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**JOHN CAMERON,** President and  
Managing Director.

God's in His heaven,  
All's right with the world.  
—Browning.

London, Tuesday, Sept. 7, 1897

### The Premiers in Great Britain.

The official report of the proceedings of the Colonial Conference held last June has just been transmitted to Canada by the British Government.

It is a most interesting document, because it clearly sets forth what was accomplished as a result of the three days' meeting between Mr. Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the visiting Premiers.

The address of Mr. Chamberlain at the opening of the conference is given in full. It is noteworthy, as being chiefly suggestive in its tone. Mr. Chamberlain said the British Government did not desire the conference to be a mere formal one, but rather a talk over questions vitally affecting the future political and commercial relations of the different portions of the empire. Imperial Federation, Mr. Chamberlain said, if it is ever to be accomplished will only come after the lapse of a considerable time, and by gradual steps. One of these steps, he holds, is the grouping of the colonies. Canada is the only confederated power outside of Great Britain today. Her example was held up by Mr. Chamberlain as one to be followed by Australia and by South Africa, in both of which countries the trend is in the direction of a similar confederation. Then Mr. Chamberlain said he felt that some better machinery should exist for consultation between Great Britain and the self-governing colonies. He suggested that

"It might be feasible to create a great council of the empire, to which the colonies would send representative plenipotentiaries—not merely delegates who were unable to speak in their own name without further reference to their respective governments, but persons who, by their position in the colonies, by their representative character, and by their close touch with colonial feeling, would be able, upon all subjects submitted to them, to give really effective and valuable advice. If such a council were to be created it would at once assume an immense importance, and it is perfectly evident that it might develop into something greater still. It might slowly grow to that federal council to which we must always look forward to as our ultimate ideal."

Then there should be co-operation for the defense of the empire between the colonies, and in this regard Mr. Chamberlain commended the action of Australia and Cape Colony in contributing to the upholding of the Imperial navy. It was desirable above all things that there should be some common plan for the defense of the entire empire, for it must be remembered that should it at any time be menaced, war would come suddenly. Mr. Chamberlain commended the proposal to have British regulars come to the colonies, and drill with the colonial forces, colonial troops taking their place, for the time, in Great Britain.

But it is in regard to the honorable gentleman's view on the commercial relations of Britain and her outlying possessions that our readers will find the greater interest. On this point, Mr. Chamberlain said:

"Undoubtedly the fiscal arrangements of the different colonies differ so much among themselves, and all differ so much from those of the mother country, that it would be a matter of the greatest complication and difficulty to arrive at any conclusion which would unite us commercially in the same sense in which the Zollverein united the Empire of Germany. It may be borne in mind that the history of the Zollverein is most interesting and most instructive. It commenced entirely as a commercial convention, dealing in the first instance only partially with the trade of the empire, it was rapidly extended to include the whole trade of the empire, and it finally made possible and encouraged the ultimate union of the empire."

Mr. Chamberlain acknowledged that the German and Belgian treaties stood in the way, but pointed out that they might be got rid of by the action of Canada in granting preferential trade to Great Britain, which, he stated, had brought the question to a practical issue.

The following resolutions were finally passed by the conference:

"1. That the premiers of the self-governing colonies unanimously and earnestly recommend the denunciation, at the earliest convenient time, of any treaties which now hamper the commercial relations between Great Britain and her colonies.

"2. That in the hope of improving the trade relations between the mother

country and the colonies, the premiers present undertake to confer with their colleagues with the view to seeing whether such a result can be properly secured by a preference given by the colonies to the products of the United Kingdom."

This summary of the chief features in the conference between Mr. Chamberlain and the visiting Premiers, gleaned from the official report issued by the British Government, shows how ill-founded have been the criticisms of Sir Wilfrid Laurier indulged in by Canadian Conservative newspapers. The Toronto Mail and Empire, the other day, asserted that the British Government offered to Canada a preference over all other countries for her products, undertaking to levy on foreign imports a discriminating duty, while permitting products of Canada to be imported tax free. We invited the Mail and Empire to give us day and date on which this offer was made. It has failed to do so. There is not the remotest hint at such an offer, either in Mr. Chamberlain's address to the Premiers, or in the resolutions unanimously come to by these gentlemen. Yet that was the one place where such an offer could be fittingly considered and disposed of. The fact is, the offer was not made.

