

Intercolonial Conference.

The Intercolonial Conference which has been in session at Ottawa for the past week has come to an end.

The resolutions finally adopted on motion of Hon. Mr. Foster, seconded by Sir Henry Wrixon, read as follows:

Whereas, the stability and progress of the British empire can be best assured by drawing continually closer to the bonds that unite colonies with the Mother Country, and by continuous growth of a practical sympathy in all that pertains to the common welfare; and

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

Therefore resolved, (1) that this conference records its belief in the advisability of a customs arrangement between Great Britain and her colonies by which trade within the Empire may be placed on a more favorable footing than that which is carried on with foreign countries. (2) Further resolved, that until the Mother Country can see her way to enter into a customs union with her colonies, it is desirable that, when empowered to do so, the colonies of Great Britain, or such of them as may be disposed to accede to this view, take steps to place each other's products on the whole or in part on a more favored customs basis than is accorded to the like products of foreign countries, South Africa included. (3) Further resolved, that for the purposes of this resolution the South African customs union be considered as part of the territory capable of being brought within the scope of the contemplated trade arrangements.

A division took place on the first of these resolutions, and the vote stood: Yeas—Canada, Tasmania, Cape of Good Hope, South Australia and Victoria, 5. The nays were: New South Wales, New Zealand and Queensland, 3.

Sir Henry De Villiers, one of the delegates has thus expressed himself:

"All the objects of the conference have been attained. The colonies have assuredly the right to make a reciprocal trade arrangement with each other, as well as the right to urge Great Britain to modify the provisions of treaties, which bind the colonies. The question of the Pacific cable has been placed on a practical basis. The prospects of a fast steamship service have also been materially increased. We are all pleased with our reception and in a joint letter to the Premier have so expressed ourselves. Coming as I do from the Cape, I will carry back the lesson of your representative institutions, which in our colony can be well studied with profit and advantage."

Mr. J. Thynne, ex-minister of justice, of Queensland, Australia, another delegate, says:

"We have not assembled in vain. The results will lead to the opening up of more extensive trade relations between all the colonies with mutual benefit to each. There is one thing we will bring home: that is the valuable experience of the working of your admirable Federal constitution. In time we hope to carry these lessons into effect and as a united Australia negotiate still closer trade relations with you than is contemplated now. Your hospitality will appeal to our people."

The London Times has this comment on the conference: "The work done at Ottawa is the summing up and expression of the evolution of opinion which has been going on for a quarter of a century and now reached a stage at which it must be recognized as a powerful factor in determining the policy of the Empire. It has affirmed the unity of the Empire, not as a mere abstract continent depending upon vaguely conceived ties of blood, but as the basis of the practical assertion of an economic principle and political right. While firmly grasping and expressing the principle of Imperial unity and the main corollary of unity among the colonies themselves, the colonial delegates have shown most admirable reticence and restraint in dealing with practical applications." In discussing the fiscal resolutions the Times says: "If the colonies were in a position to supply for order and staple raw materials for our industries, one great difficulty in the way of such customs arrangements as they contemplate would be considerably diminished. Yet its total disappearance can hardly be conceived of, except in such production by the colonies that they would naturally monopolize the home market without any special favor."

Order vs. Disorder.

The seriousness of the situation as it has existed at Chicago has been due much less to any reasonable belief in the responsibility of unauthorized and irresponsible people preventing the government from maintaining law and order than to the evidence given of a want of knowledge of the first principles of civilized control on the part of a large number of those who call themselves American citizens. The maintenance of law and order is so essential to the welfare of society that if the choice was given to the majority of our people of whether they would have law and order under a despotism or lawlessness and disorder under a democracy, there is not the least doubt that they would favor the former of these alternatives.

Any one who has a knowledge of ancient history must be aware that it has been by such means that republican governments have been overthrown. Riotous uprisings in a number of the Greek republics were followed not only by their suppression by those who had a considerable state in maintenance of order, but by such a change in the system of government as seemed best calculated to prevent further mob demonstrations; that is, anarchy was destructive of liberty because it

was felt that the people were not in a mental condition to enjoy the privileges of liberty, but were disposed to substitute license for it.

The democratic theory of government is now as much on trial in the United States as it was more than two thousand years ago in Greece, or as it was in the middle ages in Italy, for a century in the life of a nation, when thought is cast backward, is hardly more significant than a year in the life of an individual. We have succeeded for more than a century in carrying on a government of the people, for the people, and by the people, but the conditions which made this possible during the first fifty or sixty years of our national existence are widely different from those which exist today, and if the views that have been put forward by some of those who have been instrumental in bringing about this recent disturbance, or who have sympathized with it and endeavored to secure its extension, are to be taken as indicative of the opinions of a large proportion of the American people, it could be safely said that the continuance of free institutions in the United States could not be counted upon for any lengthy period of time.—*Boston Herald.*

The Knights of Labor.

