

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Values of births, marriages and deaths must necessarily be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice can be taken of them. Birth notices are inserted for the purpose. The announcement of funeral appended to death notice, the extra; other extension to obituary, such as short sketch of life, two cents per word extra, except poetry, which is 10 cents per line extra—propaganda.

Funeral notices may have announcements of births, marriages and deaths (without extended obituary or sketch) occurring in their immediate families, free of charge, in which case name and address of subscribers should be given.

BIRTHS.

FINCH.—At the Methodist parsonage, Strathcona, N.W.T., on Sept. 4, 1903, a son to the Rev. C. W. and Mrs. Finch.

MACINTOSH.—On Sept. 18, 1903, at 123 Crescent street, Mrs. Preble Macintosh, of a son.

MARRIED.

BELL-KIDD.—At 301 King street, on the afternoon of Sept. 10, 1903, by the Rev. R. Hyde, Peterborough, Ont., Mr. Wm. Ward Bell, to Florence Isabella Kidd, both of the Township of Dummer, Peterborough Co., Ont.

BELL—VANDERBURGH.—At the residence of the bride's father, Richmond Hill, Ont., on Sept. 15, 1903, by the Rev. James A. Grant, Mr. James Nicol Bell, Norfolk, Virginia, U.S., to Clara, second daughter of Wm. Vanderburgh, Esq.

BIRGE—CLARKE.—On Sept. 16, 1903, at the Church of St. John, Toronto, by the Rev. A. Williams, rector, assisted by the Rev. A. J. Broughall, rector of St. Stephens, Russell Hall Birge, M.D., of Cleveland, Ohio, to Edith Eleanor, only daughter of Peter Clarke, Esq., of Toronto.

BLANCHFORD—BEETON.—On Sept. 16, 1903, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Toronto, by the Rev. John Pearson, D.C.L., Frederick Arthur, second son of H. E. Blanchford, to Mabelle Louise, youngest daughter of the late J. E. Beeton.

CRUGHTON—WEYLIE.—In Hamilton, Ont., on Sept. 13, 1903, at the residence of J. H. Walker, Esq., brother-in-law of the bride, by the Rev. James Black, Nellie Weylie, adopted daughter of the late S. B. Weylie, Esq., to John George Crighton, of the Territory of Alberta.

DULMAGE—MITCHELL.—At Guelph, Ont., on Sept. 16, 1903, Orpheus Heien, daughter of W. G. Mitchell, of Guelph, to Marcus B. Dulmage, of Rochester, N.Y., formerly of Belleville, Ont., by the Rev. Theo. J. Parr, M.A.

EGG—SHEPARD.—At the residence of the bride's parents, Bonville, P.Q., on Sept. 16, 1903, by the Rev. W. H. Stevens, Edward Eugene Egg, of Montreal, to Gertrude Rachel Shepard.

FRY—COLVILLE.—On Sept. 15, 1903, at Christ Church, Campbellford, Ont., by the rector, the Rev. A. J. Reid, Hubert Gerald Fry, of Little Holt, Shortlands, Kent, England, to Violet, eldest daughter of Arthur Lyndhurst Colville, Esq., of Maplehurst, Campbellford.

GILBERT—GAYTON.—On Sept. 12, 1903, at the residence of the bride's parents, Lennoxville, P.Q., by the Rev. H. E. Warren, M.A., B.D., Zaidie Nina, eldest daughter of Mr. Howard T. Gayton, to Mr. Rupert Gilbert, of Sherbrooke, P.Q.

HASLAM—HOYLES.—On Sept. 12, 1903, at the Church of the Redeemer, Toronto, by the Rev. Canon Sheraton, D.D., assisted by the Rev. T. R. O'Meara, and the Rev. C. J. James, M.A., Mildred Jean, second daughter of Dr. N. W. Hoyle, K.C., to the Rev. R. H. A. Haslam, B.A., late Travelling Secretary of the Canadian C.M.S.

HILLIKER—HUNTER.—On Sept. 15, 1903, at the residence of the bride's father, "Huntersdale," Capleton, P.Q., by the Rev. H. E. Warren, M.A., B.D., Elizabeth May, daughter of Mr. Aaron Hunter, to Mr. John Henry Hilliker, of Lennoxville, P.Q.

LUNAN—WILSON.—At the residence of the bride's grandfather, 764 Palace street, Montreal, on Sept. 16, 1903, by the Rev. Dr. Barclay, Bessie T., eldest daughter of the late J. M. Wilson, to Arthur A. Lunan, of Huntingdon.

MACTAVISH—JOHNSON.—On Sept. 15, 1903, at Union Church, Union, Ont., by the Rev. Murray C. Tait, of Claremont, Ont., Newton Mactavish, of Montreal, to Kate Johnson, only daughter of R. R. Johnson, of "Pine Grove," Union.

MONTGOMERY—CREASE.—At St. George's, Toronto, on Sept. 16, 1903, by the Rev. Dr. Marmaduke Hare, Ellen Frances Antoinette, daughter of Anthony Henry Crease, and granddaughter of Gen. A. R. V. Crease, R.E., to Clarence William Montgomery, of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Bridgewater, N.S.

SPOULE—GIBSON.—On Sept. 16, 1903, at the residence of J. C. Lockery, 20 McGill College avenue, Montreal, by the Rev. William Adams, Edward Spoule to Jane William Gibson, both of Ormstown, Quebec.

TYNER—MALLINDINE.—In St. Matthew's Church, Ottawa, on Sept. 15, 1903, by the Rev. Canon Farncombe, assisted by the Rev. F. C. Heathcote, the Rev. F. D. Tyner, to Jennie Mallindine.

DIED.

FOSTER.—At the Western Hospital, on Sept. 16, 1903, at 5.45 p.m., Agnes Westgate, beloved wife of Ben. Foster, of the G.T.R., and daughter of Jarvis Westgate, of North Gower, P.Q.

KYLE.—At 57 Church street, on Thursday, Sept. 17, 1903, Clifford Ross, son of Ross Kyle, aged 4 months and 21 days. Funeral private.

TAYLOR.—At East Clifton, on Aug. 23, 1903, Sophia R. Lobdell, beloved wife of Joseph Taylor, aged 58 years, 10 months and 24 days.

Those sending notices for the above columns may send them a list of names of interested friends together with a one-cent stamp for each address, and marked copies of the "Witness" containing the notices, will be promptly mailed. For addresses in foreign countries three cents will be required.

Notices received too late for this page may possibly be in time for page 6.

THE S. CARSLY CO. LIMITED.

The Funeral Directors and Embalmers, 300 ST. JAMES ST. MONTREAL. Always Open.

THE S. CARSLY CO. LIMITED.

AN OCCASION OF INTEREST

To the ladies of Montreal—our special exhibit of the newest modes in Ladies' Costumes, which will take place on Monday, September 21st. The conceptions of the leading designers of two continents will be here for your inspection. Plan to include this event in your list of engagements for Monday.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE DISPLAY OF AUTUMN MILLINERY.

at The Big Store? The exhibit will be continued for a few days, so that those who have not yet availed themselves of the opportunity may see the range of modes that will be in general request this season, as well as the exclusive features, imported to meet the demands of The Big Store's patrons. Just two hints:—

Misses' Hat, of red and white camel's hair, faced with red velvet, two large shirred choux of red silk, natural quill, with steel ornament at side. . . . \$6.00

Blue Silk Velvet Hat, brim of shirred velvet, large grey bird at side, with steel ornament. . . \$8.90

UNEQUALLED VARIETY OF LADIES' STYLISH NECKWEAR.

The frequent visitor finds something new to win the interest on every occasion. These stocks keep you in touch with the progress of fashion both at home and abroad. They always reflect the latest mode of the world's foremost fashion creators.

Soft Chiffon Stock, stole effect, edged with velvet baby ribbon, in various shades, trimmed with metal beads and cream applique medallions, finished in front with steel buckle and velvet baby ribbon ends. . . . \$1.65

Soft Chiffon Stock, edged with white, pink, blue, red, or Nile Crepe de Chine, with flowing ends to match, trimmed with metal beads and guipure medallions. . . \$3.00

GENTLEMEN WILL ALWAYS FIND GOOD CLOTHING A PAYING INVESTMENT.

Two numbers that are the equal of made-to-order garments in every particular but the prices, which are much lower.

Men's New Fall Suits, made of dark grey striped Scotch Tweed, in saque style. Not to be obtained elsewhere at this price. . . \$16.00

Men's Rainproof Cloth Overcoats, made in the Raglanette style, the collar is of velvet, and the garment is lined throughout with Italian cloth. A garment that is equally serviceable for dry or wet weather. Our special price. . . . \$16.00

AN EXTRA VALUE ITEM IN LADIES' FOOTWEAR.

Our persistent effort to rid the stocks of all incomplete lines brings to light many bargains, such as the undernoted:

Ladies' Oxford Shoes, made of fine Vici Kid, French Kid, or Dongola, with military, Cuban, or French heels, turn or heavy soles. A good, sturdy shoe to wear out-of-doors. Sizes 2½, 3, 3½, 4, 4½, and 7—not all in each style, though. Former prices were \$1.25, \$1.80, \$2.25, \$2.35; to be sold now at, per pair, . . . \$1.00

I DOZ. I QUART SIZE JAM JARS FOR 68c. (This special offer holds good for to-morrow only.)

THE S. CARSLY CO. LIMITED
1765 to 1788 Notre Dame St., 184 to 194 St. James St., MONTREAL.

Carpets, Rugs, Curtains.

Beds, Mattresses, Pillows and Bedding, this season's will eclipse all former efforts, and values the best offered. Mail orders filled promptly.

THOMAS LIGGET, EMPIRE BUILDING, 2474, 2476 St. Catherine St.

Buy Your ELECTRIC FIXTURE & SHADE FROM THE CRESCENT ELECTRIC CO.

2503 St. Catherine St.
Tel. Up 971.

To the Ladies: INDIAN BEADWORK will be very fashionable this Fall and Winter. In fact, it is now all the rage in the United States. We have just received from the Chiefs of the famous Cherokee tribe of Indians a very fine variety of BEADED BELTS, FOSS, CHAINS and NECKLACES, in rich and varied designs and colors. Drop in and see us. We deal exclusively in Indian Curios, etc. Our address is: CLARK'S, 138 PEEB STREET, 5 doors south of the Windsor Hotel. Open Evenings.

GLAD TO BE HOME

But don't worry about your soiled or faded clothes, send them to the Royal Dye Works. Our specialty is Domestic Dyeing. Cleaning all kinds of wearing apparel and house hangings. We can give you references and guarantee the very best.

Royal Dye Works,
722 Craig St.
One office.

THE SUMMER GIRL would like a NICE PAIR of ANDIRONS and a GAS LOG

to sit beside this fall. We sell them.

THE Q. R. LOOKER CO.,
1753 Notre Dame St.

TRY HARRISON'S BREAD.
Tel. Mount 336. Office 345 Victoria Ave., Westmount

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS In a Man's Store--Apart. SATURDAY'S SPECIALS!

Collars, American, latest styles, 20c for 15c.
Suede Gloves, tans and grays, samples, \$1.50 for 75c.
Pyjama Suits, English Ceylon, \$2.50 for \$1.95.
Flannel Night Robes, 75c for 49c.
Umbrellas, nicely cased, \$1.50 for \$1.10.
Fancy Half Hose, 65c to 75c for 37 1-2c.
Men's Rubber Rain Coats, \$7.50 to \$9.00 for \$3.75.
Men's Cravenette Coats, \$14.00 for \$7.45.

LADIES' UMBRELLAS.

Medium and High Grade Samples at less than wholesale, \$2.75 ones for \$1.69, \$4.00 for \$2.10, \$4.25 for \$2.25, \$5.00 for \$2.80, \$6.00 for \$3.60, \$6.25 for \$3.75.

LADIES' GLOVES.

The Season's Latest in Medium and High Grade Hand Wear.

2-Clasp Walking Gloves, \$1.10 for 85c.
2-Clasp Walking Gloves, \$1.25 for 95c.
2-Clasp Suede Gloves, grays, \$1.25 for 89c.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.,

2341 and 2343 St. Catherine St., Cor. Metcalfe St.
Terms Cash. Telephone Up 2740

eleven; Ottawa, twenty; Winnipeg, forty; Windsor, twenty; Sarnia, seven; Vancouver, thirty-seven; Halifax, twenty-eight. Nova Scotia is sending a special delegation who will arrive in Montreal to-day, numbering sixty-seven, and be guests of the Montreal Trades Council.

The Montreal representatives are: Plumber and steam fitters, Messrs. Peter Howard, Alphonse Verville, Trades and Labor Council, E. Berthiaume, P. Boudreau, T. Fisher. Boot and shoe workers, T. Lesperance, O. Montpetit, A. Mathieu, G. Belaire and G. Girard. Cigar makers, W. Menard, J. Bertrand, J. Allen. Steam engineers, A. W. Walshe. Typographical Union, J. B. Mack. Longshoremen and transport workers, O. Marquette, A. Charron. Electrical workers, P. Drole, T. Lamy.

LABOR DAY DEMONSTRATION. The report of the Labor Day committee, showing receipts of \$1,300 was presented. It was stated that 21,000 persons were in the parade, and that it was the largest demonstration ever held in Canada. The report was adopted unanimously, and it was ordered to be placed on file. It was moved that each member of the committee be granted ten dollars, but Mr. Verville, delegate, on behalf of the members declined the gift, as he said they had worked for the honor of organized labor and were fully repaid by the success of the demonstration.

Mr. Joseph Ainey, of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, was elected to represent the Montreal Council at the Boston meeting, in November, of the American Federation of Labor.

LOCAL LABOR ORGAN. The report of the special committee to consider the publication of a labor paper was presented by Mr. Berthiaume and Mr. Verville, chairman and secretary.

The report, which was adopted, recommended that the shareholders should assume full responsibility for the control and issue of the paper, the circulation of which was not to be less any week than six thousand, and the weekly expenses not to exceed one hundred and thirty-seven dollars. The report suggested that a sum of five thousand dollars should be raised by issuing shares of five dollars each to be subscribed for by the Montreal Trades Council and the various trade bodies connected with that body; that a board of directors, nine in number, be appointed.

