ROSEBERY AT LEIGESTER.

The Liberal Leader Takes Strong Ground Against Protection and Preference.

Denounces All Taxes on Foods---Criticizes the Position the Ministry as Well as That of Chamberain---Shadows on the Horizon.

(London Standard, Nov. 9.) The Earl of Rosebery, speaking to a meeting of about five thousand people

(all but 800 paid admissions), in the Palace Theatre, Leicester, said: I think the first proceeding on an occasion of this kind, the one most congenial to our feelings, should be that you should authorize me to communicate in your name to Lord Spencer, the distinguished head of the liberal party sympathy with him in the sore and in the troubles and responsibilities of his two viceroyalties, it seems impossible to exaggerate the sense of loss. But you will all feel for him, and I subject, which is one in which all parties and all classes of the community agreeable nature, because it is always in trouble. But when we see our opponents in trouble (laughter), it is percountry. All this extraordinary situafamous bombshell of May 15. Every government throws fresh light on the extraordinary nature of the administration by which we have been gov-May 15 it was suddenly announced some measure of preferential tariff was of parliament, the exertions of the the first time. (Laughter.) There we preventing any discussion of that burnnow we know how much more than man. (Laughter.) But the half-farthof the session Mr. Balfour presented to of the session Mr. Ballour presented to his cabinet not one, but two, pamphlets. One pamphlet, which we have had the priceless privilege of purchasing (laughter), though somewhat perhaps tetune and even obscure, dwelt principally, largely, on the great prosperity of the country. It also urged retalia-tion. But we now know that the prime there should be a loss in order to prove the attachment of the people to the minister produced from his resources minister produced from his resources a second pamphlet, which he offered as the policy of the government, which upon is this, "I pledge myself that contained the full scheme of preferential we rest is well? Agriculture, I admit, is in a commons last year, and had announced that he had come to the conclusion that contained the full scheme of preferential we rest is well? Agriculture, I admit, is in a crippled condition, though, perhaps, our fiscal condition demanded inquiry, not much worse than agriculture in our fiscal condition demanded inquiry, been advocated by Mr. Chamberlain THE PLEDGE TO THE WORKING other parts of Europe. Education, where is that? (cheers, and a voice, jected, the prime minister calmly put It back in his pocket until a more fit-

ting occasion. (Laughter.) MR BALFOUR'S POSITION. Now, sir, in what position, then, are we? The Freetraders have resigned, the great Protectionist has resigned (laughter and cheers), the ministers who have stood for every re-election are all studiously anxious, as they say, to prevent any taxation on food, and the prime minister sits with a pamphlet in each pocket, ready for either event (laughter and cheers)-in the which any minister has ever occupied ordinary than that. Not merely does icy at all. That is to say, your comdition of disquiet and unrest until it to advise a dissolution—guided by the until it shall please them to advise a dissolution, and relieve you from your anxiety as to the future of your trade. say that is not fair to the commercial community of this country. They are a government existing on a policy, or on two policies-I know not which (laughter and cheers)-for which there was no contemplation of any kind at the general election of 1900indeed. I do not think there was much 1900 (hear, hear). There they are-a Germany and France and America.

SHADOWS ON THE HORIZON. But, after all, the government have not very much to do with it (laughter and cheers). The government seem to horizon—the figure that actively and two that are urged against his strenuously fills the front of the stage scheme, is that everything is very well is of a very different character from as it is. No one that I know has ever

them. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) Sir, we all expect now a speech from Mr. Chamberlain as part of our fare at breakfast, with the same regularity, but not always with the same acceptance, as our morning cup of tea. (Laughter.) And, indeed, we have been led by that statesman through a somewhat painful and erratic course since in the house of lords (hear hear), your through a somewhat deserted country, cheered by optical delusions or mirlife-long bereavement which has befallife-long betallife-long bereavement which has befallife-long bereavement which has befallife-long betallife-long betallif remeber Lady Spencer, who, as a brave another one which we have found as are not getting on half so fast as the and beautiful wife, stood by his side unsubstantial as the last, or, if I may United States or as Germany." Well, on a switch-back railway (laughter); your behalf. (Hear, hear.) From that or, if I may go on, an endless succession of switchback railways, on which he feels constant trepidation and unconcur, I pass to one of a much less easiness as to what is to come next, and can find no rest for the sole of his pleasant to give sympathy to a friend foot. (Cheers.) On May 15 Mr. Chamberlain was a convinced free-trader, but in Birmingham this week he has haps a subject of very mingled feel- made a speech which, if it means anyings. I do not suppose that in the thing, means this, that the sufferings whole history of England you can find of the country under protection were any parallel to the government which grossly exaggerated; that it was a meais now controlling the destinies of this sure carried, as it were, behind the backs of the working classes, and that, tion of affairs has taken place since the if to anything, our prosperity was due to the protection we then enjoyed; and revelation given by any member of the that, since we have been under free (Laughter.) Sir, that does not repreerned since then. (Hear, hear.) On sent the measure of all our wanderings under this guide. We began with a that the empire was in danger unless bouncing surplus, out of which old-age pensions were to be found, but bouncconceded. Throughout the long session ing surpluses have disappeared—not for me minister were mainly devoted to were treated to the more modest increment of a gain of half a farthing a ing and trying topic (hear, hear); but week on the budget of the working We know that on the last day ing was not a widow's mite. It carried no blessing with it, and it has since offered for the supply and cheapness of our food in the future, the personal pledge of the orator himself. "I pledge myself," he said, "that there shall be no loss," though he almost wishes that

MAN.

Formerly we had to embark on this policy on a hypothesis. We now have to embark upon it on a personal pledge. do not think, if I have any knowthe objections to his scheme are only will be dearer, and the second is everything is very well as it is (laughter). having discarded his principal colleagues on both sides of the question, on behalf of the whole policy. It rests protection tout encertage, who which no politician of any party, to rate, know what protection is if Mr. which no politician of any party, to traordinary than that. Not merely does he sit balanced between two alternative policies but we are to go on un. I am not to be misunderstood when I til a general election without any polwhere they have stopped at two shill- industries has failed to find employwhat it is, and agriculture being in a man, it artificially raised upon him at the instance of statesmen who say continuous state of distress, when the the price of the bread on which he liv- they are free-traders. others enjoy the good things and the ed." Well as Mr. Chamberlain appeals benefits of protection agriculture will to Mr. Mongredien that is the answer and as protection is in the main a (laughter and cheers). pledge has given complete satisfaction remember. You cannot have it limitnew growth, a new departure, simply, pledge has given complete satisfaction remember. You cannot have it limitas it were, waiting on the hazard of the moment until they can decide that the moment is expedient for them to appeal to the country. Take your case of last week, of October 27, of which I and swells to the size of the earth in Leicester. Your manufacture large- should like to read to you a passage. when you once liberate him, he is unly depends on leather imported from ders today at our local shops, I was hear, and cheers.) And the third point The next general election will settle struck by the dismay on the faces of to which I would call your attention whether a 10 per cent. duty is to be placed on this, and so handicap you in the markets of the world; it may be three years hence, it may be three months, but until the general election months, but until the general election the world; it may be three months, but until the general election the world; it may be three months, but until the general election the world; it may be three months, but until the general election the world call your attention to which I would call your attention is this—that, under the baneful shadow of protection, there grows up every haven and is me a penny in the laces of the world call your attention is this—that, under the baneful shadow of protection, there grows up every haven and is me and is the shoother of protection, there grows up every specific and is the shoother of protection. The would call your attention is this—that, under the baneful shadow of protection, there grows up every specific and is the shoother of protection. The would call your attention is the working women who also were lay-ing in their little supplies. Another having working wor takes place, at the good pleasure of pence and jam a penny; bread 'll go trace your steps and to go back on the kept in the balance until it suits the convenience of the government to apconvenience of the government to apreplied the woman, with a patient

> INCREASED WEALTH OF THE COUNTRY.

The second objection, which, Mr of shadows in the dim vista of the Chamberlain says, is one of the only

(Cheers.) Our aggregate foreign trade and now I am going to give you one of my only three figures—our aggregate foreign trade. Suppose we divide into 100 the aggregate of the four great trade nations of the world. Of that Germany has 23 per cent., and I leave out the fractions, France has 20 per cent., the United States 19 per cent., England, about to change its fiscal system because of its failure, has somenational wealth do not in every case affect the great masses of the people. What is their budget? What is the accumulation of funds representing the savings of the working classes in what THE DEMAND FOR A MANDATE. they call friendly societies and savings banks?-367 millions sterling-that is the accumulation of the working classes of Great Britain under the system that we are about to change (no, no), on a personal pledge because it has been a failure. (Laughter and oh. oh.) Is there any nation in the world, I venture to ask, that with these proved results, enjoying the prosperity, the relative prosperity, that we certainly do enjoy, that would think for one moment of exchanging the fiscal condition he commenced his present policy on under which we live for that of any of the nations enjoying much less trade than we, whose example we are invit-ed to follow. (Cries of "Not for Joe," use another comparison which more they began with very little; you could suits my own state of feeling, we have not expect to keep the monopoly of the been in a position of a middle-aged trade of the world. (Hear, hear.) Begentleman embarking for the first time cause their populations swelled, and as their energy developed, they naturally demanded a share of the trade of the world, and you ought to be pleased and proud that you have kept your position so well as you have. A HOMELY ILLUSTRATION.

