There are very few cleansing operations in which Sunlight Soap cannot be used to advantage. It makes the home bright and clean. 1B

Laurier on Canadian Auatonomy

Would not Sacrifice One Particle of it for any Trade Preference that Britain Could Give.

At the banquet held in Montreal on Thursday night at the conclusion of the Congress of the Chamber of Commerce of the British Empire, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who was received with great cheering, made a speech which should be read by every Canadian. He said:

Mr. President, Your Excellency, My Lords and Gentlemen—The duty has been assigned to me, the pleasing and still more honorable duty, of proposing the toast which is now on the programme, and certainly one of the most important of the evening. It will be my privilege and pleasure to ask you to raise your glasses to the toast of the Empire. It will be my greater privilege and pleasure to couple with it the names of some gentlemen who have come here unknown to us, but who will be long remembered in Canada—Sir William Holland —(hear, hear)—from the United Kingdom; Hon. M. A. McRobert, from India, and Mr. M. L. Moss, from Australia, and Mr. W. T. Anderson, from South Africa. As far as I am personally concerned, on this occasion, perhaps, I would better discharge the task devolving upon me if I asked you to take a glance around this hospitable board, a glance at the sea of upturned faces, for it seems to me that in the assemblage here congregated there is a living evidence that the British Empire is not a mere conventional expression, but that it is a living entity.

BANQUET IS HISTORIC.

Sir, in these modern times a public banquet is an event of almost every day occurrence, of occurrence so frequent that even one of the importance of this may be passed without any more attention than any happening in our daily life. Whenever a large number of men meet together to discuss for any purpose whatever—to discuss grave questions of business an politics, as has been done for the past few days or to investigate complicated or other political problems, or to exchange views on other topics they seldom, if ever, separate without sitting at the same table in order, as it were, to give to their labors and to their deliberations, the thanks which always attaches to hospitality offered and accepted.

A NOTABLE OCCASION.

In this respect this banquet is such an event as has often been seen within these walls. The wine is generous, the food is wholesome, and the courtesy of the merchant princes of Montreal, our hosts this evening, is cordial and warm and hearty. (Applause.) I can testify that this is nothing new for those merchant princes, for it has been my privilege many and many a time to sit at this board, and upon other occasions, as on this occasion, the cheer was excellent and the company still better, but in another respect this banquet is different from anything which these walls has ever seen. In another respect this banquet is unique; in another respect this banquet is an event by itself, because around these tables are assembled, not only men from Canada, but men from all parts of the world, men from the distant continents of the Pacific ocean, men from the tropical islands of the Atlantic, men from India, men from Ceylon, men from Africa—Africa for generations and centuries the land of bondage now emerging from her baptism of fire, with, as I hope, and as we all hope here—with the full hopes of the blessings of British equality; and last, though not least, men from the small islands whose careers has been the wonder of modern history, and whose achievement—the supreme achivement—has been well expressed in these words of John Bright, "England, the mother of living nations." The men who came here from all parts of the earth do not meet as strangers, but they meet as brothers. (Applause.) They found in meeting that there was between them a common bond of union. They all bear the same allegiance to the same sovereign, and one and here we are citizens of the British Empire.

PROMOTION OF TRADE.

The men who came here from far and from near had a common object, and this common object superior to all others was, if possible, to find means—to devise ways to promote trade between the British Empire Those of us who have not had the privilege of being present, or of taking part in the discussions which have taken place in this city during the last three or four days, have nevertheless followed them with great attention, and I read in the newspapers the reports of what has taken place, and from that I conclude that the task which was before you was not altogether plain sailing.

There were difficulties to overcome. It was difficult to find a common principle which could be applied and adapted for the end in view, and I am not sure if, after your deliberations, you can say that such a principle has yet been found and formulated. (Laughter.)