The committee was directed to call a special meeting of the officers of the various unions to consider the matter and report at the next meeting of the Council.

COUNSEL PRESENT MOTIONS. In the Court of King's Bench yesterday Mr. Justice Oumet gave his decision in the appeal of Mr. Frank C. Curran, who asked that the indictment against Michael Donnelly, who is charged with theft, should be quashed. The motion was dismissed and the accused will have to stand his trial.

Mr. R. A. E. Greenfields made a motion asking that the evidence taken by Judge Desnoyers in New York on Sept. 8 in connection with the Margolius case should not be allowed to go to the jury. His Honor was appointed a commission to take the evidence of witnesses residing in New York, but before going some arrangements were made between the

Crown Prosecutor and counsel for the defence for a delay. Notwithstanding this arrangement, Judge Desnoyers went and took the evidence. The defendant was not represented, and the witnesses were not cross-examined. On this account Mr. Greenfields objected to the report of the commission as presented by Judge Desnoyers.

Mr. Justice Oumet said that while, in his opinion, Judge Desnoyers was justified in taking the proceedings he had, he did not think the depositions taken could go to the jury, but the time to decide the matter would be when the case was called for trial.

McGILL Y.M.C.A. ANNUAL CONFERENCE OPENED LAST EVENING.

Yesterday evening the McGill Y. M. C. A. convention held its first session, in the Y. M. C. A. building, Dominion square. The meeting, which was presided over by Mr. George Irving, secretary of the association, was well attended, although lectures have not yet begun.

After the opening prayer and hymn, Prof. H. M. Tury addressed the gathering. He expressed his pleasure at attending many new faces present. They could not have done better than to come immediately into contact with the best influences which the University could offer. Their possibilities here at college were very great, but they must not forget that on them rested a grave responsibility, for men with a college education could not fail to have a great influence on those about them.

Mr. Irving, who was the next speaker, explained briefly but clearly the problems which presented themselves with regard to the coming session. Among these he laid stress on the necessity of making the faculty take a greater interest in the association, and the importance of having it strongly supported by all influential college men. He went on to say that if each man would devote himself to the study of one particular evil in college life he would be more likely to do something towards suppressing it. In connection with the financial condition of the association, Mr. Irving mentioned the gratifying fact that three-quarters of the necessary \$80,000 had already been subscribed towards a new building.

Mr. Birks, who was next called upon by the chairman, said that although not a college man himself, he had great sympathy for the college Y. M. C. A. He went on to say that all large concerns had a constant demand for men of ability and good moral character, as such men were not easy to obtain.

In conclusion, Mr. Tury made the announcement that Mrs. E. L. Pease had been good enough to invite the convention to spend the following afternoon and evening at her country residence, at St. Bruno.

THIS MORNING'S MEETING.

At this morning's meeting the subject for consideration was "New student work." After the meeting had been opened with devotional exercises, Mr. George Irving called on Mr. W. A. Carr to address the meeting. Mr. Carr spoke of the necessity of getting well acquainted with the new students and making them feel at home in the association building. He told of the different ways by which the new student might be made to feel that the members of the Y. M. C. A. were their friends, and asked those present to do their utmost to get the students to take an interest in the meetings of the association. Mr. L. C. Lauchland also gave a short address on the subject of "New student

work." This was followed by a discussion of the subject by the members present.

This afternoon the members of the conference went for an outing to St. Bruno.

COLONIAL SECRETARY

A FRENCH VIEW OF MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

The news of Mr. Chamberlain's resignation gives special interest to an article on the great statesman which appeared in yesterday's "Patrie," over the signature of M. France. The writer says, among other things: "If ever the English people erect a monument to the memory of Mr. Chamberlain—which they will do some day, if they are grateful—they can simply put on the pedestal the word 'Virtu,' for although the political action of the enterprising Secretary of State may be differently appreciated, no one will refuse to see in him a type of humanity, a man in the full sense of the word. Energy, will, courage, tenacity, daring and all the qualities that go to make a man of action are possessed by Mr. Chamberlain in a high degree. It cannot be disputed that Mr. Chamberlain is guided by sincere patriotism; the object of his life is the aggrandizement of his country. It may also be said that, like all the great virtuosos of politics, he loves power in an artistic manner, with a view to model men to his fancy, but nevertheless everything is subordinate to the glory and greatness of the British nation."

TOLL GATES MUST GO

CITY OF ST. HENRI COUNCIL DECIDES TO PURCHASE TURNPIKES.

At the first regular meeting of the Council of St. Henri, after vacation, Acting Mayor Sénécal presiding, a resolution was passed unanimously to authorize the corporation to acquire by purchase from the Montreal Turnpike Trust all the turnpikes within the limits of St. Henri, on condition that the present toll-gates be removed. Under existing statutes the town has the right to take possession of all highways belonging to the Trust within the limits of the municipality on paying their value; and in this case the right is exercised with the immediate object of abolishing the toll-gates in the neighborhood of the town—more particularly the toll-gate on St. James street—all of which are declared to be an antiquated nuisance, giving rise to continual complaints.

The city clerk was instructed to write to the council of Westmount and Ste. Cécile asking for their co-operation in effecting this improvement, and whether they would be disposed to contribute to the expense.

Attention having been called to the efficiency of a bicycle police squad, it was resolved to authorize the chairman of the Police Committee to purchase a mount for a special patrolman.

Mayor Guay and Ald. Labrecque, chairman of finance, were appointed delegates to the convention of the Union of United Municipalities at Ottawa.

The city clerk was instructed to intimate to Mr. Geo. W. Stephens that the corporation was ready to lay down drains in St. Ambrose street. The chairman of the committee on drainage was authorized to enquire into the working of St. Antoine street main sewer and the best means of making it efficient. This sewer receives drainage from higher ground and unless it is made equal to the demands upon it a repetition of the St. James street sewer floods might cause much damage.

The aldermen present were Messrs. Robidoux, Ethier, Labrecque, Major, Fortier and Villeneuve.

OFFICIAL VISITS

OF THE DISTRICT OFFICERS OF THE MANCHESTER UNITY.

The district officers of the Manchester Unity 1. O. O. F., last evening commenced their series of official visits by going to Lachine. Mr. C. Gordon-Smith, the provincial grand master, was accompanied by Mr. Robert Crawford, immediate past provincial grand master; Mr. W. Ardill, deputy provincial grand master; Mr. T. Pratt, grand marshal, and Mr. Joslin, of Loyal Star of the East Lodge. The visitors were warmly welcomed by Loyal Lachine Lodge, and there were speeches in which the welfare of the order was discussed. The grand master has arranged the following official visits to the lodges of this district:—

Loyal Alexandra (Buckingham), Sept. 25.
Loyal Montreal South, Sept. 29.
Loyal Victoria, Oct. 7.
Loyal Montreal, Oct. 8.
Loyal Harmony, Oct. 13.
Loyal Pearson (Valleyfield), Oct. 16.
Loyal Palmerston, Oct. 19.
Loyal Star of the West, Nov. 3.
Loyal Star of the East, Nov. 10.
Loyal Lunan, Dec. 16.

JUVENILE BRANCHES.

Loyal Lachine, Nov. 17.
Loyal Star of the West, Nov. 23.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Coming Events.—A special exhibit of Ladies' Costumes will, doubtless, cause the ladies to turn their footsteps in the direction of The S. Carsley Co., Limited, on Monday. This will be an excellent opportunity for ladies to witness the excellent display of Autumn Millinery at the same time, while the assortment of Mantles will win a quota of the interest. Every feature in each of these stocks is the newest, and the variety is much in advance of previous years.

Piles

To prove to you that Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and effective cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles, the manufacturers have guaranteed it. See testimonials in the daily press and ask your neighbors what they think of it. You can use it and get your money back if not cured. 50c. a box at all dealers, or KUMARSON, BATHS & CO., Toronto.

Dr. Chase's Ointment.

BRITISH CABINET CRISIS

Mr. Chamberlain's Step Down Overshadows Every Other Topic in the United Kingdom.

RUMOR THAT MR. BALFOUR, UNABLE TO FILL THE VACANCIES, WILL HAND HIS RESIGNATION TO THE KING.

'Westminster Gazette' Forecasts Lord Milner as New Secretary of State for the Colonies.

(See also Page 10.)

London, Sept. 18.—Consternation and excitement, caused by the announcement of the Hon. Mr. Chamberlain's resignation of the Secretaryship for the Colonies, prevails among all classes in the United Kingdom, to the exclusion of every other topic.

The 'Fall Mail Gazette' this afternoon aptly sums up the general feeling by describing the present crisis as the 'most extraordinary in the whole history of constitutional government.' It states that Mr. Balfour will fill up the vacancies and carry on the government until he meets parliament in 1904. Mr. Chamberlain, also, does not look for an immediate general election, expecting at least a twelve months' propaganda before the electorate can decide upon his proposals.

Rumors are current that Mr. Balfour is unable to find men to fill the vacancies, and that he will be obliged to hand the King his own resignation. This, however, does not appear to be likely.

The 'Westminster Gazette' and other papers forecast Lord Milner, the High Commissioner in South Africa, succeeding to the Colonial Office, and it is definitely announced that Lord Stanley, financial secretary to the War Office, and probably Mr. James Lowther, deputy Speaker, will be among those promoted to the cabinet, but the details of its reconstruction are not likely to be known until Mr. Balfour has seen the King.

The Associated Press learns that there is good reason to believe that the report that Mr. Brodick, Secretary of War, will be transferred to the India Office, is correct.

The new cabinet is expected to meet within a fortnight.

The prediction that the markets would not be affected by the cabinet crisis has been fulfilled; indeed, consols exhibited a firmer tone to-day.

From all parts of the United Kingdom and the empire editorial expressions of opinion on the crisis are pouring in. The government organs frankly admit that Mr. Chamberlain's withdrawal came as a bombshell. The Liberal organs, though announcing the 'wreck of the Tory party,' nearly all agree in saying that Mr. Chamberlain's resignation does not mean a victory for free trade. 'Though the man has gone,' says the 'Star,' 'his policy remains.' This is borne out by reports from Birmingham, where the powerful organization in favor of preferential tariffs is centred. There, though the resignation of the head and shoulders of the movement came as a great surprise, ceaseless activity prevails, and it is announced that Mr. Chamberlain's previous arrangements for his campaign will all be carried out.

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DISASTROUS FLOODS

La Crosse Warned to Expect the Worst in the History of the State.

ATHIRTEEN-FOOT STAGE ON THE MISSISSIPPI EXPECTED BY TO-MORROW MORNING.

La Crosse, Wis., Sept. 18.—Hundreds of families in the district adjacent to La Crosse are fleeing with what valuables they can grasp to the hills which skirt the Mississippi to escape death in the floods which are sweeping the Mississippi valley.

Upon advice of the United States Weather Bureau station here yesterday, the entire police force was detailed to warn the residents of the surrounding towns that the worst flood in the history of the state was to strike La Crosse early to-day.

Mounted couriers were despatched in every direction, and it is believed that the warning was sent early enough to prevent loss of life.

Farms within twenty-five miles of La Crosse are being deserted, and in many instances the stock had been drowned before it could be driven away. Miles upon miles of farming land is inundated, and crops and all property is being flooded.

As yet no loss of life has been reported. Roads and bridges north of here have been swept away, and it is impossible to drive from one county to another.

The Weather Bureau station here predicts a thirteen-foot stage on the Mississippi here by Saturday morning, which will mean that the basement and first floors in the wholesale district in La Crosse will be flooded. The losses cannot be estimated now, but will probably reach several hundred thousand dollars before the water recedes.

COAL OUTPUT

SEVEN ANTHRACITE COLLIERIES WILL BE CLOSED TO-DAY AND SATURDAY.

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 18.—Seven anthracite collieries operated by the Pennsylvania Railway Company, in the Wyoming, Shamokin, and Saukville districts, will be closed to-day and Saturday. About twenty thousand men and boys will be idle as a result. The restriction in production is a result of the restriction in production.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

Tender for Buildings on the Riviere Quille Branch.

Separate sealed tenders, addressed to the undersigned, and marked on the outside "Tender for a Combined Passenger and Freight Station," "Tender for a One Stall Engine Shed," "Tender for a Shelter," "Tender for a Section Tool House," as the case may be, will be received until TUESDAY, the 6th DAY OF OCTOBER, 1903, for the above mentioned buildings to be constructed on the Riviere Quille Branch.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the Office of the Station Master at Riviere Quille, P.Q., and at the Chief Engineer's Office at Moncton, N.B., where forms of tender may be obtained.

All the conditions of the Specification must be complied with.

D. POTTINGER, General Manager.

Railway Office, Moncton, N.B., Sept. 15, 1903.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Mrs. T. Chase Casgrain has returned to the city from St. Patrick.

Miss Eadie has returned from a visit to Mrs. W. P. Fraser, Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Ramsay and family, Peel street, have returned to town.

Mrs. I. Clarence Sharp is visiting in Ottawa, the guest of her sister, Mrs. H. H. Pitts, 359 Gilmour street.

The Bishop of Keewatin has been making a short visit in Toronto, and has left again for the North-West.

Mrs. Howard and Miss Lottie Howard are spending a few days with Mrs. J. J. Fiske, Coaticook, on their return from Portland, Me.

Mrs. Burnett, who had been staying with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Cornell, for the summer, has returned to her home in New Jersey.

Sir Percy Girouard and his bride, who with Miss Gwendolen Solomon, of Cape Town, South Africa, have sailed for England on their wedding tour.

The visiting governors to the Montreal General Hospital for the week commencing Monday, Sept. 21, are:—Mr. D. J. Dickson, Mr. L. R. Dowker, Miss Jane Daves and Mr. Andrew Daves.

Invitations are issued for the marriage of Miss Isa Beatrice Buchan, daughter of Colonel and Mrs. Lawrence Buchan, to Captain John Henry Kaye, R.C.R., to take place on Tuesday afternoon, Oct. 6, at the Church of St. John the Evangelist, Toronto. A reception will be held after the ceremony, at Stanley Barracks.

The marriage of Miss Nora Richardson, daughter of the Rev. Canon Richardson, of London, Ont., to Mr. Leonard Tilley, youngest son of the late Sir Leonard Tilley, takes place on Wednesday next at London, Ont. Lady Tilley is expected from Fredericton for the occasion.