Knights of Labour throughout the country, numbering nearly 1,000,000 men, have been called upon to strike for the cause of organized labour. General Master Workman Sovereign issued an order to all members of the organization to cease work until the conflict originating in the strike of the Pullman employees shall have been settled. The following is the text of the order:—

Chicago, July 10, 1894.

To the Knights of Labour of America, Greeting:—

A crisis has been reached in the affairs of this nation that endangers the peace of the Republic. Every fibre in our civil structure is strained to the breaking point. The shadows of factional hatred hover over our fair land with terrible forebodings. The arrogant lash of superiority is being applied by the corporations with relentless fury, and the chasm between the masses and the classes is growing deeper and wider with each succeeding day. If peace is restored and this nation saved from acts repulsive to the conscience of all Christian people, there must be wise action, and that quickly. Sincerely believing that the flames of discord are being purposely fanned by the railway corporations at the risk of the life of the government, I take the liberty to appeal to you, and through you, to the conscience of the whole people, imploring you to lay down the implements of toil for a short season, and under the banner of peace, and with a patriotic desire to promote the public welfare and the power of your aggregated numbers, through peaceable assemblages, to create a healthy public sentiment in favour of an amicable settlement of the trouble growing out of the recent strike of the Pullman employees; and you are further requested not to return to your usual avocations until a settlement of the pending trouble is made known to you through some authentic source. In the present strained relations between the corporation and the employees, is involved a principle near and dear to all Americans—the right of labour to present its grievances to the owners and representatives of corporate capital. The Pullman Palace Car Company refuse to arbitrate the differences between itself and employees on the ground that cars were built below cost, and therefore there was nothing to arbitrate. But the conclusion of every unprejudiced mind must be that if such were the true facts, it could have nothing to fear at the hands of an arbitration committee. But the Pullman Company goes further in its autocratic policy than a refusal to arbitrate. It has refused to join with the business men and the Board of Aldermen of Chicago in a committee to discuss the question as to whether there is anything to arbitrate or not, and behind this autocratic policy stands the Managers Association of the railway corporations, backed by the United States army as the aiders and abettors of this social crime. Suppose the Pullman Company had invited organized labor to arbitrate and organized labor had declined the invitation and refused to discuss the question as to whether there was anything to arbitrate or not, it is needless to say a wave of popular indignation would obliterate every labor organization from the face of this country, and no more could be formed for the next fifty years. The stigma of such a position would follow every name connected with organized labor to the grave. But in the present crisis, the corporation whose wealth has been created by labor take the position that they are prior, and choke their creator. Like the brigands of old, they rob the labouring masses, and employ the sword and the bludgeon, and set up a throne of the bones of the vanquished, and declare their divine right to rule over the balance of mankind. The Pullman Company claims that notwithstanding the wages of their employees were reduced to the starvation point, there is nothing to arbitrate, because cars have been built at a loss, yet it neglects to state that the stock of the company has been watered three times over, and that the company has not only been able to pay its regular dividends on water and all but that its stocks have long been, and are at the present, at a premium on the stock markets. Mr. Pullman cries poverty to his starving employees, and then retreats to his princely summer mansion on Pullman's Island, in the St. Lawrence River, and wires the business men of Chicago that he has nothing to arbitrate. Like Nero, he laughs in luxury while devoted martyrs burn. If the present strike is lost to labour, it will retard the progress of civilization, and reduce the possibility of labour to ever emancipate itself from the thralldom of greed. The dignity of labour, and all the victories won in the past are at stake in this conflict. I beseech you to be true to your obligation in this hour of trial. Court the co-operation of the generous public. Stand firm and united in our common cause,

and the victory will be one of peace and prosperity for the faithful.

(Signed) J. R. SOVEREIGN,
Grand Master Workman.

All Knight of Labour assemblies in Chicago were notified by the District Master Workman to take action on the plan adopted at the recent labour conference, all members being adjured to maintain peace and order.

The Pope's Encyclical.

A translation of the late encyclical of Leo. XIII., has been made. The Pope dwells with gratitude on the manifestations of joy on the occasion of his jubilee. He goes on to say:

Yet there was something lacking to complete our joy. Even amid these peculiar demonstrations, these marks of delight and filial piety, a thought weighed heavily upon our spirits.