Perhaps if we cast a glance over the history of the development of the British Empire we may possibly find the key—a key at all events which may help in solving that problem. England is not the only land which has extended far and wide her domain beyond her territory, but England is the only land which has had force to maintain her Empire. England is the only country which has boldly thrown herself upon the devotion and allegiance of her subjects in distant lands.

The Empire of Alexander crumbled as soon as the hand which had reared it had disappeared. The Empire of Charlemagne did not survive his own gigantic personality. Napoleon was himself a witness to the destruction of the fabric which he had attempted to raise up. Rome established her Empire by force of arms and maintained it by concentration until it gave way under that centralized system.

England has established her Empire, not so much by war, as by commerce and by colonization. She has found a support hitherto unsuspected. She found a support for her Empire simply by loosening the legislative and administrative ties, and with her own hands emancipating and bringing to life and freedom nation after nation. (Applause.) In this gentlemen, she was supremely wide. She realized, and realized it at an early day, that in her vast possessions there were local interests which were different from her own interests, and different between possession and possession. She realized that, by giving these local interests the privilege of being administered to by the people of the different colonies all discontent would soon disappear. By yielding as she did to the voice of her colonies—by yielding even when it was rather later—after already, in this country at all events, discontent had risen into rebellion —by giving self-government to the people, by giving them the privilege of settling their own affairs and administering to their own wants, as they conceived their own wants to be, the discontent was replaced by loyalty, and from that time to the present time the Empire of Great Britain, under the self-governing policies, has rested upon the devotion of the people and upon nothing else. Thus, sir, a political problem has been solved.

A COMMERCIAL PROBLEM.

We are face to face with the commercial problem. It is evident from the discussion which has taken place in the Congress which has closed today that there is in the Motherland, and that there is in the colonies, a general desire—not only a general desire, but an intense desire — to establish closer relations between the Motherland and the colonies, but no sooner has the desire been recorded than immediately difficulties of the enterprise arise in all their formidable potency,

It had been suggested a few years ago, and it was the suggestion of Mr. Chamberlain himself, that the problem might be solved if it was possible to establish between the colonies all over the British Empire a system of free trade and protection against the world, but it has been found to be impracticable. (Hear, hear.) The people of the Motherland are loathe to part with the system under which they have been immensely prosperous, and, as far as I know the colonies, they share equally that loathing to part with the policy under which they have been prosperous.

ANOTHER SUGGESTION.

It has been suggested to try another system, and that was to have a system of reform over the whole Empire to be raised by common customs tariff. This has been also found impracticable because the Motherland and believe that in most of the colonhas free trade, and I am sorry to say ies there is a slight tendency to what I would call the heresy of protection. (Laughter.) But that heresy has not taken the same root everywhere. You cannot find the same tariff in two of the colonies. The tariff of Canada is not the tariff of our neighbor, Newfoundland, and the tariff of Newfoundland is not the tariff of Australasia, and the tariff of Australasia is not the tariff of New Zealand, therefore, we must conclude from these differences of tariffs that there is in every part of the British Empire in England, in Canada, in Australasia, in New Zealand—in every part, in fact, that there are different local interests which must be recognized, and which must be respected. (Hear, hear.) Now, how are we therefore to approach the problem? How are we to reach that object which we have in view? How are we to extend our relations and how make them closer? I know not. But if the key has not been given to us a few days ago by a man—by an address,and a very sensible address, given by a very sensible man, I refer to the Duke of Devonshire. In the last address he delivered, I think, at the last meeting of the British Empire League, and you will see what pregnant words are made use of by him.

MUST BE A BARGAIN.

"Whatever immediate advantages may appear likely to accrue to any of our colonies from such preferential arrangements, we are bound to recogniz that these advantages can only be secured by means of something in the nature of a bargain — something in a series of treaties, something in the nature of a bargain to which each will be party. The word "treaty" is a very suggestive one, and means that practically between the Motherland and each of the colonies, there should be negotiations to ascertain how far we can agree, how far we can make a commercial agreement, and how far we are apart, and what the means are to bring on closer trade relations which we all hope for. (Hear, hear.)