Lady McMillan gave a young people's dance at Government House, Winnipeg, on Monday night, in honor of Miss Lindsay, of Scotland. Lady McMillan received in a gown of black point d'esprit over white satin, with pale blue girdle and berthe of lace. Miss Lindsay was in pale pink silk with white lace and touches of black velvet.

The marriage of Miss Kate Johnston, daughter of Mr. R. R. Johnston, South Yarmouth, to Mr. Newton McTavish, of Montreal, took place in the Presbyterian Church at Union, Ont., on Tuesday afternoon, the Rev. Murray C. Tait officiating. The bride, who was attired in white organdie and carried a sheaf of roses, was attended by Miss Mabel McIntyre, wearing white over green. Mr. John McTavish, of Searforth, was his brother's best man.

Mrs. A. E. Small held her first reception since her marriage, at her home, 360 Victoria ave., Westmont, yesterday afternoon and evening. She was assisted in receiving by Miss Small, while Mrs. (Dr.) Rose and Miss Greig presided in the tea-room where the decorations were prettily carried out in green and white. Mrs. Small received in her wedding gown of white crepe de chine over tulle, and Miss Small wore white tulle with encrustations of Chiny lace. Mrs. Small receives again to-day.

Miss Evelyn Stanley, daughter of Mr. Robert Stanley, Quebec, was married to the Rev. Charles R. Cummings, M.A., rector of Crapaud, P.E.I., shortly after four o'clock yesterday afternoon, at St. Matthew's Church. The Rev. F. G. Scott performed the ceremony, in the presence of a few friends. The bride wore her travelling suit of blue cloth, and after the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Cummings left for a short western trip before proceeding to their home in Prince Edward Island.

THE LINKS AT DIXIE

LADIES ENTERTAINED AT LUNCHEON.

The prospects were good early this afternoon for the play which will decide the ladies' championship in golf in Canada. There was rather too much wind blowing, but the links were in fine condition. The play in the final between Miss Evelyn Marler and Miss Harvey, of Hamilton, is being watched with much interest. The ladies of the Royal Montreal Golf Club and visiting players were entertained at luncheon at one o'clock, by the Golf Association. The luncheon was served in the gentlemen's club house, Dixie, the table being tastefully decorated with quantities of cut flowers. Those present included:—Mr. Fayette Brown, Mr. O'Flaherty, Mrs. Drummond, Mrs. MacDougall, Miss Gibbons, Miss Sewell (Quebec), Mrs. Burritt (Toronto), Mrs. McPherson, Mrs. Clarendon Mussen, Miss Thomson, Miss Green, Mrs. Phepoe (Hamilton), Miss Bond, Miss Muriel Bond, Mrs. Pepler (Toronto), Miss W. Yates, Mrs. A. E. Mussen, Dr. and Mrs. Taylor, Mr. Chisholm (Toronto), Mrs. Meredith, Mr. Astin, Mrs. Fayette Brown, Miss Cox, Miss Montizambert, Mrs. Daves, Mrs. W. S. Clouston, Mrs. Vere Brown, Miss Young, Miss Muriel Robertson, Miss Linton, Miss Towne, Miss Harvey (Hamilton), Miss E. Marler, Miss Jessie Scott (Quebec).

TO BUILD GRANT HALL.

Kingston, Ont., Sept. 18.—The trustees of Queen's University have decided to call for tenders for the erection of Grant Convocation Hall, as enough money has been paid in to allow a start. The new building will likely be ready for occupation in the autumn of 1904.

A Case of Eczema No Pen Describes.

After Three Years of Terrible Suffering Little Mary Millar was permanently Cured by

Dr. Chase's Ointment.

Many of the cures brought about by Dr. Chase's Ointment are so much like miracles that people can scarcely believe them. When Baby Millar became a victim of eczema her parents did everything that could be done to get her cured. Three doctors tried all the means in their power, but without success, and then all sorts of remedies were used, with the vain hope that something would bring relief from the disease that seemed to be burning up the living flesh.

It was not until Dr. Chase's Ointment was used that relief and cure came. This case is certified to by a prominent Sunday-school superintendent of St. Catharines.

Mrs. Wm. Millar, St. Catharines, Ont., writes: 'My daughter, Mary, when six months old contracted eczema and for three years this disease baffled all treatment. Her case was one of the worst that ever came to my notice, and she suffered what no pen can describe. I had her treated by the different doctors, but all to no purpose whatever, and all sorts of balms, soaps and lotions were tried with no beneficial results.'

'Finally I decided to use Dr. Chase's Ointment, and to my surprise she began to improve immediately, and after regular treatment for a time the disease of so long-standing completely disappeared. At that was four years ago, and not a symptom of this distressing ailment has even shown itself since, the cure must certainly be a permanent one. At the time of this cure we were living in Cornwall, Ont., and the doctors there feared that if she was not cured of eczema she would go into a decline.'

Mr. S. Richardson, jun., Superintendent of Christ's Church Sunday-school, St. Catharines, Ont., writes: 'I am acquainted with Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Millar and believe they would not make any statement knowing it to be in any way misleading or untrue.'

Dr. Chase's Ointment, 80 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmondson, Bates & Company, Toronto. To protect you against imitations the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, are on every box of his remedies.

NOVA SCOTIA EXHIBITION.

Halifax, N.S., Sept. 18.—The Nova Scotia Provincial Exhibition closed this evening with a total attendance of 90,000 for eight days.

SHIPPING NEWS

SS. CANADA ARRIVES.

The Dominion line SS. Canada, Captain R. O. Jones, from Liverpool, arrived in Montreal yesterday afternoon, and docked at her berth alongside Alexandra pier. The Canada, upon this occasion, made the trip via Boston, for the purpose of bringing out those passengers who had booked from Liverpool to Boston by the Columbus, Sept. 3, owing to the latter steamer not being ready to take her sailing. The Canada sailed from Liverpool with 239 saloon, 182 second and 284 stowage passengers, of which a total of 72 booked through to Montreal. She arrived at Boston on Friday, 11th instant, and sailed for Montreal on the following Saturday, bringing with her 192 excursionists from Boston. The first few days of the trip were rather rough, but the voyage from Boston to Quebec was made in fine weather. From the time of sailing from Boston land was practically visible all the way. At Halifax the steamer drew inland and did not go into the harbor and at Bytown the ships in the harbor could be plainly seen. The passengers, before leaving the vessel, presented Captain Jones with a testimonial.

THE BIRD ROCK LIGHT.

On Oct. 1, 1903, the light shown from Bird Rocks lighthouse, which has heretofore been fixed white, will, without any change of mechanism, be changed to flashing white; the light showing for 15 seconds and being eclipsed for five seconds alternately. The illuminating apparatus is dioptric of the second order, and the illuminant will be petroleum vapor burned with an incandescent mantle. The power of the new light will be greatly superior to that of the existing light.

NEW LIGHTS FOR THE SAGUENAY.

The range lights formerly maintained on Pointe Noire, at the entrance to the Saguenay river, have been re-established by the Canadian government, and have been put in operation. They are fixed white catoptric lights, shown from wooden towers, square in plan, with sloping sides, surmounted by hexagonal wooden lanterns, the whole being on its base to the top of the ventilator on the lantern. The front tower stands on Pointe Noire, near its east extremity. Lat. N. 48 deg. 7 min. 41 sec.; Long. W. 69 deg. 42 min. 48 sec. The light is elevated 60 feet above high water mark, and should be visible 13 miles in the line of range.

The bar range tower stands 1,568 feet N. 60 deg. 15 min. W. from the front tower. The light is elevated 131 feet above high water mark, and should be visible 15 miles water mark, and should be visible 15 miles in the line of range. The two lights in line, bearing N. 60 deg. 15 min. W., lead into the mouth of the Saguenay, clear of the Pointe Noire, Bar reef and Vaca shoal. Heavy draught on the port bow when passing Prince shoal and Bar reef.

BROUGHT PRIZE LIVE STOCK.

The Donaldson line SS. Marina, Captain D. Taylor, with general cargo and live stock from Glasgow, arrived at Montreal yesterday afternoon, and docked at the Jacques Cartier pier. The steamer landed a quantity of prize cattle at Quebec, and a number of pedigree horses to Montreal. The horses are a fine lot of animals, and are destined for various parts of Western Ontario.

BAVARIAN DUE TO-MORROW.

The Allan line R.M.S. Bavarian, Captain Macneil, passed Martin River at 7 o'clock this morning. She is due to reach Quebec this morning. She is due to reach Quebec to-night and Montreal to-morrow afternoon. The Quebec Steamship Company's steamer Campana will in future be berthed at the Victoria pier instead of Papineau avenue wharf as heretofore.

NOTES.

The Leyland line SS. Belgien, with general cargo from Antwerp, is due to arrive in port to-morrow.

The Thomson line SS. Cervona, Captain

Colonial House, PHILLIPS SQUARE.

CARPET DEPARTMENT

Fall Importation Now Complete. Every Pattern Shown is Exclusive With Us.

Wilton, Brussels, Axminster, Tapestry Carpets in the latest designs and colors.

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Oilecloth, Linoleum, Inlaid Linoleum, Cork Carpets, Cocoa Matting, Cocoa Mats and Wire Mats, Chinese, Japanese and Grass Matting.

Old Carpets taken up, cleaned and re-laid.

NEW FALL CATALOGUE NOW READY, AND WILL BE MAILED FREE TO ANY ADDRESS.

Samples Sent as Often as Required and Special Attention Given to Mail Orders.

HENRY MORGAN & CO., MONTREAL.

Stoke, with general cargo from Newcastle, will arrive in port this evening.

The Canadian Pacific Atlantic line SS. Milwaukee, Captain V. Lander, sailed from Montreal early this morning with general cargo and live stock for London.

The Dominion line SS. Cambroman, with passengers and general cargo from Mediterranean ports, arrived at Boston at 8 o'clock yesterday morning.

The Elder-Dempster line steamer Monarch, in ballast, from Tyne, is due to arrive in port to-night.

The Dobbell line SS. St. Helens, Captain W. Mason, sailed from Montreal early this morning with general cargo for Port Morlan.

The schooner Mignonette, Captain E. Menard, sailed from Montreal early this morning for Discours, with general cargo, consigned by J. A. Boucher.

New York, Sept. 18.—Arrived, 17th, Hekla, Copenhagen and Christiansa.

Boston, Sept. 18.—Arrived, 17th, Saxonia, Liverpool and Queenstown.

Quebec, Sept. 18.—Arrived, 17th, Germanic, New York.

Bismarck, New York.

Hamburg, Sept. 18.—Arrived, 17th, Phoenicia, New York.

Haarlem, Sept. 18.—Arrived, 17th, La Touraine, New York.

GULF REPORT.

L'Islet—Clear, strong west wind.

River du Loup—Clear, strong south-west wind.

Father Point—Cloudy, strong west wind.

Matane—Clear, strong west wind; inward at 8 a.m. Nancy Fee.

Cape Chatte—Clear, strong west wind; inward at 8 a.m. Bavarian.

Martin River—Cloudy, strong north-west wind.

Fame Point—Cloudy, calm.

Anticosti—Cloudy, variable wind.

Point Amour—Cloudy, east wind; inward yesterday at 4.50 p.m., St. Enoch.

MR. SPENCER'S AIRSHIP

THE AERONAUT ATTEMPTS TO SAIL AROUND AND OVER LONDON.

London, Sept. 17.—Many thousands of home-going business men stopped in the streets and the roofs of buildings were crowded with spectators watching the long projected attempt of Spencer, the aeronaut, to sail his airship from the Crystal Palace in Sydenham, round St. Paul's Cathedral, and over miles of the densely built portion of South London. He started at 3.30 from the roof of an office building. His airship was a great cigar-shaped vessel of yellow silk with a pendant car containing the propeller. Spencer's movements were easily visible to the crowd below. He started in a south-west breeze and at six o'clock the wind seemed to be driving him rapidly to the northward.

The aeronaut left the Crystal Palace, made a half circuit over St. Paul's Cathedral, and went northwards to Trent Park, where he descended. He had desired to return to the Crystal Palace, but was obliged to land eight miles from there.

PATENT REPORT.

Owen N. Evans, solicitor of patents and expert, Temple Building, reports the following patents granted to Canadians last week: United States—788779, burner, Fred. F. Dow, 738790, target for miniature ranges, Frederick M. Gaudet; 738833, car brake, Thomas E. McCollum; 738854, transformer, Roy R. Wiley; 738874, electric fuse, George B. Baby; 738880, casting machine, Silas W. Bradley; 738944, mower bar, Alfred C. Rioux; 738948, buckle, Edith M. Sharpe; 738950, brown clasp, Frank S. Smith.

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Weekly Calendar.

CANADIAN AMATEUR ATHLETIC UNION.

20th CHAMPIONSHIP MEETING

M.A.A.A. Grounds, SATURDAY, 19th September, AT 3 P.M.

ADMISSION—West Grand Stand, all reserved, 75c and 50c; East Grand Stand, 35c. Reserved Seats now on Sale, at Morton, Phillips & Co., 1756 Notre Dame Street, and M.A.A.A. Office, 149 Mansfield St. E. HERBERT BROWN, Hon. Sec. Treas. C.A.A.U.

The Famous Military Band of H. M. COLDSTREAM GUARDS.

Will be at the A.K.E.N.A. MONTREAL, Sept 26 and 28, 4 Glorious Concerts. Bandmaster: J. M. ROGAN. Contralto Soloist: Miss R. HOWARD. Sale of Seats now on at 'Star' Uptown Branch, Tel. Up. 1346. Prices—Boxes (6) 4 corners, \$25, \$15, \$10, 75c, 50c & Matinee, 35c.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18.

Art Association,

PHILLIPS SQUARE.

THE AUTUMN SKETCHING CLASS

(In Oil) Under the Direction of EDMOND DYONNE, M.A.A., will commence on WEDNESDAY, 16th September, inst. Instruction on Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday in each week, 8 p.m. to 9 p.m. For particulars, apply to the Secretary, J. B. ABBOTT.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19.

ROYAL SCOTS

OF CANADA.

Orders by the G.C.

GOVERNMENT TARGET PRACTICE.

The Government Target Practice will be held at Pointe aux Trembles Ranges on Saturday, Sept. 19th. Special cars will leave the Drill Hall at 1 p.m.—Transport will be provided. By order, GEO. S. CANTLIE, B.M. and Adj.

