produce wool. She does not produce sugar, and there are lots of other things England does not produce; but you find amongst her exports a large amount of woolen goods that we do produce, and therefore, as a matter of fact, you will find that we are exporting to these foreign countries through England and to all her dependencies. Therefore, I say it behooves us to be most careful in anything that we may do in matters of this sort, and not interfere in any way with anything that will alter or cripple the trade of England. England, from her position and limited area, does not produce what she exports. Therefore she must get the raw material from somewhere, and, as she is a great exporting and manufacturing country it is absolutely necessary that she should get the raw products as cheaply as she can. She must get the food for her people as cheaply as possible. The greatest bulk of England's trade is with foreign countries with whom she has treaties; and England's trade means our trade, and if we are not careful it may cause these nations to terminate these treaties at twelve months; and what I would like to have considered in this is it advisable to put a formal motion of this kind before the world, or is it advisable to try and get what we want without opposition? That is what I want to convey; and I think really this is worthy of consideration. The suspension of the treaties of the foreign nations with England would limit her trade and also limit our trade."

Mr. Forrest goes on to say that the colonies, should they secure a preferential tariff, might defeat their own object, that of extending their commerce, for if the mother country should cripple her own trade by yielding to this demand of her children, the business of the colonies, which is dependent upon that of Britain, must needs suffer too.

In a moment of candor—not weakness—Mr. Foster declared: "I want to see Britain's trade strongly developed, but you can search the annals through and you will find that Britain looks after number one, and her colonies have to look after number one as well, and when it comes to business, her colonies ought to look after number one."

In the next breath this consistent politician moves a resolution demanding that Britain tax every man, woman and child within her borders, imperil 75 per cent, of her commerce, and shatter her whole financial fabric, which she has been 50 years erecting, all out of pure love for her colonies! Mr. Foster was right for once in saying that Britain looked after number one. Hard-headed, sensible John Bull allows no sentiment to interfere with business, and will quietly relegate the by no means unanimous resolution of the conference to oblivion. Mr. Foster advises the colonies to follow Britain's example and look out for number one in their own dealings. This is exceedingly rich, coming from the leader of a party which has sacrificed the commercial interests of the country and traded on spurious sentiment.

The second part of Mr. Foster's resolution looks towards an extension of intercolonial trade on the preferential tariff plan. Canada needs an increase of markets as well as a decrease of taxation; but she cannot afford to pay too dearly for the former, and it is a question whether trade forced into artificial channels will be profitable, when our politicians refuse to cultivate natural markets at our doors at the bidding of monopoly. Mr. Foster during the discussion found the French wine treaty a veritable thorn in the flesh, because its enactment precluded the Australian colonies from receiving any tariff preference in that product over their French competitors in the Canadian market.

The project of the Pacific cable was debated very fully. The commercial advantages of this cable would accrue almost entirely to the Australian countries on account of their remote and isolated positions; yet in the event of its construction Canada is called upon for an immense expenditure of money. Even the Australian delegates were by no means united. Mr. Playford (South Australia) pointing out that the proposed cable would compete with an overland telegraph established by his Government, and that, therefore, his colony would be unable to bear its pro rata share of the subsidy.

The cable would be valuable from a strategic point of view, but that is hardly a matter of dollars and cents. The conference finally recommended that a survey of the route be first made, the cost to be borne equally by Britain, Canada and Australia. The third subject of discussion was the fast Pacific steamship service. Canada has already taken a huge load on her shoulders by subsidizing the Atlantic service. The Australian colonies should attend to the Pacific route. On this matter the latter were likewise divided.

The ideal of imperial unity can best be attained by following the imperial trade example, and the colonies are fast realizing it. Under the guidance of trade restrictionists they will never reach the goal.

Malhall says the life of a locomotive is normally fifteen years and its earnings 300,000.

UNITED STATES TAX REDUCTIONS

A table of the reductions of taxation under the Wilson Bill as compared with the McKinley Bill will be read with interest:

Articles.	Per cent of reduction.
Borax, refined	50.00
Castor oil	55.35
Peppermint	46.89
Baryta, manufactured	55.35
Whiting, dry	50.00
Paints, ground in oil	50.00
Zinc paint	47.89
Lead, red	49.50
Lead, white	50.00
All others not specially provided for	50.00
Soda, salicatus	50.00
Soda, caustic	50.00
Salt or soda crystals	50.00
Sponges	50.00
Coment	50.00
Lime	16.67
Clocks, china	55.35
Fine hats, bloom, etc.	47.89
All other and slabs, blooms or loops	75.31
Sheets or plates (iron or steel)	47.73
Tin plates	45.00
Wire rope made of steel wire not smaller than No. 5 wire gauge	58.40
Sheets	50.00
China, shawls	50.00
Penknives and pocketknives	40.50
Knives and forks	52.00
Firearms, pistols	55.35
Shotguns	55.88
Nails, wire	46.18
Spikes	75.31
Bronze metal	60.88
Silver leaf	61.00
Lead	50.00
Zinc	50.00
Sugar candy	71.00
Alum	50.00
Catfish	68.00
Beans	51.00
Castor beans or seeds	40.00
Raisins	73.00
Peanuts	73.00
Apples	53.00
Lard	55.00
Mustard	47.00
Cotton cloth	50.00
Cotton plushes	60.00
Flax	50.00
Cables, hemp, untarred	55.00
Cables, tarred	72.00
Gill net	72.00
Shoddy	71.00
Woolen yarns	77.00
Knit fabrics	74.00
Blankets	72.00
Hats of wool	72.00
Flannels for underwear	71.00
Woolen dress goods	54.00
Woolen plushes	64.00
Carpet	64.00
Silk	67.00
Silk velvets	69.00
India rubber wearing apparel	59.00
Paper sheathing	60.00
Playing cards	50.00
Brooms	52.00
Buttons	41.00
Shoe buttons	65.00
Firecrackers	47.00
Coal, bituminous	47.00
Matches	41.00
Gun wadding	71.00
Gloves	50.00
Cocoa, matting and mats	72.00
Clay pipes	55.00

—Lieut. Gov. Mackintosh, of the Northwest Territories, got out a daisy of a governor's speech at the opening of the Northwest Assembly. Our idea is that he remembered how dull and long were some of the speeches from the throne with which he was afflicted in his reportorial days, and determined to give something lively, flamboyant, elegant and discursive, such as might serve as a model for all future generations. An extended and rhetorical speech to match the new Government House is in accordance with the fitness of things.