A new line of depreciation of the advantages of Canada's departure in favor of preferential trade with Great Britain will have to be devised by the Opposition.

The latest statement of the wheat crop available for export from Manitoba is 22,000,000. The marketing of this large quantity of wheat, at the increased price obtainable this year, will put new life and vigor into the Prairie Province.

### C. P. R. Management Has Faith.

Vice-President Shaughnessy, of the Canadian Pacific Railway, who has just returned from the Pacific coast, announces that next year the C. P. R. will have a fully equipped service to the gold fields by rail and steamboat. It is noteworthy at this stage of the later sensational developments in the mining industries of the western half of Canada, that years ago Sir William Van Horne made the claim that the Canadian Rockies were fated to surprise the world in point of mineral richness. Then the investigations were only in their inception, but the C. P. R. President saw enough evidence of their possibilities to inspire the most optimistic views regarding the future mineral harvest of the Dominion, and year by year the proof in support of his views become stronger.

According to advices brought to Vancouver, B. C., by the steamer Empress of China, cholera is raging in Java and the mortality is terrible. Dr. Charlton is becoming famous for his treatment of those affected. His prescription consists of muriate of quinine, tannic acid and morphine, in powders. The cures from this prescription are said to be marvelous.

### Origin of the Union Jack.

A reasonable and attractive volume is that just issued from the press of Wm. Briggs, Toronto, under the title of "The Union Jack." The author is Mr. Barlow Cumberland, supreme president of the Sons of England, who has proved himself eminently qualified to write on the subject of "The Union Jack," how it grew and what it is, particularly in connection with the history of Canada. The story of the Union Jack is told by Mr. Cumberland in a most attractive manner. But Mr. Cumberland also gives valuable information about flags in general, and he weaves into his narrative thrilling incidents in the history of both the old world and the new. Taking up the origin of the Union Jack, Mr. Cumberland remarks that it "has given rise to considerable controversy and much interesting surmise. The name used in most of the earlier records is that of 'Union Flag' or 'Great Union.' In the treaty of peace made with the Dutch in 1674, in the time of Charles II., it is mentioned as 'His Majesty of Great Britain's flag or Jack,' and in the proclamation of Queen Anne, A.D. 1707, as 'Our Jack,' commonly called the 'Union Jack.' The most generally quoted suggestion for the name is that, as the first proclamation authorizing a flag in which the national crosses of England and Scotland were first combined was issued by James VI. of Scotland and I. of England, the name was acquired from this connection; the explanation being that King James frequently signed his name in the French manner as 'Jacques' which was abbreviated into 'Jack,' and thus the new flag came to be called a 'Jack.' The derivation suggested is ingenious and interesting, but cannot be accepted as correct, for the simple reason that there were 'Jacks' long before the time of James I., and that their prior origin can be clearly traced." While the book, as a literary production, is calculated to make it at once a favorite with very many Canadians, the illustrations add to its value. It contains many colored plates of the Union Jack and other flags and devices. Handsomely bound in red cloth and gilt, it will grace any library.

### Canada's New Departure as Viewed in Britain.

British newspapers continue to discuss Canada's future in a manner highly interesting to Canadians. The London Spectator, for example, has an editorial headed "Canada's Opportunity," in which some striking statements are made. Here are a few:

"At the present time Canada is very much in evidence. Her commercial policy has undergone a great change, which has been discussed both in America and Europe, while her gold discoveries are the talk of the world. People have all at once, as it were, made the discovery that a vigorous nation is arising amid the snows of the north which may produce a great effect on the world. Canada had for so long been almost stationary and rather somnolent that men had wellnigh forgotten her existence, or, if they did remember it, associated with it so little of interest that they scarcely cared to discuss the stowed a constitution on her behalf, and then had occasionally glanced languidly at her domestic housekeeping, feeling relief that she was settled in life, but caring apparently little for her. But all at once, this indifference has given way to a feeling of deep interest."

Of the effect of Canada's new departure, our London contemporary says:

"While the United States began to be identified with the power of organized wealth, Canada revealed a more truly democratic simplicity and equality. As soon as the regime of privilege was overthrown, and a genuine progressive policy pursued, the eyes of the world were fixed on this previously neglected country, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier, when he arrived in Europe, found himself the object of regard, not only in England but over the continent generally. Canada had, so to speak, found her soul, and the world has recognized the discovery. A new and decidedly brilliant constellation has appeared in the political firmament."