No. 1 Co. KILT FUND.

The Shooting Match of the above takes place in conjunction with Government Target Practice on SATURDAY, the 19th inst. Proceed for all profits. J. J. ROONEY, Pres.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION,

Dominion Square.

SATURDAY, 8 p.m. LIEUT. COL. PUGMIRE and CAPT. DE BOW, of the Salvation Army, will speak and sing at the Young Men's Meeting.

SUNDAY, 4 p.m. MR. D. A. BUDGE, Secretary, will conduct the Young Men's Bible Study. Studies in the Life of Joshua. ALL MEN INVITED. STRANGERS WELCOME.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 20.

MEN'S OWN,

CALVARY CHURCH, GUY STREET.

SUNDAY, 30th Sept. 3 p.m.

Quarterly Distribution of Books. OPEN DAY. Soloist—MR. ERNEST MOULE, of the London Male Quartette. A cordial invitation to all the members' wives, sisters, etc., at this session.

FUTURE MEETINGS.

M. A. A. A. GYMNASIUM CLASS SEASON 1903-04.

The regular Gymnasium Classes will commence on

MONDAY, 5th OCTOBER, at 8 p.m., under the instruction of

MR. JOHN DOIG.

and will continue throughout the season every Monday, Wednesday and Friday evening.

E. HERBERT BROWN, Sec. Treas.

FRANCE AND MOROCCO

THE FOREIGN OFFICE DENIES THAT ANY CONQUEST IS CONTEMPLATED.

Paris, Sept. 17.—The French Foreign Office categorically denies that France is contemplating the conquest of Morocco, and declares that the assertion that Great Britain had given her consent to the conquest in the hope of divorcing France from her Russian alliance is simply ridiculous.

SIR THOMAS LIPTON

CRISIS IN HIS CONDITION EXPECTED TO-NIGHT.

Chicago, Sept. 17.—At ten o'clock p.m. the physicians reported that the condition of Sir Thomas Lipton was entirely satisfactory. The crisis is expected within the next twenty-four hours.

tation, which other countries would probably not be slow to reciprocate, it might very well be that she would look back with longing even to the terms she has to-day.

The question that most concerns us now, however, is the imperial preferential one. Mr. Balfour pays Mr. Chamberlain a splendid and well-deserved tribute when he writes: 'You have done more than any man living or dead to bring home to the citizens of the Empire the consciousness of imperial obligation and inter-dependence between the various fragments into which the Empire is divided geographically.' He believes him to be right in holding that this imperial inter-dependence should find expression in commercial as well as in political and military relations. He also expresses the belief that 'a closer fiscal union between the Mother Country and the colonies would benefit the trade of both, and that if closer union could be established on fitting terms, its advantages to both parties would increase with years, and as the colonies grew in wealth and population.' But there has been a trifling difference between the Prime Minister and the ex-Colonial Secretary. Mr. Balfour sees that before a broad imperial preferential policy can be practicable, the colonies will have to put a limitation upon their protectionist proclivities. But there are no signs that they will accept such limitation. It so happens that the annual convention of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association is proceeding in Toronto at this time, and what is the declared policy of that association? Canada for the Canadians! The president declares that Canada's greatest requirement is a fiscal policy of national self-defence. He says: 'We will not agree to any increase in the present preference.' And, 'We might go further, and confirm the opinion of the Minister of Finance, when he suggested recently that unless some return were offered by Great Britain, Canada might consider seriously whether the present preference would be continued.' He also said, 'The British preference is seriously injuring many of our industries.' Mr. George E. Drummond, who is picked out for the next president of the association, gave at the same convention the views generally held by the members on the preferential issue: It was this: 'To raise our tariff high enough against the rest of the world to allow of a preference to England. Due consideration should be had, however, for the different styles of living in this country and in the Old Country, and it should be remembered that the safety of this portion of the Empire depended upon Canada. In order to secure this safety, it was necessary that Canada should be prosperous. Regarding certain details of the tariff with which he was familiar, the speaker wished to make it plain that a thirty-three and a third percent duty on steel rails, structural iron and boiler plate was altogether insufficient.' Now, what possible good could come to Great Britain from a tariff such as the Canadian manufacturers are striving might and main to get this country to adopt? Mr. Drummond declares that about thirty-three and a third cents on a dollar is not sufficient protection on various kinds of iron and steel. The woollen, cotton, and various other manufacturers make similar complaints, which practically mean that the British as well as foreign manufacturers must be excluded. That is the only logical way the argument works out. These Canadian protectionists are the present peril to the Empire. It is true that the manufacturers are comparatively but a small part of our population, but they are well organized, they have plenty of money, and one political party, at least, is prepared to work with them body and soul.

On the other hand, we have the great agricultural population, whose interests must always be dominant in Canada, and whose chief interest it is that Great Britain should continue to be a great manufacturing country, doing an ever-increasing business with ourselves, so that there shall be an increase rather than a diminution as the years go by in England's ability and willingness to purchase our produce. Yet this great agricultural population has been nearly inarticulate upon this subject, so vital to its future. With few exceptions, indeed, it has allowed it to go forth that Mr. Tarte and others of his kind have persuaded it to a protectionist spirit, although we have too much faith in the farmers' good sense to believe that such a transformation has taken place. Still the fact remains that at a time when Mr. Chamberlain has quixotically embarked upon a policy which he believes is essential for the stability and perpetuation of the Empire, in which each and every part must be prepared to make some sacrifices, and hope to reap mutual benefits, some of our newspapers with 'the largest circulation' are acting as agents for the Canadian Manufacturers' Association in its 'Canada for the Canadians' propaganda, which simply puts preferential trade out of practical

politics, so far as the British elector is concerned. Mr. Ross, the Prime Minister of Ontario, who is a comparatively recent convert to protectionism, said to the Hon. T. A. Brasse, at the Manufacturers' Convention, that John Bull, by helping to build up Canada by giving us a preference in his markets, and by sending men and money to develop our resources, would be doing the best possible work for the Empire. That is to say, that free trade England should shackle herself for our benefit, handicapping herself in the world's markets, while we shut her out of our own, as far as possible, and also that she should send us her best sons and deplete her own population. This has a fine, old Canadian flavor, but Mr. Brasse emphatically gave it to be understood that the colonies must not expect the Mother Country to bear all the burdens of Empire unaided, and that the burdens must be proportionately borne, that there must be the right sort of preferential treatment, before Mr. Chamberlain's dream could be realized.

As we are compelled to look upon the Canadian Manufacturers' Association as the most inimical force working against a possible Zollverein, we regard the cable sent to Mr. Chamberlain in its name, by Mr. Birge, as curious in the extreme. Mr. Chamberlain leaves the solid sweets of office, and practically brings about the disintegration of the Unionist party, for an idea. A great idea, it is true. The dream of an empire that shall be knit together as Germany and the United States are each knit together by unrestricted trade within their own borders, and by sharing among all the common burdens that are necessary for their protection. No one pretends that this is the ideal conveyed in the motto, 'Canada for the Canadians.' Everybody knows, on the other hand, that it means 'Canada for the Canadian manufacturer,' and the devil take the hindmost. But Mr. Birge writes that the 'Canadian Manufacturers' Association desires to express its deep regret that your withdrawal from the 'British Cabinet has been found necessary,' and, 'this association has followed your proposals with the greatest solicitude, and hopes your efforts to adapt Great Britain's fiscal policy to existing conditions will continue to be vigorously enforced.' If this means approval of Mr. Chamberlain's general protectionist declaration, we can understand it, for, we all seem in the way just now, from the Finance Minister down, of wanting 'to give the outside world a dose of their own medicine,' as Mr. George E. Drummond expresses it. But, though, by the same rule, Great Britain should give us a dose of Mr. Drummond's medicine. We think the Manufacturers' Association should invite Mr. Chamberlain to take Canada first on his knightly pilgrimage. It would be interesting to learn what sort of an agreement he could come to with them. In the meantime, the Unionist government, or at least the Prime Minister, has now publicly and clearly adopted the principle of protection against the world, and the puzzle of the moment is, why did not the Duke of Devonshire resign along with Mr. Ritchie and Lord George Hamilton.

MOROCCO.

The story that France was preparing, with the consent of Great Britain, to conquer Morocco was one of those cheap rumors which take the place of news in irresponsible despatches. As a matter of fact France is just now and has continually been engaged in that enterprise without asking any one's consent. A month does not pass but we hear of collisions with the Morocco tribesmen. France had already secured the transference to her color on the maps of about one-half of the territory claimed by Morocco, some twenty-five years ago; and the process of inching goes on year by year. As there is at present no central government in Morocco, but every tribe is doing what is right in its own eyes, the time is favorable for much aggression and acquisition by France, under cover of chastising tribal aggression. To say, then, that France is preparing for the conquest of Morocco is not altogether to bring us news; though it is to be admitted that the formal annexation of the Empire could only be undertaken with the consent of many claimants. Principal among these in point of commercial interest is, here as everywhere else, Great Britain. With the exception, of course, of Spain, her historical relations with the territory have also been the most intimate. Italy is jealous of France's African aggressions, but her jealousy is not due to Morocco so much as the more easterly Barbary States. Germany is a strong claimant without any clear base for her claims. Russia, on the other hand, would probably abet France, for value received. Britain's frank consent to France's expansion in that direction would probably give France courage to face all other opposition. If by giving such consent Britain could wipe out all other scores with France she would certainly be doing a great kindness to the populations of the

two empires as well as to those of the territory at stake. Among the necessary conditions would be the acceptance of the situation in Egypt and the retirement of France from the Gulf of St. Lawrence. It is not to be expected that without large consideration Great Britain, which does two-thirds of Morocco's foreign trade, would consent to that country becoming a pre-serve of France. Whether Britain would think it safe to surrender to France the African coast opposite Gibraltar, is, also, a serious question. At present Britain commands the entrance to the Mediterranean. Whether the other nations would be worse or better off by having that strait doubly sentinelled by possibly disagreeing garrisons we cannot tell.

France has already in Africa, or at least is assumed to possess, a contiguous African empire of 3,326,000 square miles, that is, sixteen times as large as France. To this Morocco would add more to the value of than to the extent. Should France find herself free to undertake the conquest of Morocco, she might find the adventure less difficult and costly than would appear at first sight. The tribes that could be counted on to offer the strongest resistance are fierce, fanatical, warlike and wildly independent. Yet their lack of cohesion, inter-tribal enmities and the peculiarity, which they have in common with all Oriental races, of looking with contempt on Europeans, believing themselves the special pets of Providence, and to have a religion and civilization immeasurably superior to the faith and culture of other races, must combine to make their conquest a comparatively easy task for a disciplined army. The French troops, trained in the excellent school of Algerine frontier warfare, are well adapted to deal with the Moorish tribesmen. These desert horsemen and mountaineer herdsmen are born fighters, but their inveterate habit is to fight in small bodies, almost every man for himself, so that they can be met and overcome in detail. More danger to the French would arise in case the tribes, now in revolt against the Sultan, were to heal their enmities in the face of a common foe and unite under a capable leader to oppose the invaders. The Moors of the present day are a far different race from those who conquered the fairest provinces of Spain and held them for seven hundred years. Under the effects of their blighting religion, they have sadly degenerated from the proud elegance of their Spanish civilization. Though they occupy a country of enormous natural resources and of unsurpassed fertility and beauty, it is for the most part a wilderness without roads, where every man goes armed to the teeth, where courts of justice are unknown or a mere mockery for levying blackmail, and where the tribesmen must guard their crops and flocks and herds night and day against their robber neighbors. If France should establish law and order in such a country as this, she would do a great work for civilization. It would, however, strain her resources and keep her army busy for probably many years.

THE REV. MR. BLAND HOME

GREATLY PLEASED WITH HIS TRIP TO EUROPE.

The Rev. Chas. E. Bland, pastor of Sherbrooke Street Methodist Church, and Mrs. Bland, arrived in Montreal last evening, after a three months' trip to Europe. Both are quite well and enjoyed their visit very much. Mr. and Mrs. Bland arrived at Quebec on Wednesday morning by the S.S. 'Manches' from the Ancient Capital, but finding that their boat would not come up to Montreal until Saturday or Sunday, they decided to come up by train. The news of their arrival was telephoned around to all the members who could be communicated with, and a large number called at the parsonage, No. 552 Sherbrooke street, last evening, to give them a handshake and a word of welcome. During their absence the parsonage has been renovated throughout, through the efforts of the Ladies' Aid Society. Mr. and Mrs. Bland entertained their callers with reminiscences of their adventures in Old London; their travels in Switzerland and other parts of the continent. They spoke of educational and social matters which came under their observation, and told of the many celebrated places visited and noted personages they met in their journeyings. The question of temperance reform in England, Mr. Bland said, appeared to be in its infancy, compared with Canada. In regard to the use of tobacco, it would be shocking to Canadians to learn that even at Methodist conferences a room was set apart as a smoking room. There seemed to be improvement coming with light on this matter, but these great reforms advanced slowly. Mr. Bland heard many expressions of opinion with regard to the Education Bill, but he had none to give of his own. It was a question to be decided largely by circumstances, which varied greatly in different localities. Some thought the issue would soon die; personally he saw no such indications. Mr. Bland will preach at both services in Sherbrooke Street Church on Sunday.

A SUCCESSFUL RECITAL.

At St. James the Apostle Church last evening, Mr. Lynwood Farnan, of Dunham, Que., holder of the Strathcona scholarship at the Royal College of

Music, London, gave a masterly organ recital. The numbers allotted to the choir were well carried out. Mr. J. Lauer, organist of the church, accompanied them. Solos were also pleasingly rendered by Miss Marie Hollingshead and Mr. Pemberton.

CHARITY ORGANIZATION

MANY CASES DEALT WITH DURING JULY AND AUGUST.

