

NEW FALL LINENS

A most complete showing of

Tablings, Cloths with Napkins, Cloths, Napkins, Tray Cloths, Centres, Lunch Cloths, etc.

New Outing Hats just in from New York. They represent every late style for this fall.

WM. FOREMAN & CO.



Designed Foot-wear

For the Fall Season we are showing to-day...

Shoes that will please the most exacting buyer because they contain style, character, comfort and lasting service at prices to suit all purses. Every Shoe fitted to the foot perfectly before they leave the store. See this first showing of fall footwear at the Boston Shoe Store

J. L. CAMPBELL,

Boston Shoe Store, - North Side King St.

THE LARGEST

SPORTING GOODS HOUSE

In Western Ontario.

B-R-I-S-C-O'S, { Opera House Block.

PURITY.

LAGER BEER

"The Beer That is Brewed in Glass"

We use the mechanical refrigeration (ice machines) instead of natural ice for cooling both the beer and our cellars because it is the only sanitary method and temperatures are controlled with absolute certainty, enabling a brewer to produce far better beer.

We have duplicate refrigerating machines to provide against injury to the beer on account of improper refrigeration, arising from accident to machinery.

We do not manufacture ice and cool with it but we remove the heat from the rooms thereby producing cold.

The natural ice method is antiquated and unsanitary.

All things being equal, a home industry is entitled in preference but in brewing the investment required to produce a reasonably perfect beer is so large that but few will undertake it providing their intention is to furnish a PUPE, WHOLESOME and PROPERLY AGED BEER.

A properly constructed and equipped plant can hardly be constructed, equipped and operated on an investment of less than \$75,000.

We use large necked bottles to permit of cleaning properly. It is almost impossible to thoroughly cleanse a small necked bottle and if not cleaned the beer is sure to become infected and ptomaine poisoning follows.

Lager beer that is too young or improperly finished will produce bowel troubles, but the expense and risk in carrying beer to a proper age causes many to dodge it and let the consumer pay the penalty.

We have storage capacity for over 200,000 gallons of Lager, Ale and Porter in bulk, exclusive of our bottle storage cellars, and ship only thoroughly matured goods.

Demand Walkerville Beer and You Will Get the Purest and Best

The Walkerville Brewing Co., Limited

WALKERVILLE, ONT.

F. A. ROBERT, Sales Agent, Chatham.

CHAMBERLAIN'S SPEECH.

EMPIRE FISCAL SCHEME OUTLINED AT GLASGOW.

Colonies Are Willing - History of Protection and Progress of British Trade Dealt With.

Glasgow, Oct. 7.—Whatever may be the opinion held regarding the great question which Mr. Chamberlain has raised or the probable issue of his campaign, it is generally admitted that he has opened it in a masterly manner. For nearly two hours last night he had a vast and enthusiastic audience absorbed. As though inspired by the knowledge that the practical collapse and breaking of the Unionist party left him in sole possession of the field, he spoke with more than his customary energy and persuasiveness. It was an inspiring scene within St. Andrew's Hall, where he delivered his speech. Every corner of the auditorium was packed with a crowd cheering, singing and waving handkerchiefs as Mr. Chamberlain went to the platform. A distinguished company of Peers and members of the House of Commons were present. He was greeted at the close with a great demonstration. The points of his speech attracting remarkable attention were his eulogy of Mr. Balfour; his representation of the coming struggle as one greater in its consequences than the Boer war; his description of the American tariff as an abomination.

He proposed to put a low duty, not exceeding two shillings (forty-eight cents) a quarter on foreign corn, but none on corn from the British possessions. He proposed no tax on maize, partly because it formed the food of some of the very poorest among the population, and partly because it was raw material as feeding stuff. He proposed a corresponding tax on flour, and he would give special preference to the miller, with the object of re-establishing one of our ancient industries and of preventing a rush from the country to the town, and also of placing corn, oil and feeding stuffs more cheaply within the possession of the farmer.

A small tax of about 5 per cent. on foreign meat and dairy products would be imposed, excluding bacon, which was the food of so many of the poorest of the population. Lastly, he proposed to give a substantial preference to the colonies on wines and fruits. Against these increases he proposed some great remissions. He proposed to take off three-quarters of the duty on tea, half the duty on sugar, with corresponding reductions upon cocoa and coffee. The net result of these impositions and remissions would be that the town artisans' food would, according to the most elaborate calculation, cost him two pence half penny (five cents) less per week than it did at present, while that of the agricultural laborer would cost him two pence (four cents) less; but if, as he believed, a great part of the tax on food would be paid by the foreigner, there would be a reduction in the cost of food both for the artisan and the agricultural laborer. The loss to the exchequer he estimated at £2,600,000.

