

LEADING MEMBERS OF THE FIFTH CONGRESS OF CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

The following brief notice of some of the leading delegates attending the recent meeting of the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire in Montreal will prove interesting just now, particularly as some of the gentlemen will arrive in this city tomorrow night:

Lord Brassey, K.C.B., D.C.L., D.L., J.P., 1st Baron, eldest son of Thomas Brassey, the well-known contractor for public works, was born at Stafford on February 11, 1836, and educated at Rugby and at University College, Oxford, graduating in honors in the modern law and history school. Lord Brassey began his career in parliament by securing a motion by Mr. Thomas Hughes in 1860 for an inquiry into the labor laws. In 1871 he began the first of a series of speeches on naval administration. The subjects dealt with have included the defence of the commercial harbors, the organization of the controller's department of the Admiralty and of the dockyards, the principal reforms advocated being a more decentralized management. In treating of ship-building policy, the objections to extensive reserves were strongly urged. The question of the naval reserves was brought forward by Lord Brassey in parliament on several occasions, and he succeeded in obtaining

1790 His grandfather, Lieut.-Col. Geo. Taylor Denison, served as a volunteer officer in the war of 1812, and in the rebellious 1837 command a volunteer cavalry troop, which is now known as the Governor-General's Body Guard. He was also prominent in city politics, being a member of the first city council. He married the only child of Capt. Richard Lippincott, a captain and officer from New Jersey, and by this marriage he had a son, born at Bellevue, Toronto, 1816. This son, the father of the subject of this sketch—also Geo. Taylor Denison—though a lawyer by profession, gave his chief energies to Canadian volunteer service. In 1838 he was appointed lieutenant in the Body Guard, then commanded by his father, and in 1841 he obtained command of the troop. He may be regarded as the founder of Toronto's militia, since he organized cavalry, artillery, and rifles. The Queen's Own was one of the corps raised by him. Like his father, he was also prominent in civil affairs, and was for a long time alderman for St. Patrick's ward in Toronto, August 21, 1839. He was educated at Upper Canada college, and was called LL.B. at Toronto university in 1861. Called to the bar the same year, he practised his profession in his native city, being for some years in partnership with his brother-in-law, Mr. E. C. Denison, C.M.G., M.P. Elected to the city council, he sat therein as alderman for St. Patrick's ward, 1852-57, when he declined re-election. In 1872, and again in 1873, he was sent to England by the Ontario government as a special commissioner in behalf of immigration. In 1877 he was appointed police magistrate for the city of Toronto, an office he still retains. His military services commenced in 1855, he being the greaser-cornet in the Governor-General's Body Guard. He became captain of his troop, April 22, 1857, was promoted major in 1862 and lieutenant-colonel in 1866. Lieut.-Col. Denison holds a first-class commission in the militia, and served during the Fenian raid, 1866, and commanded the outposts on the Niagara river, under Col. (now Gen. Sir) Wolsey, in the autumn of that year. He was again on active service during the Northwest rebellion, 1869 (mentioned in despatches and medals). He has been a frequent contributor to the newspaper and periodical press on subjects of national and military importance, and has likewise appeared on the lecture platform in advocacy of Canada's rights and of the preservation of the unity of the Empire.

Isaac Beckett, representing Dublin Chamber of Commerce, in which he is a member of the council, connects with the firm of Beckett & Sons, petroleum importers and wholesale druggists, Fleet street, Dublin, during the peace for the city and county of Dublin.

Samuel Baester Boulton, representing the London Chamber of Commerce and the Timber Trade Federation of the United Kingdom, is the present president of the council and a past vice-president of London Chamber of Commerce, and is the founder and past president of the Timber Trade Federation; chairman of the Burt, Boulton and Hagwood, Ltd., timber merchants and mechanical and chemical manufacturers at London, Paris, and other cities.

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James Hargreaves, representing Blackburn and District Chamber of Commerce, Principal of James Hargreaves, tobacco merchant, Blackburn.

Major J. H. Morbie, of St. John, N. B.

Mr. M. de P. Webb, representing the Karachi Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Isaac Beckett, representing Dublin Chamber of Commerce.