"We thought of the immense multitude who live outside the pale of these great Catholic movements, some utterly ignorant of the gospel, others initiated indeed into Christianity, but at issue with our faith. And this thought caused, as it still causes, us deep pain."

"We could not be plunged into affliction as we watched so large a portion of the human race go wandering from us by side paths, and since we hold the regency of God on earth, of that all-powerful God who would fain save all men and bring them to truth. Moreover, as our great age and our many bitternesses draw us nearer to what is the end and goal of all human life, we have been moved to follow the example of our Saviour and Master, Jesus Christ, who, when about to return to heaven, prayed unto God, His Father, ardently that His disciples and His sheep might be of one mind and one heart. (John xvii.—Rogo ut omnes unum sint sicut tu pater in me et ego in te ut et ipsi in nobis unum sint.)"

"And as this prayer embraced not only those who then professed the faith of Jesus Christ but all who in the ages might profess it, we found it a just reason for proclaiming with assurance the wishes of our heart and using every means in our power to call together and entreat mankind, regardless of nations and races, to a union in the faith divine."

After speaking of the spread of the gospel and the church in the east the encyclical goes on to urge an appeal for reconciliation. The holy father makes an appeal to the Slavonic nations, and then, turning to the Protestants, he says:

"It is with the same burning charity that we now turn toward those people, who, in a more recent age, under the influence of exceptional convulsions, temporal and material, left the bosom of the Roman church."

"Forgetful of past vicissitudes, let them raise their spirit above human things, and, thirsting only for truth and salvation, consider the church founded by Jesus Christ. If they will then compare their own churches with this church and see to what a pass religion has come with them, they will admit readily that having forgotten the primitive traditions in several important points, the ebb and flow of variety have made them slip into new things. And they will not deny that of the truths which the authors of the new state of things had taken with them when they seceded, hardly any certain and authoritative formula remains."

"Nay, more, many do not fear to sap the foundations upon which alone repose religion and all human hopes—namely, the divinity of Jesus Christ, our Saviour. Also the authority which they once attributed to the Old and New Testaments as inspired work they now deny—the inevitable consequence of the right given to each man to interpret as his judgment lets him. Hence individual conscience has become the guide of conduct and the one rule of life. Hence conflicting opinions and many sects, resulting too often in the errors of naturalism and rationalism."

After calling attention to the perils of Masonry toward Catholic nations, the letter closes with words of hope and the following benediction:

"May God, so enrich in mercy, God who holds in His power the times and the propitious hours of His infinite goodness, grant our prayers and hasten the promise of Jesus Christ. 'There shall be one fold and one shepherd.'"

English Opinion.

The English Journals without exception favor free trade, and the following remarks on the Wilson bill, as it now presents itself, indicate that public opinion in England is not in a retrograde stage. In reference to the passage of the Wilson bill in the Senate, the Times says: Even if the reductions sanctioned by the Senate ultimately becomes a law, their value from a free traders' point of view, will be largely outweighed by the disastrous acceptance of the protective theory by the Democrats. A decisive victory for Free Trade would perhaps have tranquilized the money market and the business world. But a mere imitation of the Republican method of securing political support, by bribing powerful interests, is sure to fail. We cannot see any present prospect of that lasting settlement of the tariff question which President Cleveland regards as an indispensable condition of the revival of business.

The Daily News says: The struggle in American politics just now is eminently a struggle of personal interest against the commonweal system. It cannot last. Every well-wisher of America must hope that the passage of the bill will be the beginning of the end.

The Standard says: The delay in passing the American tariff has been in one respect useful. It has educated the people in new ideas about the scope of the duties of the state in relation to trade, emphasizing the mischief of monopolies, and ensured a quicker pace toward human freedom. The victory is by no means complete, but a partial settlement of the question will cause trade to revive.

The Globe says it is not surprised that the income tax clause of the bill provokes more hostile feeling than any other clause of the measure. It carries to the extreme Sir William Harcourt's principle of plundering the few for the benefit of the many. The tariff bill it says is likely to very greatly increase British business with the United States.

Here's a good receipt for a common disorder:

Take one gill of forbearance.
A pinch of submission.
Twelve ounces patience.
A handful of grace.
Mix well with milk of the best human kindness.
And serve with a radiant smile on your face.

Please try it when you feel all out of patience and everything seems to go all wrong and see if it doesn't help you.

It is said that there are more lies told in the sentence "I am glad to see you" than in any other six words in the English language.

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