A moderate duty of 10 per cent. on manufactured goods would give to the exchequer £9,000,000 a year, and he would make use of that for remission of taxes.

Preceding the policy outlined, Mr. Chamberlain, after a few preliminaries, said: "I do not think it right to raise any exclusive party issues, but, after what has occurred since the meeting at Sheffield, a word or two might be given me to say that, if I am no longer a leader, I am still a loyal servant of the party whose union and strength are essential to the welfare of the empire, and which had found a leader whom every member may be proud to follow."

The speaker paid the highest tribute to Mr. Balfour. He continued: "It seems as though in this country there have always been men who did not know the meaning of loyalty and friendship. To them I say that nothing they may do will have the slightest influence to affect in the slightest degree the friendship and confidence existing between the Premier and myself."

"I have invited discussion upon a question peculiarly within my province owing to my past life, and the office I so recently held. Great Britain in the past has played a great part in the world's history. I desire her to continue, and see the realization of the great ideal of an empire such as the world has never seen."

The late Colonial Secretary alluded to the recent collapse of the ancient and historic Campanile at Venice, and continued: "I do not say that I anticipate such a fate for the British Empire, but I do say that I see signs of decay, cracks and crevices showing that the foundations are not broad and deep enough to sustain it. Am I wrong to warn you? Is it not strange and inconsistent that the same people who indicted the Government for its unpreparedness in the South African war should now denounce me in language equally extravagant, because I want to prepare you for a struggle, so serious that if we are defeated the country will lose its place among the great nations, a struggle which we are invited to meet with antiquated methods and tactics?"

Mr. Chamberlain contrasted the moderate increase of 7 1/2 per cent. in the export trade of Great Britain and the increase of 30 per cent. in her population since 1872 with the enormous increases of trade in the United States and Germany, and he asked how the growing population, with its trade practically stagnant for thirty years. He proceeded: "On the other hand the protected countries, which I myself at one time thought were going rapidly to wreck and ruin, have progressed infinitely better in proportion than ourselves, and instead of our remaining the workshop of the world we are sending less and less of our manufactures abroad, whilst the protected countries are sending more and more of their manufactures here. Thus, our manufactured exports to the protected countries of Europe and the United States, from £116,000,000 in 1872, have

gradually dwindled to £73,500,000 in 1902. In the same period our exports to non-manufacturing countries, like Egypt, China and South America, have practically remained unchanged. This loss of trade to the protected countries has not been noticed hitherto, because during the same period our exports to the British colonies have increased in ratio to counterbalance this loss, and are now more valuable than our trade with the whole of Europe and the United States together. Our colonial trade, in fact, is the most rapidly increasing, important and valuable of all our trade. Meanwhile, foreign exports to the United Kingdom have risen from £63,000,000 in 1872 to £149,000,000 in 1902. I do not comment on that, but when I am told that we ought to hold the same opinions as our ancestors, I reply to that, we should if the circumstances remained the same.

Now, what is the history of protection? First, there is tariff and no industries. Then, gradually, primary industries, for which the country has natural facilities, grow up behind the tariff walls. Then, secondary industries spring up; first of necessities, then of luxuries, until at last all together is covered. In the United States the process is completed. She produces everything and excludes everything.

"We can intervene now, but it is doubtful whether we could intervene twenty years hence. We can say to our colonies: 'We understand your views and aspirations, and do not desire to dictate, or think ourselves superior to you; we recognize your right to develop your industries so as not to be dependent on foreign supplies, but there are many things you do not know how to make, for which we have a great capacity of production leave them to us; do not increase the tariff walls against us; let us exchange with you for your productions; do it because we are kinsmen, because it is good for the empire as a whole, and because we have taken the first step and set you the example; we offer you a preference; we rely upon your patriotism and your affection that we shall not be losers thereby.'"

"Suppose we had made such an offer to the United States twenty years ago, do you suppose that we should not have been able to retain a great deal of what we have lost, and can not recover? America is the strictest of the protective nations. It has a tariff which, to me, is an abomination, it is so immoderate, unreasonable and unnecessary, and although America has profited enormously, I think it has been carried to excessive lengths, and I believe that a great number of intelligent Americans would gladly negotiate with us for its reduction. But until very recent times even this immoderate tariff left us the great tin-plate trade, amounting to millions of pounds per annum, and which we might have kept if we had been able to give some reciprocal advantage. It would not have been worth America's while to put a duty upon an article of which it had no particular use or special aptitude."

"Were we to lose the colonial as we have lost the foreign trade, we should be at the parting of the ways. If the opportunity is not seized now it will not recur. Canada would fall to the level of the United States, Australia to the level of Canada, and South Africa to the level of Australia; and that would be the beginning of a general decline which would rob us of our most important trade."