As to what is before us, the Spectator has no misgiving:

"As to the future of this great country, in whose progress we are so deeply interested, prediction, save in a general way, would be absurd. We can all see that Canada is a potential wealth, and we find it difficult not to believe that she must have a great and splendid future."

These are the interesting conclusions of our contemporary:

"Canada, with such a population, with her excellent constitution, with her genuine love of liberty and her freedom from the burden of a viciously papered class, has now entered on a career of commercial liberty which must have the effect of greatly developing her resources. As the United States are turning their backs on the light, Canada faces the dawn, and we trust and believe that the time will be as happy for the Dominion as restriction will be unfortunate for the United States. Canada can afford an object lesson in the superiority of liberty to restraint which must tell in all British colonies, and which, in process of time, will make an impression on the United States, though we confess we fear that a bad quarrel of an hour's waiting for the republic before the shackles of the trusts can be thrown off. The work for industrial freedom which the union should have undertaken now rests on the Dominion, a work analogous to that which the mother land has tried to do in the old world, and which she has never had the heart to do in the new. The world will not wish well to the hardy, virile northern community, the newer Scotland of the American continent, with its clear, untainted blood, and its thin, pure, tingling atmosphere, the home of labor, of equality, of many virtues? Canada has, indeed, a great opportunity, a chance of building something more closely approach to greatness than those affected. His prescription consists of muriate of quinine, tannic acid and morphine, in powders. The cures from this prescription are said to be marvelous."

The idea of in future selecting the first Monday of September as the Civic Holiday is received with a good deal of favor in London.

Sir Louis Davies, who argued the question of the denunciation of the German and Belgian treaties before the law officers of the British Government, has arrived home. He says that the legal questions involved were very complicated, and it was thought that the easiest way out of the difficulties would be to denounce the treaties. Supposing that Canada was right in her contention that the treaties did not apply in this case, yet it would be difficult to convince Germany or Belgium of the fact. Within a week after the conclusion of the arguments, both treaties were denounced. There is no question, adds Sir Louis, that the action taken by the Canadian Government and Parliament last session has completely captivated English public opinion. The preferential trade resolution adopted is looked upon there as the first really progressive step taken by any colony towards the consolidation of the empire.

Octave Thane's new story, "Father Quinlan," deals with the problem of capital and labor. It will commence in Harper's Bazar of Sept. 11, and run for three numbers. She again lays the scene in the west, and has adopted the dialogue form; yet it is essentially not a play, but a remarkably virile, dramatic story.

The Century for September is an attractive summer number, and its tropical features are as conspicuous as they are interesting. Miss Scudmore's account of the Buddhist carvings and statues of Java is new and instructive, and the contribution to the blank pages of the history of the Congo contained in the journal of the late E. J. Glave is most interesting. The number is notable also for a wood engraving, an actual wood engraving, and a fine one, by Henry Wolf.

The September issue of Table Talk contains among the many interesting subjects treated within its pages, "Some Unique Luncheons," by Mrs. Burton Kingsland; "Civilized Man Cannot Live Without Cooks," by Catherine Ross Lockwood; "Some Spanish-American Cookery," by Sharlot M. Hall; "Women of Colonial and Revolutionary Times," by Mary Lloyd; recipes for the most seasonal cooking and preserving, and also for the promiscuous dishes requested by housekeepers from all over the country. Table Talk Publishing Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

### What Constitutes Negligence?

Is it negligence to step off the pavement in a street without looking to the right to see if the way is clear to the near side? The London Law Journal makes the above query and then adds: "Formerly a pedestrian might with tolerable safety have trusted to his ears to find out if there was any vehicle close to him, but now that the bicycle is ubiquitous, common prudence suggests that for his own security, a foot passenger should look in both directions before he crosses the road. The safety of the bicyclist does not count with the majority of non-riders. He is not altogether unreasonably regarded as a nuisance where there is much traffic; yet he is entitled to pursue his way along a thoroughfare, and in regard to him the foot passenger has duties as well as rights. In a case which was before the court of appeal recently the facts were that a butcher's boy, with a knife in his hand, stepped suddenly into the narrow pavement of a street without even a glance to the right, and came at once into collision with a bicyclist, who, as the jury found, was riding along carefully and at a reasonable speed. The result was that one of the unfortunate rider's hands was struck by the knife and seriously hurt, and he brought an action to recover damages for his injuries. The jury found that the occurrence was a 'pure accident,' and the court were unanimous in saying that they would have come to the same conclusion. It seems to us, however, that the jury would have been justified in finding the butcher's boy, who admitted that if he had looked he would have seen the bicyclist, and waited for him to pass, was guilty of negligence. On the other hand, it may be that a street is so narrow or so crowded that a bicyclist is not justified in riding through it, or that he ought, at any rate, to ring his bell continuously, reminding though the thinking may be to the contrary, of his presence within the street. These points, however, are wisely left for the determination of a jury."