Montagu de Penrose Webb, representing Karachi Chamber of Commerce, in which he is member of managing committee. Manager of the Karachi branch of Messrs. Forbes, Forbes & Co., Ltd., London, import and export merchants and assembly agents at London, Liverpool, Calcutta, Bombay and Karachi. Do no colonial trade whatever. Mr. Webb has written and spoken on economical, financial and currency subjects. Is an elected member of the Karachi municipal council, chairman Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Karachi. Author of several works on local matters; also of "The Great Power," a Memorandum on the Indian Currency, "Monetary Progress in the 'Victoria Era,'" "The Money of the Future," "Influence of the Rupee," "British Commerce: A Reply to Mr. Carnegie."

COFFEE MAKING

Fully twenty sorts of patented coffee-making machines are now in the market, besides the coffee biggins and rollers of familiar pattern and coffee filters of various sorts to be fitted to simple pots.

New ideas in coffee pots are shown at every big exposition and advertisement in this line are invented every year to show that the inventors consider the subject of coffee-making an important one, and to prove that a large proportion of the world's people do not know the best way of making coffee.

One dealer has fifty varieties of coffee pots on his list, and another

GEN LAURIE M.P.

says that there are so many in stock it would be a task to count them. But, doubtless, these statements apply to the various grades and the different sizes rather than to the original models.

The literature of coffee-making as it stands, while it is quite interesting and care of the various machines lined up in the dealer's showcase would fill a good-sized volume, of these printed directions appear in two or more languages.

The person of the most cosmopolitan leanings might breakfast on Turkish coffee one morning, Russian the next, Austrian or German the next, in fact, having the conception made after the fashion of a different nation for many consecutive days without exhausting the list. All the prominent foreign nations have coffee machines representing them except the British.

Most of the elaborate coffee machines for home use are complete in themselves, each mounted on its own special stand, and some are nicely adjusted, that the calculations are so many cups rather than pints or quarts of the beverage.

One of the most desirable for the amateur coffee maker, having so many gauges and conditions that no possible mistake can be made in the particular shape for cleaning out the droves and banishing the dried coffee scum that is apt to adhere to most coffee pots regularly used.

The new coffee mills are of a character to make the old familiar side coffee mill appear very ordinary and cheap. The old style mill will still be in vogue, but the modern mills are of a showy exterior, some of the finest wood or of nickel-plated framings, and works so well adjusted that the grain is turned out of one grade of fineness.



RIGHT HON. LORD BRASSEY, K. C. B., President of the Congress.

The Revolution in Chemistry.

Few things give one a higher idea of the powers of the human mind than its ability, as shown in the invention of Sir Oliver Lodge's recent Romanes lecture, to search into the ultimate secrets of the universe. Nothing is so great, nothing too small, for the measuring rod of modern science. On the one hand we have astronomy, which reaches in magnificent distances, and tells us the most wonderful things about what is going on in a system like that of the new star in Perseus, so far away that light, travelling from the sun in seven and a half minutes, has taken centuries to reach us and speak of the cataclysm which befell this Nova while the Spanish Armada was sailing.

On the other hand, we have the new chemistry which deals with the infinitesimal and investigates the inconspicuously tiny constituents that make up ordinary matter. Lord Kelvin gave us a little and investigated the inconspicuously tiny constituents that make up ordinary matter. Lord Kelvin gave us a little and investigated the inconspicuously tiny constituents that make up ordinary matter.

MAJOR J. H. MORBIE, of St. John, N. B.

MR. M. DE P. WEBB, representing the Karachi Chamber of Commerce.

MR. W. F. COCKSHUTT, of the Toronto Board of Trade.

as the planets move round the sun—though no atom is likely to be so simple as our planetary system. The simplest atom, that of hydrogen, is believed to consist of about seven hundred electrons in regular orbital motion, under laws closely akin to those which keep the earth in its course round the sun.

The electrons are assumed to be all exactly alike, so that an oxygen atom would consist of sixteen times as many, a gold atom of 196 times as many, and so forth. The chief fascination of this theory is an outsider, lies in its reduction of all matter to modifications of one original substance—probably the same as what we call electricity, which in its turn may be explained by such a theory as that epoch-making speculation of Professor Osborne Reynolds, that it is so, and there is no reason in the nature of things why we should not one day translate lead into gold by a suitable rearrangement of its electrons.