Mr. Chamberlain said he believed that the colonies "are prepared to meet us in return for a moderate preference. They would reserve to us the trade we already enjoy; also arrange their tariffs in the future in order not to start industries in competition with those already in existence; in the mother country; and not only would they enable us to retain our trade with them, but they would give us preference on all trade done with them by our foreign competitors."

He had spoken with many colonists, who believed that the present colonial relations could not be permanent. They must either be drawn closer together or they would drift apart.

He believed that it was only by a commercial union and reciprocal preference that they could lay the foundations of a federation of the empire to which they all looked as a brilliant possibility. He wished to repeat explicitly that he did not wish to tax raw materials used in British manufactures. He said he proposed nothing that would add one farthing to the cost of living of any workman or of any family in the country.

The question was, what would the colonies say? He believed they would treat generously any offer Great Britain might make.

Mr. Chamberlain concluded: "I warn you, I urge you, I implore you to do nothing that will tend towards the disintegration of the empire, not to refuse to sacrifice futile superstition and inept prejudice and thereby to lose the result of centuries of noble effort and patriotic endeavor."

Windsor Public Library.

Windsor, Oct. 6.—The Windsor Public Library Board last evening completed arrangements for the opening of the new Carnegie library. A telegram was received from Hon. Richard Harcourt, stating that he would be in Windsor October 15th to open the building.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Mr. W. C. Millican was appointed City Clerk and Solicitor of Belleville.

The annual conference of Archbishops of the Catholic Hierarchy will take place to-day at Ottawa.

The dividend on United States Steel Corporation common stock was reduced from 1 to half of 1 per cent.

The civil marriage of Prince Andrew of Greece and Princess Alice of Battenberg took place at Darmstadt, Germany.

Max Kert of Montreal has been committed for trial for manslaughter in connection with the shooting of Geo. Greenly.

The controversy between Rear Admiral Lambton and Major-General Hunter, regarding the naval gunnery at Lady Smith, ended with both withdrawing their remarks.

The C. P. R. have made an important reduction in grain rates throughout the west. The Canadian Northern have scaled their rates up to an equal figure with the C. P. R.

NEW HATS.

Scarcely a week at this season that we do not add a new line or two to our already very complete and attractive stock of Fall Hats.

This week it's the Horse Show Hat—a new one that is having a great run in New York. It is a black, soft hat that conforms to a variety of shapes. It can be worn as a trim, dressy fedora, or as a jaunty rather negligee knock-about.

Wear one if you want this Season's Newest Hat.

PRICE, \$2.50.

THORNTON & DOUGLAS, Ltd.

Now is the Time To Begin.

Get your **White China** for decorating at Gray's China Hall.

Bon Bon Dishes, Pin Trays, Cake Plates, Celery Trays, Creamers, etc. All the latest goods at low prices

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Most Popular Clothing in Canada

Every day more and more men join the army of "Royal" Brand wearers. Such a success as "Royal" Brand has achieved, is unprecedented in the clothing trade.

Best clothiers, all over the Dominion, sell this famous make. Best dressed men in Canada wear it. They have found out that

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equals any suits or overcoats made by custom tailors, yet costs only half as much.

If you want the best clothing values—newest styles—choicest fabrics—perfect fitting, artistically cut garments—that are faultlessly tailored—insist on having "Royal" Brand.



None genuine without this label on the inner coat pocket.

Trudell & Tobey

SOLE AGENTS, CHATHAM

What would you do the next time you have a hard cold if you couldn't get Ayer's Cherry Pectoral? Think it over.

J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

BOARD OF HEALTH

The Board of Health have decided, if possible, to erect a hospital in Chatham for contagious diseases.

W. S. Richards and Dr. Hall, the committee appointed to look into the matter, reported favorably and the Board of Health adopted the report.

The committee reported that the contagious wards at the city hospital were not large enough, and that the city hospitals were not in favor of increasing their accommodation in this respect and would welcome a change that would relieve them of contagious diseases.

The hospital management had stated that they could not charge the city less than the minimum fee of \$1 per day for contagious disease patients but would detail nurses for duty at an isolation hospital at a low stipend per week.

The committee had selected a suitable building and site which they recommended be purchased.

The hospital must be provided by the municipality free of charge except a charge for board and nursing.

cept for board and nursing. Weing could be so levied that the institution might be self sustaining, and also that it might receive the Government grant to new hospitals. The report was adopted.

On motion of Dr. Bray, seconded by Chas. Hadley, the following motion was passed:

That the same committee, with Dr. Charteris added, wait on the Finance committee in regard to the purchase of a hospital building. Carried.

Chairman W. S. Richards, Charles Hadley, Dr. Charteris and Dr. Bray, were present at the meeting.

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