The regular meeting of the Executive Committee of the Charity Organization Society was held at its Board room yesterday afternoon, those present being Mr. S. P. Stearns, in the chair, Mr. Drummond, Mrs. Leavitt, Mr. B. A. Baudeau, the Hon. Senator Beaudry, Mr. George Gillespie. The secretary gave the report for the months of July and August. There were 190 new cases comprising 263 adults and 235 children. Employment was given 306 times. Fourteen persons were recommended for maintenance by the visiting staff of the office. Seven dependents were placed in suitable institutions; nine beggars were permanently taken off the streets. Beggars warned; 15 paupers were referred to their native towns, two of whom were sent to Europe; 143 persons were sent to the Convalescent Home at Mary Bay, and 473 persons, mothers and children, were sent to the Creech Outrentment. There were 2,094 persons in the office, of whom 497 came to consult regarding the proper treatment of cases; 148 special reports were sent out.

ST. LAWRENCE NAVIGATION

IMPROVEMENTS NEEDED.

Referring to the finding of the Admiralty Court, in the case of the steamship 'Dominion,' that the signals of Bird Rocks are not sufficient, Mr. Tardif says in the 'Patrie' that those signals do not, indeed, come up to the requirements of modern equipment, and that the whole system under the control of the Department of Marine and Fisheries should be improved. He adds that a million dollars spent in that direction for the safety of the St. Lawrence route would be the most judiciously spent money ever expended in Canada, and concludes as follows:—'Why not have gas buoys from the head of the Great Lakes down to Belle Isle, wherever they might be useful? In matters of this kind it is better to do too much than too little.'

MEXICAN CONGRESS

SEMI-ANNUAL MESSAGE READ BY PRESIDENT DIAZ.

Mexico City, Sept. 17.—President Diaz read his semi-annual message to Congress at the opening session last night. The total Federal income for the fiscal year amounted to \$74,000,000. The profits made by the government towards bringing about a better international understanding as to silver have met with hearty and cordial response in the United States and Europe. The President expressed the opinion that the general construction of railways would prove detrimental to the republic.

MR. HARVEY WILL PREACH.

At the Point St. Charles Congregational Church to-morrow the pastor, the Rev. W. R. Harvey, will preach at both services. The evening subject will be, 'The soul's captivity.'

A STORY BY MARK GUY PEARSE

By special permission of Mr. Pearse, in whose work so many are specially interested just now, we will publish one of his characteristic Cornish sketches, 'Man'el Hodge's Courtship,' in our issue of Saturday, Sept. 19.

'WORLD WIDE.'

A weekly reprint of articles from leading journals and reviews reflecting the current thought of both empires.

So many men, so many minds. Every man in his own way,—Terence. The following are the contents of last week's issue of 'World Wide':

ALL THE WORLD OVER.

The Alaska Boundary Commission.—Eng. High Papers. The Alaska Boundary Case—Canadian Correspondence of the 'Times,' London. Aspects of the Alaska Dispute—The New York 'Evening Post.' Some Mistakes About Canada—The New York 'Sun.'

A National Policy—The 'Morning Post,' London. The Report of the Royal Commission on the War—The 'Spectator,' London. International Good Breeding—The 'Commercial Advertiser,' New York. A Little Jaunt in Russia—Russian Railways and Mills—Correspondence of the 'Standard,' London.

The Macedonian Medley—The 'Spectator,' London; the 'Pilot,' London. SOMETHING ABOUT THE ARTS.

The Lost Art of Singing—By M. A. R. Tucker, in the 'Nineteenth Century and After,' Abingdon.

CONCERNING THINGS LITERARY.

I Will Go Out—Poem by H. B. Babcock, in the 'Outlook,' London. Guests—The 'Spectator,' London. The Letters of Jane Austen—By Ina Mary White, in the 'Treasury,' London. Mr. Morley's Huge Task—By W. in 'T.P.' Weekly, London.

New Schools of the Prophets—By Andrew Lang, in the 'Morning Post,' London. On Money—By H. Belloc, in the 'Daily News,' London.

HINTS OF THE PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE.

Perpetual Motion—'Engineering,' London. Dexterity—By C. W. Saaleby, in the 'Athenaeum and Literature,' London. The Order of the Bath—In France—By Anna A. Smith, in the 'Christian World,' London. Is Yacht Designing an Exact Science?—The 'Scientific American,' London.

One dollar a year. John Douglas & Son, Publishers, Montreal, Canada.

TUBERCULOSIS

ESPECIALLY CONSIDERED FROM
AN ECONOMIC STANDPOINT
BY A. J. RICHER, M.D.

Ottawa, Sept. 17.—The Union of Canadian Municipalities Convention made good progress to-day in discussing the topics on the programme. In the morning the telephone issue was discussed and the general opinion was that monopolistic privileges should be abandoned and a law passed empowering municipalities to expropriate present lines.

The financial statement of the year was read by Mr. Cochrane, assistant secretary. The revenue from fees was \$1,172.81, and the expenditure \$1,163, leaving a balance of \$9.81. There were outstanding liabilities amounting to \$751.90 and fees due from municipalities of \$925. Mr. Shannon, city clerk of Kingston, and Mr. Cluff, auditor of Ottawa, were deputed to audit the books. In the afternoon the discussion



TUBERCULOSIS QUESTION.
A Street Caspider.

was all on the desirability of asking the government to supervise private legislation introduced with a view to protecting municipal interests. A motion was passed to that effect.

In the evening Sir James Grant and Dr. Arthur J. Richer, of Montreal, spoke. The latter gave an interesting and important address on tuberculosis. His paper was divided into two parts: First, 'The medical phase'; second, 'The social phase'.

Under the first head he said that tuberculosis—which is produced by the residence of a vegetable bacillus in the system—is very frequently present in human organisms though wholly unsuspected. In support of this statement he quoted Otto Naegeli, the distinguished physiologist, who after making five hundred autopsies on people who died from various diseases, concluded that ninety-



TUBERCULOSIS QUESTION.
A Street Caspider.

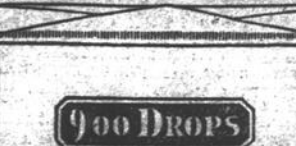
six percent of the population of the civilized world, over the age of eighteen, is tainted with tuberculosis, either in its latent or active form.

No wonder, then, that eight thousand people last year died in Canada alone from this disease; a hundred and fifty thousand in the United States and two million throughout the world. We can now understand with what propriety consumption has been called the 'White Plague'.

Under the head of 'The social phase,' Dr. Richer estimates that the financial loss to Canada alone through the ravages of tuberculosis for one year amounts to seventy-two million dollars. Surely with such figures staring us in the face it is incumbent on the different branches of our government to do everything possible to check the advances of this awful modern plague.

Pulmonary tuberculosis is the most prevalent form and also the only infectious form of this complaint. It is from the sputum or expectorated matter that pulmonary tuberculosis is most frequently spread, hence the necessity of adopting measures to prevent patients infected with the tuberculosis germ from spitting in public places, such as on the sidewalks, in street cars, public buildings, theatres, churches, railway stations or other places where people congregate in large numbers. Fully aware that indiscriminate expectorating is the most fertile instrument in the spreading of the disease, the Montreal League for the Prevention of Tuberculosis has prepared and presented to the Mayor and Council of the city, an anti-spitting-by-law similar to that now in effect in Ottawa—the only municipality by the way, in Canada which has such a salutary measure in force.

But governmental or municipal legislation alone brought to bear on this problem of dealing with tuberculosis, will avail but little. One of the first effects of stringent laws would be to make the sufferer from tuberculosis keep the nature of his complaint a secret. Let, however, our philanthropic bodies unite with our official bodies in the com-



Vegetable Preparation for Assisting the Food and Regulating the Stomach and Bowels of

INFANTS CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

Perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and Loss of Sleep.

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Bears the Signature of

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UAKER TEA

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batting of this affection, and 'the problem' becomes easy to deal with.

The Anti-Tuberculosis League of Montreal has behind it the provincial and municipal health boards, besides being affiliated with many of the city's charitable organizations. Moreover, as the doctor says, 'the league is on good terms with the polyclinics of the hospitals and the dispensaries, and works in unison with the Victorian Order of Nurses and the Diet Dispensary, which supplies food of a proper nature to consumptive patients.'

A trained inspector is placed at the disposal of the league by the Municipal Board of Health, and the latter furnishes the league with a report of all deaths from tuberculosis occurring under its jurisdiction. Furthermore, the city health committee prints and spreads broadcast leaflets treating of the nature, prevention and cure of the disease.

All this is good, but Dr. Richer is of the opinion that special dispensaries for the tuberculous poor should be established, also a suburban sanatorium, and a home for incurables, in a highly healthy district adjacent to the city. 'In the establishment of such institutions the Federal and Provincial or state governments are vitally interested and their aid should be conjoined with the efforts of the municipal and philanthropic organizations.'

Dr. Richer's able paper concluded with these words: 'Leaving aside the question of public health, to which civic authorities cannot be blind, the problem should claim the attention of municipalities, if only for the reason that their treasuries would show a surplus instead of a deficit by preventing the sickness and death of vital and productive members of the community.'

'It is strange, but true, that tuberculosis, in almost every case, attacks those who are in abnormally good health, and therefore in their period of usefulness or industrial productiveness.'

'Aside from the duty we all owe to humanity, economic reasons alone would more than justify any expenditure incurred by civic governments to stay the ravages of tuberculosis.'

OVERALLS WERE INSURED.

HEIRS OF WEARER GET PROMISED INSURANCE.

John Allan has paid the sum of \$100 as insurance to Mrs. Brisebois, 841 Berri street, whose husband died recently from injuries received by falling off a scaffold at the new C. P. R. shops on Aug. 28. Mr. Brisebois had on a pair of Allan's overalls at the time of the accident, and some time ago Mr. Allan

Professional.

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WILLIAM PATTERSON, M.A., LL.B., Advocate, Barrister and Solicitor, TEMPLE BUILDING, 105 St. James St., Montreal.

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ROBT. G. SMITH, K.C., FRED. H. MARKEY, GEO. H. A. MONTGOMERY, WALDO W. SKINNER.

ARCH. MCGOWN, K.C., IMPERIAL BUILDING, TEL. MAIN 1812, ROOM 51.

PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS OWEN N. EVANS, TEMPLE BUILDING, MONTREAL.

Province of Quebec, District of Montreal, CIRCUIT COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF MONTREAL—No. 1193.

Joseph Alphonse Ubaldo Beaudry, of the City of Montreal, Patent Attorney, doing business alone as such under the name, firm and style of Beaudry & Brown, Plaintiff.

VS. Albert Marion Ferguson, of the City of St. Henri, District of Montreal, Defendant. The Defendant is ordered to appear within one month.

Montreal, 16th September, 1903. (By order) J. CARTIER, Deputy Clerk of said Court.

Province of Quebec, District of Montreal, SUPERIOR COURT. No. 1065.

Dame Vitaline Gauthier, of the City of St. Henri, District of Montreal, has, this day instituted before this Court an action in separation from bed and board against her husband, Philippe Vincent, Hotelkeeper, of the same place.

V. MARTINEAU, Attorney for Plaintiff. Montreal, 5th September, 1903.

advertised that a \$100 insurance policy would go with every pair of overalls bought at his store. Brisebois had no other insurance except \$300 which he received from the Bricklayers' Union, and the hundred dollars from Mr. Allan will be quite a help to the widow and orphans.

CANADIAN PACIFIC EXCURSION

SEPT. 24, 25, 26, 1903.

Valid to return until October 12, 1903.

RATES FROM MONTREAL:

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DAY CITY, Mich..... 17.25

SAGINAW, Mich..... 17.15

COLUMBUS, Ohio..... 20.00

CHICAGO, ILL., - - - - 18.00

CINCINNATI, Ohio..... 22.50

ST. PAUL or MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. 34.00

DAYTON, Ohio..... 20.00

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind..... 22.50

Proportionate rates from all stations in Canada.

DETROIT, MICH., - - \$15.00

CLEVELAND, Ohio..... 16.50

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CLEVELAND, Ohio..... 16.50

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SAGINAW, Mich..... 17.15

COLUMBUS, Ohio..... 20.00

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From Liverpool, From Montreal.

July 30 PRETORIAN..... Aug. 15 Sept. 19

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Aug. 13 "TUNISIAN"..... Aug. 29 Oct. 3

Aug. 20 "TUNISIAN"..... Sept. 5 Oct. 10

Aug. 27 "PARISIAN"..... Sept. 12 Oct. 17

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Tunisian and Bavarian are the largest and fastest steamers on the Canadian route.

Midship saloons, spacious promenade decks, electric lights throughout.

FIRST CLASS, Bavarian, Tunisian, Tunisian, \$75. Parisian \$70. Other steamers \$65 upwards.

SECOND CLASS, Liverpool, or Londonderry Bavarian, Tunisian, or Tunisian, \$40 and \$42.50. Other steamers, \$37.50 and \$40. Return tickets at reduced rates.

THIRD CLASS, Liverpool, London or Glasgow, \$25 or \$26; Paris, \$31.

GLASGOW SERVICE. From Montreal, From New York.

Sicilian..... Aug. 12 | Laurentian..... Aug. 13

Cochin..... Aug. 20 | Tunisian..... Aug. 20

First Cabin \$50. Second Cabin \$35.

Apply to H. & A. ALLAN, Montreal.

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MANCHESTER LINERS LIMITED.

From Man't. From Montreal.

Sept. 5..... "Manchester Commerce"..... Sept. 24

Sept. 12..... "Manchester City"..... Oct. 1

"Fitted with cold storage."

Sept. 19..... "Manchester Shipper"..... Oct. 8

HANSA ST. LAWRENCE LINE.

Montreal and Antwerp.

From Antwerp. From Montreal.

Aug. 27..... "Hansa Engineer"..... Sept. 23

Sept. 3..... "Birmingham"..... Oct. 3

For particulars as to Through Bills of Lading apply to

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Daily Mail Line Steamers

BETWEEN

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PROPOSED SUMMER SAILINGS.

Montreal to Liverpool.

"LAKE MICHIGAN"..... Sept. 25th

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"MOUNT TEMPLE"..... Oct. 15th

"LAKE CHAMPLAIN"..... Oct. 22nd

The "Lake Michigan" carries third class passengers only, and the "Mount Temple" a limited number of first cabin and third class passengers.

Montreal to Avonmouth.

"MONTAGLE"..... Sept. 20th

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The "Montagle" and "Montfort" carry second cabin passengers.

Steamers sail at daybreak from King Edward Pier, foot of St. Salpêtré St. Passengers embark after 8 p.m. day previous to sailing.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin, \$65 and upwards. Round trip tickets at reduced rates.