CANADIAN FOOD PRODUCTS.

So far as Canada is concerned, I may say this to our friends from the Motherland. We are intensely desirous if having a preferential market for food products in Great Britain, but I may say at once that in so doing, we think such a step would be better to come from Great Britain than ourselves, and we do not want to force our views in our brothers on the other side of the Atlantic. We do not want to force our views on the people of Great Britain, and, if, therefore, such an arrangement would not be satisfactory to them, well, for my part, I do not want to have such an arrangement. If we are to have a preference—if we are to have closer trade relations—it must be with the firm conviction that such an arrangement would be mutally proper. (Applause.) But, sir, if we are to expect the people of Great Britain to make concessions to us, we must be prepared to make concessions to them.

CANADA GAVE FREELY.

When the people of Canada in the year 1897 extended a preferential treatment to the products of Great Britain, we did it, as we thought, for our own good. There are some people, I know, who thought that perhaps we went to far on that occasion. I will not discuss this question tonight, It would take me too far into politics, but without going into the consideration of this question, I have this to lay down—that if we are to have a preferential treatment in Great Britain, we must be prepared to give a preferential treatment in Canada. (Hear, hear.)

Now, I may be asked, "but what will be the advantage that the people of Great Britain will gain by such preferential treatment?"

I have only this to say, that this is a question for the consideration of the people of Great Britain. I would not presume to give advice to them, but I can say what, in my estimation, would be the advantage to the people of Canada by such an arrangement. The advantage to the people of Canada by such an arrangement would be to give us a market for our products, and in my estimation I leave this to the judgment of statesmen of Great Britain. At all events, I think have to do something with public af- it is the conviction of all those who fairs in Canada, and the duty of public statesmen in this age of keen competition, for every Government to try to find a market for the products of its country and its Motherland. (Applause.)

We are to face hostile tariffs in almost every direction, and it is simply by commercial treaty that we can hope to overcome them.

TAKES ISSUE WITH DEVONSHIRE

Now, gentlemen, in the remarks which were made by the Duke of Devonshire, and to which I have already alluded, there is one sentence to which it will be my duty to take some exception. He stated this, "And whatever may be the immediate advantage which will be secured to any colony, I don't think it can be doubted that the colonies will be called to surrender some of that independence and perfect freedom of a nation in their fiscal, commercial and industrial legislation to which they have appeared to attach in their own interest so great an importance."

I am sorry for my part that I cannot agree with this doctrine. (Hear, hear.) If we are to obtain from the people of Great Britain a concession for which we would be prepared to give an equivalent, and if we are to obtain it also at the expense of the surrender of some of our political rights, for my part, I would simply say let us go no further, for already we have come to the parting of the ways. (Cheers.) Canada values too highly the system which has made her what she is, to consent willingly to part with any part of it for whatever consideration—(hear, hear)—and even, sir, for the maintenance of the British Empire I think it would be a most evil thing if any of the colonies were to consent to part with any of their legislative independence (applause). Nor do I believe that in order to make euch an arrangement of a commercial nature as I have spoken of a moment ago, that it is necessary that we should be called upon to make any sacrifice of dignity or independence. (Applause).

FAITH IN BRITISH SENSE.

Sir, I have some faith in what wa stated a moment ago by Lord Brasse as to the common sense of the British people—the common sense of the British people in the Motherland ,and in the colonies, not to agree that the surest foundation of the British Empire rests upon the autonomy of the different colonies which comprise it. (Cheers.)

Gentleman, it is a great pleasure, therefore that I have in proposing to you the health of the British Empire, but I hope that you all agree with me that the health of the British Empire if it is to live in the future, must live upon the unimpaired principle of local autonomy, and that it will continue to be in the near future as in the past, a galaxy of nations. (Prolonged cheers.) I therefore propose to you the toast of the British Empire.

The toast was enthusiastically honored.

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THE MARKET REPORTS.