### THE COMING MAN.

One of the most interesting addresses at the recent meeting of scientists at Detroit was by Richard T. Colburn, who spoke on "Improvident Civilization." The effect of improvident civilization, as illustrated by the following description of the coming man. He said: "The coming man will be a big-headed, small-bodied, puny, limbed, bald, toothless, spectacled and toothless creature subsisting on concentrated foods. The fate of that people whose teeth and eyes decay and dentists and opticians flourish is not at all conjectural. It concerns the student of sociology alike to ascertain what causes are at work impairing the digestive organs, the teeth and eyes of civilized peoples, and in what respects the as yet uncivilized have a manifest advantage."

### IN THE KLONDIKE.

Cleveland Plaindealer.  
"George! George! We've been robbed!"  
"What! Is the barrel of nuggets gone?"  
"Worse than that! It's a loaf of bread and two onions!"

### HIS LAUGH HIS FORTUNE

It Won Him Friends and Fortune and Disconcerted His Enemies—Not Always in Good Humor.

Ever hear of a man who made a fortune out of his own laughter? The St. Charles to a New Orleans Times-Democrat reporter, as he looked on the face of a man who had made his fortune out of his own laughter, and he said: "I have heard of a man whose laugh was positively his fortune. That name—Sam B. Adams—do you remember? He was a typical steamboat man of Arkansas, and in addition to his regular business as a planter of extensive interests, and was connected with other business enterprises. He was the first man to run a steamboat up the Arkansas River, and his name in that state today is a synonym for geniality, courage and business success. He was very successful, and his friends used to attribute his success to his wondrous laugh. It was not boisterous, yet loud, and was so musical and jolly that one could imagine old Kris Kringle was personified in him. Other river men would say that his laugh got him all the government mail contracts. He would go to Washington, get acquainted with the man who had charge of the contracts, and he, like all of Adams' new acquaintances, would soon come under the infection of his magnetic laugh, and form a genuine admiration for the grizzled old steamboat man. He was known at the hotel by everybody. He was pointed out for years by his superior power to whom he once gave a \$5 gold piece as a tip in a fit of jollification over the closing of a big contract in his favor. "Amazing tales were told of his courage and his steamboat experiences. On one occasion, when an accident happened to his boat, and the passengers became panic-stricken, he calmed them as if by magic by calling their names, and laughing at their fears. His famous, compelling confidence and mirth by its very melody and jollity. He even used his laugh when very much angered, but it was of a different character, and death lurked behind it. In a steamboat quarrel with three desperadoes, once, he denounced them with a laughing, dangerous kind of laugh, his eyes glittering like a snake's, and his forefinger on his revolver, ready to dash out the life of the first one who made a move. One of the desperadoes said afterwards in speaking of the occurrence, that he never felt so queerly before in his life. He said he felt as though the very marrow in his bones was being frozen."

### PIMPLEY FACES

Pimples, blotches, blackheads, red, rough, oily, mothy skin, itching, scaly scalp, dry, thin, and falling hair, and baby blemishes prevented by CUTICURA Soap, the most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery.

**Cuticura**  
Sold throughout the world. Forth E. and C. Co., Inc., New York, N.Y. "How to Beautify the Skin," free. Table Talk Publishing Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

### READY RELIEF

PAIN CURED IN AN INSTANT.  
Let Radway's Ready Relief be used on the first indication of Pain or Unpleasantness. It is 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.

### A CURE FOR ALL SUMMER COMPLAINTS.

A half to a teaspoonful of Ready Relief in a hot tumbler of water repels all summer ailments, such as cholera, dysentery, 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, Colic, and all other digestive ailments, 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, added by RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of climate, and from French brandy or liquors as a stimulant.