—It is very wicked of Japan and China to fight, and to covet other people's territory, and to keep up war ships, standing armies, etc. The Christian nations of Europe wouldn't do it!

AN EDUCATOR.

Lucy Laney, of Augusta, Ga., is one of those remarkable women of her race who, in a modest way, have done so much for the education of their race. She is at the head of the Haines Industrial School at Augusta. She was born of slave parents, near Augusta, and at the close of the war was only a child. She had a great thirst for education, but had no means to secure it. Much to her surprise and gratification, two Christian women of the north met her and were so impressed by her that they gave her a scholarship in Atlanta University, where she remained until her education was completed. She went back to Augusta and began her life-work, in the course of which she met Dr. Allen, the then secretary of the Home Mission Board of Educators for the Presbyterian work of the south. She asked him for a commission that would give her the power to start a school in the interest of the Presbyterian work. Dr. Allen wanted to know where she was to get the money to support the work. She told him to give her the power and God would help her to get the money. He gave her the commission, and in just two years the board was compelled to give her a building to accommodate the eager scholars she had gathered about her. Ten thousand dollars was appropriated for the purpose, and the once slave child is now president of one of the most important female institutions of its character in the south.—[Philadelphia Ledger.]

Thousands of new patrons have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla this season and realized its benefit in blood purified and strength restored.

Give Holloway's Corn Cure a trial. It removed ten corns from one pair of feet without any pain. What it has done once it will do again.

Only a Step

from Weak Lungs to Consumption, from Depleted Blood to Anæmia, from Diseased Blood to Scrofula, from Loss of Flesh to Illness.

Scott's Emulsion

the Cream of Cod-liver Oil, prevents this step from being taken and restores Health. Physicians, the world over, endorse it.

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PAIN CURE IN AN INSTANT.

Let Radway's Ready Relief be used on the first indication of Pain or Uneasiness; if threatened with Disease or Sickness, the Cure will be made before the family doctor would ordinarily reach the house.

CURES THE WORST PAINS in from one to twenty minutes. Not one hour after reading this advertisement need anyone SUFFER WITH PAIN.

ACHES AND PAINS.

For headache (whether sick or nervous), toothache, neuralgia, rheumatism, lumbago, pains and weakness in the back, spine or kidneys, pains around the liver, pleurisy, swelling of the joints and pains of all kinds, the application of Radway's Ready Relief will afford immediate ease, and its continued use for a few days effect a permanent cure.

A CURE FOR ALL.**Summer Complaints, Dysentery, Diarrhea, CHOLERA MORBUS.**

A half to a teaspoonful of Ready Relief in a half tumbler of water, repeated as often as the discharges continue, and a flannel saturated with Ready Relief placed over the stomach and bowels will afford immediate relief and soon effect a cure.

Internally—A half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Flatulency and all internal pains.

Malaria in its Various Forms Cured and Prevented.

There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure fever and ague and all other malarious, bilious and other fevers, aided by RADWAY'S PILLS, so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief with them. A few drops in the water will prevent sickness or pain from change of water. It is better than French brandy or bitters as a stimulant. Miners and lumbermen should always be provided with it.

Price 25 cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists.

RADWAY'S PILLS,

Always Reliable. Purely Vegetable.

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen.

Radway's Pills for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Dizziness, Vertigo, Costiveness, Etc.

SICK HEADACHE, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, INDIGESTION, BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION AND ALL DISORDERS OF THE LIVER.

Observe the following symptoms resulting from diseases of the digestive organs: Constipation, inward piles, fullness of blood in the head, acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust of food, fullness or weight of the stomach, sour eructations, sinking or fluttering of the heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, fever or dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, chest, limbs, and sudden flashes of heat, burning in the flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system of all the above named disorders. Price, 50c per box. Sold by Druggists, or sent by mail.

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It is our prices that sell our goods. We always make it worth your while to spend an hour examining our surprises in values. You hear about the power of money, but you see it when you look at our Dress Goods and see how much a dollar will buy.

At 25c per Yard:

All-Wool Debeige, a standard material for quiet dressing, merit in every yard, no better stuff for traveling costumes, won't muss, won't stay crushed, sheds dust with a shake. We never knew these goods at less than 35c.

Navy Blue Serges:

The variety is as nearly complete as we can make it.

At 50c per Yard:

A Navy Blue Storm Serge, The manufacturer warrants it to be fast dye. Two numbers, one is a hard twisted Serge, the other a newcomer, a soft finish; and both regularly sold at 65c.

At 38c per Yard:

All-Wool Fine Serge, navy and black, always sold at 50c.

Jacquard Suiting at 50c per Yard:

In grays, small figures, just the thing for any one wanting to put off black. A full range of neat patterns; something new; received direct from the manufacturer in Germany; only 50c.

SILKS:

At prices that will not cause much of an "aching void" in your pocket book.

At 50c per Yard:

One table of Silks, assorted. You will find Plaids, Shot Effects, China and Japanese Silks. regular prices were 65c, 85c and \$1 per yard, choice at 50c yard.

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