Live Stock Prices Firm—Wheat is Lower—The Latest Quotations.

Tuesday Evening, Aug. 25

Toronto St. Lawrence Markets.

Receipts at St. Lawrence Market this morning generally were light on account of the threatening weather and trade was inclined to be quiet. The grain receipts amounted to 300 bushels.

Wheat—One hundred bushels of red sold at 79½c per bushel.

Oats—One hundred bushels of old sold at 37c per bushel and 100 of new sold at 32½c.

Dressed Hogs — Trade continues quiet, with the movement light. Quotations are unchanged at $8.50 to $9 per cwt for choice light weights.

Butter—There was little or no butter offering on the stalls to-day. Quotations are unchanged and nominal at 18c to 20c per lb.

Eggs—Trade was quiet on account of the light receipts. Price quotations are unchanged at 18c to 20c per lb.

Poultry—Few farmers had stocks to offer, but there is a continued good demand for all kinds. Chickens sold at 14c to 16c per lb, fowls at 8c to 10c, and young ducks at 10c to 12c.

Hay—About four loads were in. No. 1 timothy new sold at $8 to $9.50 per ton.

Straw—There was none offering. Quotations are unchanged at $9 per ton.

Cheese Markets.

Ingersoll, Aug. 25.—Offerings on the board to-day were 690 boxes, principally third week August make; 9⅜c to 9⅞c bid, but refused, salesmen asking 10c to 10½c; market quiet.

Campbellford, Aug. 25.—Cheese report :—1,240 boarded. Sales : Kerr, 625; Brenton, 15; Bird, 300. All sold at 10 1-16c.

Toronto Live Stock.

The trade for butchers' cattle at the Western Cattle Market to-day showed considerable improvement, and there was a fairly good tone in all other lines, with the exception of exporters. Very few of these latter cattle were offering,and trade was quiet. Prices in all lines are fairly well maintained and quotations are generally unchanged. The run amounted to 45 cars, and included 707 cattle, 323 sheep and lambs, 505 hogs and 24 calves.

Export Cattle—Only a load or two of these cattle were offering and trade was necessarily dull. All were sold at prices about steady with those of last week, and if there had been more offering they would have sold fairly well. Extra choice are quotable at $4.70 to $4.80, choice at $4.40 to $4.60, others at $4.20 to $4.30, and cows at $2.50 to $3.70.

Butchers' Cattle—There was considerable improvement in the quality of the cattle offering and receipts were fairly large. The demand for cattle, especially good ones, continues active and trade to-day had a better tone than it has had for some time. Quotations all round are well maintained and there is perhaps a slight feeling of strength to the market. Picked lots of butchers' sold at $4.50 to $4.70, the ordinary run of choice at $4.20 to $4.40, fair to good at $3.75 to $4.20, rough to common at $2.25 to $3.20, and cows at $2.50 to $3.50.

Stockers and Feeders—There were some of these cattle on the market and they sold fairly well, although the demand at present is not particularly active. Quotations are steady for stockers at $2.50 to $3.40, and for feeders at $2.75 to $4.20.

Milch Cows—The run of cows was fair and all were sold. The range of prices continues about steady at $35 to $45 each.

Calves—Not many offering. Trade was brisk and prices were inclined to be firmer. Quotations are $2 to $10 each, or 4½c to 5½c per lb.

Sheep and Lambs—The run was light and everything sold well. Quotations are about steady. Export sheep are quoted at $2.50 to $3.60; culls at $2 to $3, and lambs at $2.50 to $4 each, or $4.25 to $4.75 per cwt.

Hogs—The run was light. Quotations are unchanged at $6.50 per cwt for selects and $6.25 for lights and fats.

East Buffalo Cattle Markets.