Second cabin to Liverpool, and by "Montagle" and "Montfort" to Avonmouth, \$37.50; to London, \$40.00.

Second Cabin, round trip, \$71.25; London, \$73.75.

Third Class to Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Belfast, Londonderry and Queenstown, \$25.00.

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"KENNINGTON"..... Sept. 12 Oct. 17

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"SOUTHWIND"..... Oct. 1 Oct. 2

"DOMINION"..... Oct. 10 Nov. 14

BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

SS. COMMONWEALTH..... Sept. 24 Oct. 23

SS. FRYE..... Oct. 1 Oct. 2

SS. MAYFLOWER..... Oct. 1 Oct. 2

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SS. Cambrian..... Sept. 13 Vancouver..... Oct. 18

Superior accommodation for all classes of passengers at moderate rates.

PORTLAND TO LIVERPOOL.

"IRISHMAN"..... Sept. 11 OTCOMAN..... Sept. 25

"TAURIC"..... Sept. 11 OTCOMAN..... Sept. 25

"NOMADIC"..... Oct. 1 Oct. 2

Avonmouth Dock and Bristol.

From Montreal.

TURCOMAN..... Sept. 11 (BERBERIAN)..... Oct. 1

(MAXIMILIAN)..... Sept. 25 (TURCOMAN)..... Oct. 2

Gold storage and cool air.

For all particulars regarding freight or passage apply to

The Dominion Line, 17 St. Sacramento St., Montreal.

QUEBEC STEAMSHIP COMPANY (Limited).

RIVER AND GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE

Summer Cruises in Coast Mailboats.

THE WELL and favorably known SS. "CAMPAÑA," 1,700 tons, lighted by electricity, and with all modern comforts, leaves Montreal on Mondays, at 1 p.m.

7th and 21st September, for Picton, N.S., calling at Quebec, Father Pointe, Gaspé, Mal Bay, Percé, Cape Cove, Grand River, Summerside, P.E.I., and Charlottetown, P.E.I.

The finest trip of the season for health and comfort.

ARTHUR AHERN, Secretary, Quebec.

For freight, passage and Staterooms apply to

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Glasgow Weekly Service.

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SS. SALACIA..... Sept. 11

SS. MARINA (cold storage)..... Sept. 11

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Donaldson Bros., Glasgow.

THOMSON LINE.

London Weekly Service.

From MONTREAL.

SS. DEVONA (cold storage and cool air)..... Sept. 19

SS. CERYONA (cold storage and cool air)..... Sept. 19

SS. HURONA (cold storage and cool air)..... Oct. 1

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Agents—Cairns, Young & Noble, Newcastle-on-Tyne; A. J. J. Ross & Co., 7 Panchurch square, London, E.C.4; W. Thomson & Co., Leith; W. Thomson & Sons, Dundee, Scotland.

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Advertisements.

"Pure soap!" You've heard the words. In Sunlight Soap you have the fact.

SUNLIGHT SOAP REDUCES EXPENSE

Ask for the Octagon Bar.

THE CHILDREN OF ASSA

A Romance of Ancient Egypt, by Georg Ebers.

CHAPTER XXVI.—Continued.

"I said the kings liked foreigners. Have you duly considered the importance of that to us? We strive for high and noble aims, and have wrenched out of the shackles of the flesh in order to secure our souls. The poorest man lives secure under the shelter of the law, and through us participate in the gifts of the spirit; to the rich are offered the priceless treasures of art and learning. Now look abroad: east and west wandering tribes roam over the desert with wretched tents; in the south a debased populace prays to fetters, and to abject idols, who are beaten if the worshipper is not satisfied. In the north certainly there are well regulated states, but the best part of the arts and sciences which they possessed they owe to us, and their altars still reek with the loathsome sacrifice of human blood. Only backsliding from the right is possible under the stranger, and therefore it is prudent to withdraw from him; therefore he is hateful to our gods. And Ramesses, the king, is a stranger, by blood and by nature, in his affections, and in his appearance; his thoughts are always abroad—this country is too small for him—and he will never perceive what is really best for him, clear as his intellect is. He will listen to no guidance, he does mischief to Egypt, and therefore I say: Down with him from the throne!"

"Down with him!" Gagai eagerly echoed the words. Amen gave the old man his hand, which trembled with excitement, and went on more calmly.

"The Regent Ani is a legitimate child of the soil, by his father and mother both. I know him well, and I am sure that though he is cunning, indeed, he is full of true veneration, and will righteously establish us in the rights which we have inherited. The choice is easy: I have chosen, and I always carry through what I have once begun! Now you know all, and you will second me."

"With body and soul!" cried Gagai. "Strengthen the hearts of the brethren," said Amen, preparing to go. "The initiated may all guess what is going on, but it must never be spoken of."

CHAPTER XXVII.

The sun was up on the twenty-ninth morning of the second month of the over-flow of the Nile, and citizens and their wives, old men and children, freemen and slaves, led by priests, did homage to the rising day-star before the door of the temple to which each one dwelt. The Thebans stood together like huge families before the pylons, waiting for the processions of priests, which they intended to join in order to march in their train round the great temple of the city, and thence to cross with the festal barks to the Neeropolis.

To-day was the Feast of the Valley, and Amen, the great God of Thebes, was carried over in solemn pomp to the City of the Dead, in order that he—as the priests said—might sacrifice to his fathers in the other world. The train marched westward; for there, where the earthly remains of man also found rest, the millions of suns had disappeared, each of which was succeeded daily by a new one, born of the night. The young luminary, the priests said, did not forget those that had been extinguished, and from whom he was descended; and Amen paid them this mark of respect to those who were passed away, and to whom they owed their existence.

"Bring offerings," says a pious text, 'to thy father and thy mother who rest in the valley of the tombs; for he who gives these offerings is as acceptable to the gods as if they were brought to themselves. Often visit thy dead, so that what thou dost for them, thy son may do for thee.'

The Feast of the Valley was a feast of the dead; but it was not a melancholy solemnity, observed with lamentation and wailing; on the contrary, it was a cheerful festival, devoted to pious and sentimental memories of those whom we cease not to love after death, whom we esteem happy and blest, and of whom we think with affection; to whom, too, the throng from Thebes brought offerings, forming groups in the chapel-like tombs, or in front of the graves, to eat and drink.

Even the poorest had taken care to secure beforehand a place in one of the

large boats which conveyed the people across the stream; the barges of the rich, dressed in the gayest colors, awaited their owners with their households, and the children had dreamed all night of the sacred bark of Amen, whose splendor as their mothers told them, was hardly less than that of the golden boat in which the Sun-God and his companions make their daily voyage across the ocean of heaven. The broad landing place of the temple of Amen was already crowded with priests, with shore with citizens, and the river boats; already loud music drowned the din of the crowds, who thronged and pushed, enveloped in clouds of dust, to reach the boats; the houses and hovels of Thebes were all empty, and the advent of the God through the temple-gates was eagerly expected; but still the members of the royal family had not appeared, who were wont on this solemn day to go on foot to the great temple of Amen; and, in the crowd, many a one asked his neighbor why Bent-Anat, the fair daughter of Ramesses, lingered so long, and delayed the starting of the procession.

The boats had begun their chant within the walls, which debared the outer world from any glimpse into the bright precincts of the temple; the Regent with his brilliant train had entered the sanctuary; the gates were thrown open; the youths in their short-aprons, who threw flowers in the path of the god, had come out; clouds of incense announced the approach of Amen; and still the daughter of Ramesses appeared not.

Many rumors were afloat, most of them contradictory; but one was accurate, and confirmed by the temple servants, to the great regret of the crowd—Bent-Anat was excluded from the Feast of the Valley.

She stood on her balcony with her brother Ramer and her friend Nefert, and looked down on the river, and on the approaching God.

Early in the previous morning Bent-Anat, the old high-priest of the temple of Amen, had pronounced her clean, but in the evening he had come to communicate to her the intelligence that Amen prohibited her entering the Neeropolis before she had obtained the forgiveness of the gods or the west for her offense.

While still under the ban of uncleanness she had visited the temple of Hathor, and had defiled it by her presence; and the stern Superior of the City of the Dead was in the right—that Bent-Anat himself admitted—in closing the western shore against her. Bent-Anat then had recourse to Ani; but though he promised to mediate for her, he came late in evening to tell her that Amen was inexorable. The Regent at the same time, with every appearance of great regret, advised her to avoid an open quarrel, and not to defy Amen's lofty severity, but to remain absent from the festival.

Katuti at the same time sent the dwarf Nefert, to desire her to join her mother, in taking part in the procession, and in sacrificing in her father's tomb; but Nefert replied that she neither could nor would leave her royal friend and mistress.

Bent-Anat had given leave of absence to the highest members of her household, and had prayed them to think of her at the splendid solemnity.

"When, from her balcony, she saw the mob of people and the crowds of boats, she went back into her room, called Ramer, who was angrily declaiming at his hands in hers, and said:

"We have both done wrong, brother; let us patiently submit to the consequences of our faults, and conduct ourselves as if our father were with us."

"He would tear the panther-skin from the naughty priest's shoulders," cried Ramer, "if he dared to humiliate you in so in a presence; and tears of rage ran down his smooth cheeks as he spoke."

"Put anger aside," said Bent-Anat. "You were still quite little the last time my father took part in this festival."

"Oh! I remember that morning well," exclaimed Ramer, "and shall never forget it."

"I should think," said the princess. "Do not leave us, Nefert—you are now my sister. It was a glorious morning; we children were collected in the great hall of the King, all in festival dresses; he had us called into this room, which had been inhabited by my mother, who then had been of us by the hand, and he took us to forgive us everything we might have done wrong if only we were sincerely penitent, and gave us each a kiss on our forehead. Then he beckoned us all to him, and said, as humbly, as if he were one of us instead of the great king, 'Perhaps I may have done one of you some injustice, or have kept you out of some right; I am not conscious of such a thing, but if it has occurred I am very sorry.'—we all rushed upon him, and wanted to kiss him, but he put us aside smiling, and said, 'Each of you has enjoyed an equal share of my love; that you may be sure—I mean your father's what I have given you.' Then he turned to our mother, and said that even the tenderest father could not fill the place of a mother. He drew a lovely picture of the unselfish devotion of the dead mother, and desired us to pray and to sacrifice with him at her resting-place, and to resolve to be worthy of it, for they make up the sum of life, as hours make the days, and the years make the centuries. We elder ones clasped each other's hands, and I never felt happier than in that moment, and afterwards by my mother's grave."

(To be continued.)

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1141 Dorchester St.

Head Master:
MR. T. RIDLER-DAVIES, B.A.
(Cantab.)

Assisted by a full staff of Masters.

Boys are prepared for the Kingston R. M. C., University or Commercial Life.

Preparatory Class for young boys.

Gymnasium. Field for Games.

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The School will Re-open on Sept. 15th, at 10 o'clock.

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FRIDAY, SEPT. 13.

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The golden thread of the Book, the Christ, is one of the wonders. It is impossible for man to have conceived such a character and history. He was to be a seed of Eve, not of Adam. (Gen. iii; Gal. iv.) He was to be of a specially selected race, the seed of Abraham, of the family of David, born of a virgin, in a certain village. All these predictions were given to different persons, hundreds of years apart. He is set forth as a greater prophet than Moses. (Deut. xviii, 15.) Captain of the Lord's host, greater than His name-sake, Joshua. (Josh. v, 13-15.) He is to occupy David's throne as king—with his rejection by the Jews the nation came to its end, and as a kingdom has no place in the world to-day. He was to come to His own city and to the glory of the Temple, and was cast out and the glory of the Temple, departed, leaving the people without an earthly home and without a place of worship. In type and prophecy the Scriptures abound with minute details concerning the Christ of God. His sufferings and triumphs are fully set forth in the Psalms and by the prophet Isaiah. Nothing so wonderful in the Bible as this story, so gradually and slowly foretold, of the coming, death and glory of God's own Son. It proves the Book to be a wonderful revelation from God. If the Bible is not that it is nothing to mankind. If about four thousand years of foretelling its about Christ is false, then the story of Jesus is fiction, but, nevertheless, it leaves the Bible a most wonderful book.

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READABLE PARAGRAPHS

NOT A GOOD LOOKER.

From the mountains of Camden, Me., comes a story of a Philadelphia merchant who has a summer cottage in that village, and who wished to exchange a lively horse which he owned with a French-Canadian who had a more gentle animal which the Frenchman was willing to trade, but for some reason insisted upon repeating to the visitor that the local horse did not 'look' as well as the one belonging to the Philadelphia man.

An exchange satisfactory to both parties was eventually made, and the first time the visitor's wife took the new horse out for a drive she discovered that the beast was as blind as a mole. A few days later, when the rusticator met the Frenchman, he said:

"See here, you rascal! that horse you swapped with me for mine was stone blind. Why didn't you tell me of it at the time?"

"Ah'm bin try tell you all Ah'm bin know how fer to tell. Ah'm bin say my horse was no look lak you horse—say so seek, nine tams. Ah'm no bin blam' eef you no hear me."—Philadelphia 'Ledger.'

MODEST, BUT TRUTHFUL.
(Philadelphia 'Ledger.')

A pretty rosy cheeked country girl entered one of our large department stores one day this week. It was bargain day, and the crowd was greater than usual. She had wandered about from floor to floor a little bewildered at the magnitude of the establishment, the largest she had ever seen.

Seeing her, a floorwalker approached and said: 'Is anybody waiting on you?'

'Yes, sir,' said the girl, blushing to the roots of her flaxen hair, 'he's outside; he wouldn't come in.'

PROVERBS UP TO DATE.

Better swallow your good jest than lose your good friend.

Sweet are the uses of adversity, bitter are the uses of prosperity.

The rising generation owes much to the inventor of the alarm clock.

If vanity were a deadly disease, every undertaker would buy fast horses.

A good field of corn is one thing a farmer doesn't care to have crowded over.

The 'Dead March' is not necessarily the one that the musicians have murdered.

The oil of insincerity is more to be dreaded than the vinegar of vituperation.

A walk may improve your appetite, but a tramp will eat you out of house and home.

The man who cannot be beaten is he who holds his head up when he has been beaten.—'Everybody's Magazine.'