A DIZZY SPECULATION.
That, of course, is a mere dream. We may know all about the stately dance of atoms without being able to interfere with their motions. At present the theory is merely in the incubation and the powers of our greatest mathematicians to work it out.

PROTECTION AND WAGES.
In view of the fiscal question at present before the public of Great Britain, the report of the Chamber of Commerce of Essen, just published, is of interest, bearing as it does upon the problem so much debated of the influence of protective tariffs on the rise and fall of wages. The report shows that in 1871, the daily wages of workmen in Krupp's establishment were three marks, three pence, and in 1875 three marks, eight pence, and in 1876 three marks, ten pence, and in 1877 three marks, twelve pence, and in 1878 three marks, fourteen pence, and in 1879 three marks, sixteen pence, and in 1880 three marks, eighteen pence, and in 1881 three marks, twenty pence, and in 1882 three marks, twenty-two pence, and in 1883 three marks, twenty-four pence, and in 1884 three marks, twenty-six pence, and in 1885 three marks, twenty-eight pence, and in 1886 three marks, thirty pence, and in 1887 three marks, thirty-two pence, and in 1888 three marks, thirty-four pence, and in 1889 three marks, thirty-six pence, and in 1890 three marks, thirty-eight pence, and in 1891 three marks, forty pence, and in 1892 three marks, forty-two pence, and in 1893 three marks, forty-four pence, and in 1894 three marks, forty-six pence, and in 1895 three marks, forty-eight pence, and in 1896 three marks, fifty pence, and in 1897 three marks, fifty-two pence, and in 1898 three marks, fifty-four pence, and in 1899 three marks, fifty-six pence, and in 1900 three marks, fifty-eight pence, and in 1901 three marks, sixty pence, and in 1902 three marks, sixty-two pence, and in 1903 three marks, sixty-four pence.

THE MIGHTY ATOM AGAIN.
From this great fact Dalton deduced his famous law of combining weights, and his more famous atomic theory. This assumes that the reason why two different elements always combine in the same proportions is that they consist of atoms—things which can no longer be divided further, and which are to be exactly like all the other atoms of the same substance, and to have a constant definite weight.

WHAT IS ELECTRICITY?
Further, a remarkable assumption has been made with regard to the nature of electricity. It is now becoming exceedingly probable that the troublesome question, "What is electricity?" will be answered by saying that it is matter, or that matter is electricity—or, rather, that the two concepts which bear these names are identical manifestations of the same root-stuff in different conditions.

PULLING A FISH'S TEETH.
Extracting a fish's teeth is rather a novel and delicate operation, but nevertheless, it has been successfully accomplished in the United States.

WM. FIVE GOES
New York, Sept. 11.—A designer of Shamrock Club, one of the recent cup challenges, says on the steamship White Star line, today.

Politics In Royal
Much stirring of the Classic Bank Fraser.

Board of Trade Reconstruct
That the Justice Reconstruction

Prisoner Swallows Money When Belonged In Jail

From Our Own Correspondent
New Westminster, Sept. 10.—As elsewhere, the news of the day for a long time has been a sensation, and all dates were impeded to it. But nowhere in the province was there such a stirring of the Liberal party as in this city. The Liberal party, under the leadership of Mr. Gifford, inaugurated a campaign against the government, and attempted to wreck the election. As the election day drew near, the Liberal party, under the leadership of Mr. Gifford, inaugurated a campaign against the government, and attempted to wreck the election.

Secretary of the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire.

BEATING CUSTOMS AT MONTREAL
Sensational Development in Connection with Imported Goods

Montreal, Sept. 10.—Some developments in connection with the duties on imported goods, which have been paid to duty by the Montreal Chamber of Commerce, are being investigated by the Customs authorities.

Large consignments of
lumber have been brought to Montreal and shipped in to New York, marked as having been shipped from Canada, but are in fact from the United States. It is claimed that large consignments of lumber have been brought to Montreal and shipped in to New York, marked as having been shipped from Canada, but are in fact from the United States.