East Buffalo, Aug. 25.—Cattle—Receipts, 250 head; dull and easier; prime and shipping steers, $4.90 to $5.50; butchers' steers, $4 to $4.85; cows and heifers, $2.25 to $4.50; bulls, $2.50 to $4; stockers and feeders, $3 to $3.90; veals lower, $5.25 to $7.50. Hogs—Receipts, 4,000 head; active, strong, 5c higher; heavy, $6.20 to $6.25; medium, $6.25 to $6.30; Yorkers and pigs, $6.30 to $6.40; roughs, $5 to $5.25; stags, $4.25 to $4.75; dairies and grassers, $5.90 to $6.20. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 4,000 head; steady; lambs, $4.25 to $6; yearlings, $4.25 to $4.50; wethers, $4 to $4.25; ewes, $3.25 to $3.50; mixed sheep, $1.50 to $4.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, Aug.25.—Cattle—Receipts, 5,500; steady to 10c lower; good to prime steers, $5 to $5.25, nominal; poor to medium, $4 to $4.10; stockers and feeders, $2.50 to $4.30; cows, $1.50 to $4.40; heifers, $2 to $4.75; canners, $1.50 to $2.70; bulls, $1.50 to $4.40; calves, $3 to $7; Texas fed steers, $3 to $4.65; western steers, $3.25 to $4.65. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 11,000; to-morrow, 30,000; opened steady and closed 15c to 25c lower; mixed and butchers', $5.10 to $5.90; good to choice heavy, $5.45 to $5.75; rough heavy, $5 to $5.40; light, $5.50 to $6.15; bulk of sales at $5.30 to $5.70. Sheep—Receipts, 25,000; sheep and lambs, choice steady and others lower; choice wethers, $3 to $3.60; fair to choice mixed, $2.25 to $3; western sheep, $2.75 to $6.50; native lambs, $3.50 to $6.50; western lambs, $3 to $4.50.

Leading Wheat Markets.

	Closing previous day. Sept.	Dec.	To-day. Sept.	Dec.
Chicago	80⅛	81⅝	79⅞	81
New York	86½	86¾	86	86¼
Toledo	82½	84	82⅛	83⅞
St. Louis	80¼	84⅛	79⅞	83¾
Detroit	82¾	84	82½	84
Milwaukee, 2 nor.	82	89¾	80	..
Duluth	..	..	81¼	..
Minneapolis	81⅝	79½	80⅝	78¾

British Markets.

Liverpool, Aug. 25.—Opening — Wheat, spot quiet; No. 1 standard California, no stock; Walla, 6s 7½d; No. 2 red winter, 6s 3d to 6s 3½d; No. 1 northern Manitoba, 6s 9½d to 6s 10d; futures quiet, September 6s 6d value, October 6s 5⅞d value, December 6s 6⅛d value. Corn—Spot quiet; mixed American, per cental, 4s 6⅜d to 4s 7d for new; futures dull, September 4s 6⅜d nominal, October 4s 6¼d nominal. Flour—Minneapolis, 21s 6d to 22s 9d.

Liverpool — Close—Wheat, spot quiet; No. 1 standard California, per cental, no stock; Walla, 6s 7½d; No. 2 red winter, 6s 3d to 6s 3½d; No. 1 northern Manitoba, 6s 9½d to 6s 10d; futures quiet, September 6s 6d, October 6s 5⅞d nominal, December 6s 6¼d value. Corn—Spot quiet; mixed American, per cental, 4s 6⅜d to 4s 7d for new; futures quiet, September 4s 6⅜d nominal, October 4s 6⅛d bid. Flour—Minneapolis, 21s 6d to 22s 9d.

London, Aug. 25.—Opening—Wheat on passage nominally unchanged. Corn on passage, firm, but not active. Weather Pnin England, rain ; forecast, unsettled. English country wheat markets of yesterday, quiet.