COAXING THE BOY.

'Did I understand you to say that this boy voluntarily confessed his share in the mischief done to the school house?' asked the magistrate, addressing the determined-looking female parent of a small and dirty boy.

'Yes, sir, he did,' the woman responded.

'I just had to persuade him a little, and then he told me the whole thing voluntarily.'

'How did you persuade him?' queried his worship.

'Well, first I gave him a good hiding,' said the firm parent, 'and then I put him to bed without any supper, and took his clothes away, and told him he'd stay in bed till he confessed what he'd done, and I twas the rest of his days, and I should thrash him again in the morning. And in less than an hour he told me the whole story voluntarily.'—'Tid-Bits.'

A PERPLEXED PORTER.
(Winnipeg 'Tribune.')

'One certainly meets with experienced travelling,' remarked a well-known drummer who came into town to-day. 'On the way to Chicago from the east, I awoke in the sleeper in the morning to find a boot and a shoe under my berth instead of the pair I had left there the night before. Not wishing to appear thus in public, I called the porter and showed him the error. He appeared somewhat bewildered, and finally remarked in a tone of mingled perplexity and surprise:

'Well, dat suttingly am mighty peculiar, Hitt's de second time dat's happened dis mawnin'.'

She—'They don't seem happy together. He once told me that his wife was the light of his life.' He—'Ah—but the light was always going out.' She (catching the idea)—'And leaving him entirely in the dark.'—Punch.

Autcum—I suppose you took in all the automobile exhibits while you were abroad? Skawcher—'Oh, of course.' Autcum—'What's new in the way of autos over there?' Skawcher—'Nothing. Just the same old pedestrans, pigs, chickens, and things that we have here.'—Philadelphia 'Press.'

Cholly—'That was a clever thing you said to Freshy last night.' Miss Peppery—'Who told you?' Cholly—'Why, I—er—heard you say it.' Miss Peppery—'Yes, but who told you it was clever?'—Philadelphia 'Press.'

Governess—'Now, just one more subtraction sum.' Dolly—'Oh, Miss Crawford, I don't think Mummie would let me do any more of those sums, 'cause in them you borrow ten and pay back only nine, and that's cheating!'—Punch.

Advertisements.

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Till you try Foot Elm you won't know how it adds to the joy of living. Your feet will never bother you.

This wonderful powder takes away the itch and ache, the soreness and tiredness. It prevents swelling, blistering, and chafing of the feet, does away with offensive perspiration odors and keeps the feet cool and comfortable. Price 25 cents a box at druggists, or by mail, Stott & Jury, Bowmanville, Ont.

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MINISTERS RESIGN

Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Ritchie, and Lord George Hamilton are Out of the Cabinet.

LETTER FROM THE COLONIAL SECRETARY GIVING HIS REASONS FOR THE STEP.

He Wishes to be Free to Press His Views on Colonial Preference.

London, Sept. 17.—The official announcement of the resignation of Mr. Chamberlain and two other members of the cabinet was made late to-night at Downing street, in the following communication:

"The following ministers have tendered their resignations, which have been accepted by the King:

"The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies.

"The Right Hon. C. T. Ritchie, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

"Lord George Hamilton, Secretary for India."

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S LETTER.

The accompanying correspondence passed between the premier, the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, and Mr. Chamberlain, dated Birmingham, Sept. 9, commencing "My Dear Balfour," in which he sets forth his reasons for his resignation. An extremely interesting feature of the letter is the following statement concerning a preferential tariff:

"For the present, at any rate, a preferential agreement with our colonies, involving any new duty, however small, on articles of food hitherto untaxed, even if accompanied by a reduction on other articles of food equally universal in their consumption, would be unacceptable to the majority of the constituencies. However much we may regret the decision, however mistaken we may think it, no good government in a democratic country can ignore it. I feel, therefore, that as an immediate practical policy the question of preference to the colonies cannot be pressed with any hope of success at the present time, although there is a very strong feeling in favor of the other branch of fiscal reform, which would give fuller discretion to the government in negotiation with foreign countries for a freer exchange of commodities, and which would enable our representatives to retaliate if no concession was made to our just demands.

"If, as I believe, you share these views, it seems to me that you will be absolutely justified in adopting them as the policy of your government, although it will necessarily involve some changes in its constitution. As Secretary of the Colonies during the last seven years, I have been in a special sense the representative of the policy of a closer union, which I firmly believe to be equally necessary in the interest of the colonies and ourselves. I believe it is possible today, and may be possible to-morrow, to make arrangements for such a union. I have had unexampled opportunities of watching events and appreciating the feelings of our kinsmen beyond the seas. I stand, therefore, in a different position to any of my colleagues, and I think that I should justly be blamed if I remained in office and thus formally accepted the exclusion from my political programme of so important a part thereof.

"I think that with absolute loyalty to your government, and with no fear of embarrassing it in any way, I can best promote the cause I have at heart from the outside, and I cannot but hope that in a perfectly independent position my arguments may be received at less prejudice than would attach to those of party leaders. Accordingly, I would suggest that you limit the present policy of the government to an assertion of our freedom in the case of all relations with foreign countries, and that you should agree to my tendering my resignation of my present office to His Majesty and devoting myself to the work of explaining and popularizing these principles of imperial union, which experience has convinced me are essential to our future welfare and prosperity.

"Yours very sincerely,
JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN."

Mr. Chamberlain points out the unyielding opposition of the Liberal party, which scouted the idea that a system generally accepted in 1846 could possibly require modification in 1903.

He goes briefly over the same ground regarding proportion as did Mr. Balfour in his recent statement.

MR. BALFOUR'S REPLY.

Mr. Balfour replied to Mr. Chamberlain in a letter dated Sept. 16. In it he says:—

"Agreeing as I do with you that the time has come when a change should be made in the fiscal policy by which we bound ourselves in our commercial dealings with other governments, it was paradoxical indeed that you should leave the Cabinet at the same time that others of my colleagues are leaving it who disagree on the very point with as both.

"Yet I cannot but admit that there is some force in your arguments in support of that course, based as they are upon your splendid personal relation with that portion of the controversy which deals with colonial preference. You have done more than any man living or dead to bring home to the citizens of the Empire the consciousness of imperial obligation and interdependence between the various fragments into which the Empire is geographically divided. I believe you to be right in holding that this interdependence should find expression in our commercial as well as in our political and military relations. I believe with you that a closer fiscal union between the Mother Country and the colonies would benefit the trade of both, and that if closer union could be established on fitting terms, its advantage to both parties would increase with years, and as the colonies grew in wealth and population.

"If there has ever been any difference between us in connection with this matter it has only been with regard to the practicability of the proposal which would seem to require on

the part of the colonies a limitation in the all-round development of a protective policy, and on the part of this country, the establishment of a preference in favor of important colonial products. On the first of these requirements I say nothing, but if the second involves as it most certainly does, a taxation, however light on food stuffs, I am convinced with you that public opinion is not yet ripe for such an arrangement. The reasons may easily be found in past political battles and present political misrepresentations. If, then, this branch of fiscal reform is not at present within the limits of practical politics, you are surely right in your advice not to treat it as an indissolubly connected with that other branch of fiscal reform, to which we both attach importance, and which we believed the country is prepared to consider without prejudice. I feel, however, deeply concerned that you should regard this conclusion however well founded, as one making it difficult in your very special circumstances for you to remain a member of the government. Yet I do not venture in a matter so strictly personal to raise any objection if you think you can best serve the interests of imperial unity, for which you have done so much by pressing your views on colonial preference, with the freedom which is possible in an independent position, but hardly compatible with office.

"How can I criticise your determination? The loss to the government is great indeed, but the gain to the cause you have at heart may be greater still. If so, what can I do but acquiesce?"

"Yours very sincerely,
A. J. BALFOUR."

"P.S.—May I say with what gratification, both on personal and public grounds, I learn that Mr. Austen Chamberlain is ready to remain a member of the government. There could be no more conclusive evidence that in your judgment, as in mine, the exclusion of the taxation of food from the party programme is, in the existing circumstances, 'a course best fitted practically to further the cause of fiscal reform.'"

The retirement of Mr. Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary, precipitates the most dramatic crisis and the bitterest party struggle since his accession from Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Cabinet. It is understood that the resignations of some other members of the Cabinet are imminent, and Lord Balfour of Burleigh, secretary for Scotland, has actually resigned. Lord Lansdowne, the Foreign Secretary, left London last night for Balmoral, whither Mr. Balfour and his brother are also expected to proceed immediately. In the Conservative circles last night the manner in which the crisis was projected, was almost as great a surprise as in Liberal quarters.

Political prophets are already busy appointing Mr. Austen Chamberlain Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Earl of Selborne as Secretary for the Colonies, because it is recognized as impossible that an appeal to the country can be much longer delayed, and the general opinion is that in the present shattered condition of the Unionist party the Liberals will be returned to power.

Mr. Balfour's letter is admitted to be vastly more important than his recent pamphlet, because in it he unhesitatingly admits the principle of Mr. Chamberlain's project, only contending that the country is not yet ripe for it.

It is clear, however, that he regards the proposal as a stepping stone to preferential tariff and the taxation of food.

The 'Standard' declares that the raising of the preferential issue was perfectly gratuitous. There was never the smallest evidence that either the Mother Country or the colonies were pressing for it. The 'Standard' regards it as a most unfortunate error to throw the 'apple of discord' into party politics.

The Liberals are jubilant and look forward to an appeal to the country with the utmost confidence.

The Radical 'Daily News' declares Mr. Chamberlain is a lost cause.

Rumors are current that Viscount Milner, the High Commissioner in South Africa, may be invited to become Minister for the Colonies; that Mr. Brodrick will take the India Office, and that Mr. Arnold Forster will take the War portfolio.

A GREAT SURPRISE.

London, Sept. 18.—The simile of a bombshell was never more applicable to a political event in Great Britain than of the resignation of Mr. Chamberlain. The retirement of Mr. Ritchie as Chancellor of the Exchequer and of Lord George Hamilton as Secretary of State for India was quite expected, while the withdrawal of Lord Balfour of Burleigh as Secretary for Scotland, possibly even of the Duke of Devonshire as lord president of the council, have been equally foretold and are still looked forward to, but neither friend nor foe dreamed that Mr. Chamberlain would sever his connection with a government of which he was regarded as the backbone.

The official communication was issued from Downing street at a late hour to the newspapers and agencies on the express condition that the contents should not be distributed at the clubs or at other resorts or on the tapers, in other words, that the communications should only appear in the morning papers. It is needless to say that the report of Mr. Chamberlain's resignation leaked out in the form of a rumor, but in view of its extreme improbability and the lack of confirmation it was pooh-poohed everywhere.

Notwithstanding, however, that it was wholly unanticipated, there is widespread commendation of the course that Mr. Chamberlain has taken.

The ministerial 'Standard,' which opposed with almost radical vehemence the preferential tariff proposal, now says Mr. Chamberlain has taken the only course open to an honorable, high-spirited

politician. From the moment he definitely committed himself to the scheme of food taxation he stood in a false position. He has now released his colleagues from a position which had become one of considerable embarrassment. The paper goes on to say that his ungrudging admission that his scheme failed to commend itself to the constituencies, is creditable to his sense of honor and political discernment. In devoting himself as a private individual to explaining and popularizing the preferential scheme he can do no harm, for the more it is considered the less likelihood is there that it will meet with popular approval.

The 'Standard' continues: 'Something at any rate is gained by the release of the cabinet from this unhappy controversy. We hope the ministers will shake themselves free of its disturbing influence and settle down to normal business. There should be no occasion for any more resignations.'

The 'Daily Telegraph,' a ministerial organ, gives high praise to what it describes as a great act of self-denial. Mr. Chamberlain, it says, having set up for himself a great imperial ideal, determined that no personal considerations should stand in the way of its realization. The correspondence between him and Mr. Balfour is unique of its kind. 'It redounds,' says the 'Telegraph,' 'not only to their credit, but to the honor of the country. From beginning to end there is not a note of self-seeking or personal ambition.'

The 'Daily Mail,' which aims to reach the masses, and is very hostile to Mr. Chamberlain's preferential scheme, pays a hearty tribute to the services of Mr. Chamberlain, and expresses admiration for the characteristic pluck and decision with which he freed both the government and himself. It was, it says, the only course open to him, and it is well that he has taken the step. 'His loss,' the paper says, 'is almost a coup de grace to the present vacillating ministers, but his country has no real cause to regret the near approach of their day of reckoning.'

The Conservative and pro-Chamberlain 'Post' says the resignation, which is perhaps the most original in history, is a sign to all men that Mr. Chamberlain is in earnest, and will fight it out on this line. Such confidence, it says, was half the battle. The resignation will win him the hearts of his countrymen, who for years have been looking for a statesman who dared to risk himself and his prospects on his convictions.

The 'Daily Chronicle,' the principal Liberal organ, says it cannot understand why there were no more resignations from the cabinet. It warns the public that Mr. Chamberlain has only retired because he can thereby best promote his scheme. His policy, which, it avowedly has Mr. Balfour's approval, is to gradually break the country into a general scheme of protection, while the premier remains in office, in order to bring public opinion to the desired ripeness of the same subject by promoting the policy of retaliation set forth in the recent pamphlet.

PRESS COMMENT.

The Radical 'Daily News' which is not only bitterly opposed to Mr. Chamberlain's policy, but treats him as the personal incarnation of Satan, says 'the wrong and injustice of the past eight years have brought retribution to the government more swift and more devastating than the brain could have conceived, and they have brought it through the agency of a man who has wrecked the Tory party and pulled the whole fabric of Unionism to the dust. The present generation will not see it rehabilitated. But,' says the paper in conclusion, 'Mr. Chamberlain has also wrecked himself.'

The career, whose memorial is a shameful war, and the wreck of two historic parties, is closed. His letter to Mr. Balfour is the letter of a gambler who has thrown his last coin and lost.

'Times' eulogizes Mr. Chamberlain as the greatest of the Imperial patriots Great Britain has yet produced, because he has faith in the Empire. The 'Times' expresses the belief that, paradoxical as it may seem, the policy and position of the government may in some respects be strengthened more than weakened by the course adopted by Mr. Chamberlain. In re to filling the vacancies in the Cabinet, there is little to be said at present.

FUTURE OF CABINET.