Price 35c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

### Radway's Pills

Purely vegetable, act without pain, elegantly coated, tasteless, small and easy to take. Radway's Pills assist nature, stimulating to the bowels, and acting on the liver, digestive organs, leaving the bowels in a natural condition without bad after effects.

Liver Troubles.  
Dr. Radway & Co., New York:  
Dear Sirs: I have been sick for nearly two years and have been doctored with some of the most expert doctors of the United States. I have been bathing and drinking hot water at the Hot Springs, Ark., but it seemed every thing failed to do me good. After I saw your advertisement I would try your Pills, and have nearly used two boxes; been taking two at bedtime and one after breakfast, and they have done me more good than anything else I have used. My trouble has been with the liver. My skin and eyes were all yellow; I had sleep, drowsy feelings; felt like a drunken man; pain right above the navel, like as if it was on top of the stomach. My bowels were very costive. My mouth and tongue were most of the time, appetite fair, but food would not digest, but settle heavy on my stomach and some few months of foot come up again. I could only eat light food that digests easily. Please send "Book of Advice." Respectfully,  
HEN ZALOG,  
Hot Springs, Ark.

### A Family Medicine.

Radway & Co., Gentlemen: I have tried many kinds of pills and I cannot find any that equal yours. I have used Radway's Pills in my family and have given them to others in my community, and I can say that they have always given complete satisfaction. Yours truly,  
S. WELLS,  
Fearsall, N. C.

RADWAY'S PILLS cause perfect digestion, complete absorption and healthful regularity, and cure Sick Headache, Biliousness, Constipation, Female Complaints, Torrid Liver, Food Stomach, Dyspepsia, Dizziness, etc.

So a Box, At Druggists, or by Mail, "Book of Advice" Free.

RADWAY & CO., No. 7 St. Helen street, Montreal, Canada.

Dr. FOWLER'S  
EXTRACT OF  
WILD  
STRAWBERRY

CURES  
COLIC, CHOLERA, CHOLERA-MORBUS, DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY,  
And all SUMMER COMPLAINTS of Children or Adults.

PRICE, 35c. Beware of Imitations.

Indapo  
Made a well  
Man of Me

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HINDOO REMEDY  
EXPUNDS THE ABOVE

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### Window Of Warmth.

That west window of ours is filled with samples of the finest blanket stock in this city. If you wish to prepare for your fair visitors, you'll find our house-keeper's sale of Blankets and Table Linen a great help.

Splendid Cotton Blankets, in both gray and white, 68x76 inches, 68c

Good Wool Blankets, large size, 68x88 inches; the 34 kind, for, \$2.50

Elegant All-Wool, Non-Shrinkable, Superfine Canadian Blankets, warranted to withstand the terrors of the wash tub better than most high-priced blankets. 68x88 inches, for \$3. Smaller ones for less, bigger ones for more money. \$3.00

J. H. Chapman & Co.

Those Two Tables Of Dress Goods

They need no words to praise them; they require no newspaper space to advertise them; hundreds of women have chosen from them the cheapest dress they ever did or ever will put on their backs. They're piled with summer goods, and all summer goods must change hands before the end of this week, if we don't get a copper for them.

The first table is laden with elegant Cheviots, trepons and Deleiges. Some are worth 50c, some less. Now, 15c

Every other table of Summer Dress Goods is placed on the 2nd table. The variety is almost endless. Most of the goods are worth 75c, 25c

J. H. Chapman & Co.

Your Fall Felt.

In our Millinery Department all the new shapes in Fall Felt Hats are to be found. The stock is all new, the assortment complete and the prices just as low as Chapman's Millinery prices always are.

One of the most popular shapes this season will be the Murrele. See it, \$1.00

The Columbia Hat will be much worn this season by the New York belles. We have it, \$1.25

The most popular sailor will be the one known as the Jubilee. It is a little higher priced than others, but better and more stylish. \$1.50

J. H. Chapman & Co.

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And their Wives,  
Drop us a post card, and get free our booklet on "INDURATED FIBREWARE."

It costs nothing, tells all about Indurated Fibre Pails, Milk Pans, Dishes and Butter Tubs, and will put money in your pockets.

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