London—Close—Number of cargoes of wheat waiting at outports offered for sale, one; wheat on passage, very inactive; parcels No. 2 Calcutta club, 30s 3d; wheat, parcel No. 2 hard winter, passage, 29s 10½d. Corn on passage, quieter and hardly any demand; La Plata, yellow, rye terms, September and October, 20s 6d. Corn—Parcel mixed American, passage, 21s 9d; wheat, parcels Karache white, July and August, 29s 6d, for continental ports. Corn—Cargoes Odessa, f.o.r.t., steam, about due, 22s 4½d.

Antwerp, Aug. 25.—Wheat, spot steady; No. 2 red winter, 16⅞fr. Corn—Spot American mixed, 22fr 4c. Flour—Spot Minneapolis 28fr.

FRENCH LESSONS — COURSE followed; 1st, principles of pronunciation explained; 2nd, verbs acquired by means of conversation; 3rd idioms and phrasing; pupils addressed in French from the beginning, to cultivate their ear. Subjects chosen in accordance with pupil's profession or business. For terms apply to Mlle. E. de Coutouly, 4 Laurier avenue, Toronto.

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IN THE DISTRICT OF NIPISSING—the Townships of Hutton, Creelman, Parkin, Aylmer, Mackelcan, McCarthy, Merrick, Mulock (part of), French (part of), Stewart, Lockhart (part of), Garrow (part of), Osborne (part of), Hammell and Phelps (part of).

IN THE DISTRICT OF ALGOMA — Berths Nos. 195 and 201, the Townships of Kitchener and Roberts and Block "W" near Onaping Lake.

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Sheets containing terms and conditions of Sale and information as to Areas and Lots and Concessions comprised in each Berth will be furnished on application, either personal or by letter, to the Department of Crown Lands, Toronto, or the Crown Timber Agencies at Ottawa, Sault Ste. Marie, Port Arthur, Rat Portage and Fort Frances.

E. J. DAVIS,
Commissioner Crown Lands.
Department of Crown Lands,
Toronto, July 29, 1903.

N. B. — No unauthorized publication of this advertisement will be paid for.

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THE CANADIAN NORTHWEST

HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS

Any even numbered section of Dominion lands in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories, excepting 8 and 26, which has not been homesteaded or reserved to provide wood lots for settlers, or for other purposes, may be homesteaded upon by any person who is the sole head of a family,or any male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one-quarter section of 160 acres, more or less.

ENTRY

Entry may be made personally at the local land office for the district in which the land to be taken is situate, or if the homesteader desires he may, on application to the Minister of the Interior, Ottawa, the Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg, or the local agent for the district in which the land is situate, receive authority for some one to make entry for him. A fee of $10 is charged for a homestead entry.

HOMESTEAD DUTIES

Under the present law homestead duties must be performed in one of the following ways, namely:

(1) By at least six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each year during the term of three years, or—

(2) If the father (or the mother, if the father is deceased) of any person who is eligible to make a homestead entry resides upon a farm in the vicinity of the land entered for by such person as a homestead, the requirements of the law as to residence prior to obtaining patent may be satisfied by such person residing with the father or mother, or—

(3) If the settler has his permanent residence upon farming land owned by himself in the vicinity of his homestead the requirements of the law as to residence may be satisfied by residence upon the said land.

APPLICATION FOR PATENT

Should be made at the end of the three years before the Local Agent, Sub-Agent or the Homestead Inspector. Before making application for patent the settler must give six months' notice in writing to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Ottawa of his intention to do so.

INFORMATION

Newly arrived immigrants will receive at the Immigration Office in Winnipeg, or at the Dominion Lands Office in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories, information as to the lands that are open for entry, and from the officers in charge, free of expense, advice and assistance in securing lands to suit them. Full information respecting the land, timber, coal and mineral laws, as well as respecting Dominion lands in the railway belt in British Columbia, may be obtained upon application to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa; the Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg, Manitoba, or to any of the Dominion Lands Agents in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories.

JAMES A. SMART,
Deputy-Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—In addition to Free Grant Lands, to which the Regulations above stated refer, thousands of acres of most desirable lands are available for lease or purchase from Railroad and other Corporations and private firms in Western Canada.

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