It is understood that Mr. Balfour, who has gone to Scotland, will visit the King, who is at Balmoral, at an early date, but some days, perhaps, will pass before any announcement is made. The Marquis of Lansdowne, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the Duke of Devonshire, will go to Scotland on Friday, and will, it is expected, visit His Majesty. There is a general expectation that the reconstruction of the Cabinet will bring the promotion of Mr. Austen Chamberlain, the present Postmaster-General. It is also thought that Mr. Akers Douglas will leave the Home Office, and may succeed Mr. Ritchie as Chancellor of the Exchequer. It is obvious that the crisis makes it possible, if not probable that there will be an early general election.

There is considerable confidence in regard to this in Liberal quarters. 'An appeal to the country,' says the 'News,' 'cannot be delayed beyond the autumn. The Liberal party must be prepared for an instant battle. Mr. Chamberlain has delivered the enemy into our hands, and no power on earth can save them.' The Conservative press, on the other hand, profess to regard the crisis as removing all necessity for the dissolution of parliament, and declare that a reconstructed government will meet parliament in February.

LORD ROTHSCHILD'S VIEW.

Lord Rothschild was interviewed today as to the probable effect of Mr. Chamberlain's resignation. He said if the Duke of Devonshire (Lord President of the Council) had gotten out, and Mr. Balfour had not put his policy before the country, Mr. Chamberlain's resignation might have been serious. 'Why should not Mr. Chamberlain resign?' He believes his zollverein is essential to the Empire. He cannot go on campaigning for it and remain in the Cabinet. Therefore, if he continues to want the zollverein he must work for it outside.'

A MESSAGE FROM CANADA.

Toronto, Sept. 17.—The resignation of

the Hon. Joseph Chamberlain from the British Cabinet excited much interest here, and the subject was brought up at the meeting of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association this afternoon. It was proposed that the following message should be sent by cable to Mr. Chamberlain:—

Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Colonial Secretary, London, Eng.—The Canadian Manufacturers' Association, in convention assembled in Toronto, desire to express its deep regret that your withdrawal from the British Cabinet has been found necessary. This association has followed your proposals with the greatest solicitude, and hopes your efforts to adapt Great Britain's fiscal policy to existing conditions will continue to be vigorously enforced. (Signed),
CYRUS A. BIRGE, President.

Mr. George E. Drummond, of Montreal, seconding the resolution, remarked that Mr. Chamberlain appeared to be the most clear-headed business man in the British Cabinet. He had awakened Britons in the way that would not have been thought possible, and had voiced what we all thought, that Great Britain should give the outside world a dose of their own medicine. He regretted very much that Mr. Chamberlain had been forced to leave the Cabinet. They were all in favor of Great Britain strengthening the position of her own industries abroad, and he hoped the cable would strengthen the hands of Mr. Chamberlain.

A protest against sending such a cable was made by Mr. Francis Braidwood, of Montreal. The association, he said, should not be political in its nature, and it was a mistaken policy to stand by Mr. Chamberlain in this matter.

Mr. J. F. Ellis, Toronto, thought the meeting was quite right in expressing its appreciation of the services of Mr. Chamberlain. Although the latter was out of the ministry, Mr. Ellis believed his work would still go on. Mr. W. K. McNaught, Toronto, said the resolution did not touch upon preferential trade at all, but was simply an appreciation of the work done by Mr. Chamberlain.

A standing vote was taken, and the resolution to send the cable passed. Mr. Braidwood alone voting against it.

BRITAIN'S GREATNESS

'TIMES' GLOWING TRIBUTE TO MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

London, Sept. 18.—The 'Times' editorial article on Mr. Chamberlain's resignation says that it is the bare truth when Mr. Balfour declares that Mr. Chamberlain has done more than any man living or dead to bring home to the citizens of the empire a consciousness of their imperial obligations. Mr. Chamberlain has been filled with the idea of Britain's historic and moral greatness, her mission in the world, and her ability to fulfil it. He has known how to impart something of his own conception to the whole British race. The article concludes: 'Even our foreign rivals, as they have shown by the persistent virulence of their attacks upon him, have shown that in him they recognize instinctively the potential builder of a free, self-contained, democratic, world-empire under the British crown and the British flag, which they deem not less for its ideals than for its material strength.'

DOMINION PARLIAMENT

The Redistribution Continues the Subject of Discussion.

CONSERVATIVES DENOUNCE THE VICTORIA-HALIBURTON AND WATERLOO ARRANGEMENT.

Ottawa, Sept. 18.—There are two or three features of the proposed redistribution of seats in Ontario which the Conservative party denounce as especially unreasonable and unfair. One of these is the arrangement in Victoria; another is the case of Waterloo. The committee gave Victoria and Haliburton together, with a population of 38,515, one member, whilst Peterborough, alongside, with a population of 38,996, gets two members. Conservatives say there could be only one object for this treatment of Victoria and that was because it sends two oppositionists to the House.

Another Opposition grievance is the disturbance of the historical boundaries between North and South Waterloo. The two ridings have not been changed in fifty years and the Conservative side says the change is only made to give a Conservative majority of 1,188 in the north. This will give the government a chance to capture the southern riding.

The chairman answered that Waterloo Township, with its towns of Berlin, Hespeler, Waterloo and Preston, had a population now of 25,156, entitling it to a member all to itself. That was the reason the rearrangement was made. Oppositionists would not listen to this explanation. They insisted that partisan pure and simple was its only justification. Mr. Borden called on the government to give up its hypocrisy. 'If we are to have a gerrymander of Ontario let us say so, but don't let us pretend that we are undoing the gerrymander of 1882.'

MIDDLESEX.

There was a long debate over Middlesex. The county has a population of 92,000, including the city of London, and is given four seats: Conservatives argued that it got this treatment because of its political leanings. Carleton County, including the City of Ottawa, had a population of 98,000, yet received only three members because it was Conservative in its complexion. The committee report upon Middlesex was accepted without debate. The House accepted the new arrangement in Perth was accepted without debate. The House accepted the new arrangement in Perth was accepted without debate.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Incidentally reference was made to the Province of Quebec, and Mr. E. F. Clarke thought the government had an arrangement there which seemed to suit them pretty well since the Liberals are out.

died in the last election 56 seats out of the 65 in the province.

Sir Wilfrid answered that if the Liberals wanted to try to gerrymander they could have added part of Montreal to Jacques Cartier and defeated Mr. Monk. But his side was satisfied that they had support enough already from Quebec without resorting to such tactics.

MASSACRE IN KASTORIA

THE MOST APPALLING SLAUGHTER THAT HAS YET TAKEN PLACE IN MACEDONIA.

Sofia, Sept. 17.—It is reported that a wholesale massacre has taken place in Kastoria. The population of Kastoria numbers about 10,000 persons, and the massacre of such a number in one place, if the report is true, exceeds anything which has yet occurred in Macedonia. The effect of the report of such a stupendous slaughter may be serious.

The press is assuming a bellicose tone. One paper urges the immediate mobilization of the whole Bulgarian army, and advises the government to act immediately.

The government, while steadily proceeding with the partial mobilization plans, is endeavoring to avoid exciting the people, and consequently, has resolved not to mobilize any part of the Sofia garrison.

The War Office has recalled the Bulgarian officers who were studying in the military schools of Russia, France, Austria and Italy.

QUEEN OF ITALY

ANARCHIST PLOT AGAINST HER LIFE AT COPENHAGEN.

Copenhagen, Denmark, Sept. 17.—Extraordinary precautions will be taken during the visit here of the Dowager Queen Margherita of Italy, who is to arrive at Copenhagen on Saturday on her way to Sweden. The Italian legation here received an anonymous letter stating that the Italian anarchists had planned an attempt on her life.

FUTURE OF THE FAR EAST

INTERNATIONAL SECRETARY OF THE Y. M. C. A. SUPREMELY OPTIMISTIC.

Mr. R. E. Lewis, International Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. at Shanghai, China, also secretary of the American Merchants' Association of China, and a member of the Royal Asiatic Society, was in the city for a few hours yesterday. Mr. Lewis's home is in Boston, and he was on his way to the Laurentians, where he will recuperate for a few weeks.

In conversation with a 'Witness' representative yesterday, Mr. Lewis gave ample evidence of the optimistic view he takes of China and the Chinese. His whole heart and soul are devoted to the uplifting, the improvement, the development of the great yellow empire. No obstacles in the way of this gigantic work does Mr. Lewis consider insuperable.

He went to China six years ago, and was with the allied armies throughout the Boxer uprising. He has in this space of six years gained a wonderfully comprehensive knowledge of the religious, educational and commercial situation in China. To his mind the Boxer uprising instead of setting the country back, has put it forward at least twenty-five years.

'The demand in China for education,' said Mr. Lewis, 'of the modern type is extraordinary, and it is simply impossible to even approximately supply this demand. The colleges are crowded to the doors with native students, and the government is doing all it can to carry out the recent edicts from the throne requiring all provincial authorities to establish modern colleges throughout the empire. Occasionally disturbances are caused by reactionaries who dread the approach of reform, as witnessed last month, when several reformers were put to death, among them being seven news-papers men. But the united stand of Great Britain, the United States and Japan, means protection to men of new ideas, and therefore advance all along the line.'

Mr. Lewis gave some figures, which in a most astonishing manner show how this land of hidebound tradition and Oriental conservatism is progressing. The exports from the United States to China last year were heavier than those of the preceding year by \$10,000,000 gold. At present between 50 and 60 percent of the entire foreign trade is in the hands of Great Britain.

Mr. Lewis is most enthusiastic over the work of the Young Men's Christian Association in China. There are several representatives of the Montreal Association in the Far East. The work in China is conducted under the advice of missionaries of all the great denominations, who bring great pressure to bear on the authorities for the extension of the work of the Y. M. C. A. The chief branch of the Association is in Shanghai, with 1,084 members. It pays all its own local expenses. There are also large branches in Hongkong, Tientsin and other cities, and about forty other branches in the colleges of China.

After a brief rest in this country, Mr. Lewis will go to England, where he will present the situation in China from a religious, educational and industrial standpoint. He may lecture in Canada on his return.

CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES.

The Canadian Conference of Charities and Correction will meet in annual convention at Ottawa, Sept. 29, 30 and Oct. 1. The object of this conference is to study what is most efficient and economical in the management of criminal and dependent classes, and to introduce more humane and intelligent methods in dealing with them. Sir Louis H. Davies, president, will be in the chair, and Mr. E. T. Dine, of New York, an authority on these matters, will be present.

TARIFF REFORM.

Sir Charles Tupper Speaks in England on Behalf of the League

GENERAL HUTTON URGES CLOSER DEFENSIVE RELATIONS BETWEEN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Sept. 17.—Sir Charles Tupper, speaking last night at Plumstead, on behalf of the Tariff Reform League, said that from the point of view of Canada, the present fiscal question was the most momentous that had occurred in the past fifty years. If Great Britain were to turn its back on Canada, it would be with an enormous development of the country. In about five years and not more than ten at the outside, it would be able to produce all the food that Britain required.

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

General Hutton has issued a memorandum for the information of the Commonwealth Government, calling attention to the advisability of mutual port and closer defensive relations between Australia and New Zealand, in view to early possibilities in the future. General Hutton thinks that the development of national instincts and the increase of commercial prosperity will show that Australia is destined to play a prominent part in the Commonwealth. General Hutton thinks, points out, that the establishment of the Commonwealth in Australia waters, and the enforcement of the principle that the future population of Australia is to consist only of certain defined races.

CANADIAN ART

WRITER IN THE MORNING SAYS OUR PAINTERS ARE EVEN NOW AN ARTISTIC FORCE.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Sept. 17.—In an article in the 'Morning Post' on Canadian Art, by E. Osborne, visiting the Dominion National Exhibition art gallery, he says it was easy to see Canadian art, even now an artistic force, which is a metropolitan critic must take into consideration, perhaps not to-day but certainly to-morrow. Paris, the most artistic of art mistresses, has not crushed the originality which is their native birthright.

CHILDREN COMING

FOUR HUNDRED FROM DR. BARNARD'S HOMES WILL SAIL NEXT WEEK.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Sept. 17.—Four hundred trained children are expected to sail for Canada from Dr. Barnardo's Homes, next week. Dr. Barnardo has received three thousand applicants for the last hundred children.

TRADES CONGRESS

ELECTION OF OFFICERS AT QUEBEC YESTERDAY.

Quebec, Sept. 17.—The following officers for the ensuing year were elected at this afternoon's session of the National Trades and Labor Congress, and Ottawa was chosen as the next place of meeting. President, Mr. Napoleon Houle, representing the executive council of Canadian Boot and Shoe Makers, Montreal; Vice-presidents, Mr. T. F. Benbow, representing the Canadian National Union of Painters and Joiners, Ottawa; secretary, Mr. Thomas Griffiths, Montreal, re-elected. Vice-presidents—For Quebec, Mr. Arthur Brunet; for Ontario, Mr. F. F. Lippe, Ottawa; for British Columbia, Mr. W. H. Parmiter, Vancouver. Executive bodies—Quebec, Messrs. P. J. Simard, Quebec; D. Verdon, Montreal; George Marois, Quebec; Ontario, Messrs. W. Adamson, Ottawa; E. U. Lebel, Trenton; J. Masson, Ottawa; British Columbia, Messrs. A. L. Green, Vancouver; C. Woodbridge, Victoria, and William Clement, Vancouver.

A resolution was passed favoring the hygienic baking of bread and the appointment of a government inspector in the matter. The request was made by the Bakers Union of Quebec. Another resolution requesting the Federal Government to impose an increased duty of ten percent on boots and shoes was also passed, as well as the following asking the prohibition of work in asylums and prisons, when it comes into competition with outside labor; that coroners' juries be paid proportionately with the salary paid the coroner; to ask the government to stop the importation of foreign labor, especially when strikes are on; to ask the government to appoint an inspector to inspect old barrels, which are often used more than once. Other resolutions were referred to different committees. The delegates left at four o'clock for the Kent House, Montmorency Falls, to attend their annual banquet to-night.

DEATH OF MR. W. BOLAN.

Mr. William Bolan, a native of King's county, Ireland, and for a third of a century an employee at the St. Lawrence Hall, passed away yesterday, after a protracted illness. He was well known to the travelling public.

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