I will give a little homely illustration which may appeal to Mr. Chamberlain himself (laughter). I have a son who is standing for a constituency in Scotland (cheers). He has never made a speech in his life, and, therefore, I suppose his speaking may be registered at zero (laughter). Mr. Chamberlain is, perhaps, the most accomplish ed speaker we possess (no, no.) But suppose this time next year my son, by talking every night in public or private, raises himself from the position of zero to being a ten to 20 per cent. man (laughter), you have not improvd (laughter); you have not improved n the least in the last twelve months renewed laughter). Here comes this oung chap along, he has improved 15 per cent, in the last twelve months rom what he was when he began" (laughter). Well, sir, as to this, I do two in number. The first is that food the social system which will prevent form. We wanted commercial repose; The pledge is given in answer to the laughter). Now, sir, we have our to recover our commercial equilibrium, first of these objections, but in real- curses; we have our drawbacks; we instead of which we are plunged into on behalf of the whole policy. It rests protection (loud cheering). We, at any know, there is no limit; a

demand that it too shall have its share that he receives from his oracle much if this assurance of the personal gard to protection which I beg you to protection, and which are determined trade. Why, sir, the reason is obvious. Under protection every protected trade itself by the methods which are known

said anything of the kind. No one has said so, and nebody thinks so. All figures, and I am not going to trouble you with figures except, I think, three, for we have had figures until we are sick of them, but all figures show an enormous increase in the wealth of the country, and a steady, certain rise in the trade of the country from the time of the introduction of free trade. (Cheers.) Our aggregate foreign trade (Cheers.) Our aggregate foreign trade (cinal and every political elections, and in most unhappy wrangling about tariffs and customs (hear, hear.) They began with the license, which was given, or withheld, or withdrawn at the option of the authorities. It has gradually come to be considered a vested interest and a vast property. Which is the right view it is not my purpose this afternoon to inquire. But this I know, that that great vested interest and in most unhappy wrangling about tariffs and customs (hear, hear). The is one which you feel in every municipal and every political election (cheers); that it naturally fights with prosperity and content and liberty, the its interest; and that, as has been said and unrest (cheers). Well, I believe before, if the state does not control it, that is putting the two views as fairit will, if it does not already, control the state. Think how you will be situated if you have, not one such trade or interest as that, but twenty, thirty, the threat which Mr. Chamberlain and poor, wretched, paupered, starving forty, fifty, a hundred. Yet that is holds over you that you are neglectwhat must inevitably grow up under a system of protection. (Cheers.) Well, thing over 37 per cent. (Cheers.) But, this is to be the remedy for all our sir, the figures of foreign trade or of evils—this system which fosters such poisonous growth, and from which, when you have once embarked in it, there seems to be no escape.

At one time it was said that what

was necessary was inquiry. Well, I

am one of those who has never deprec

ated inquiry. I have always held that

the moment our fiscal system was chal-

lenged by a minister so influential and

authoritative as Mr. Chamberlain it

was bound to result in inquiry, and

that the position of free trade would

be infinitely weakened if, in any respect, we seemed to shrink from inquiry, and if there be any matters which still necessitate investigation, after the exhaustive investigation of the board of trade-matters like those connected with the loading of foreign hips, and the like—I for one will heartily support any motion for inquiry; but we have got far beyond nquiry. What is asked for now is a nandate—an authoritative mandate o be given. I observe, although Mr. Chamberlain said at Glasgow that he was a devoted follower of Mr. Balfour, and that Mr. Balfour was his searched the papers to see what indileader, the mandate is to be given, I observe, not to Mr. Balfour, but to Mr. tralia to give us a preferential tariff in Chamberlain, to treat on your behalf, with full and ample powers, both with Deakin, prime minister of Australia, our colonies, and foreign states, in respeaks freely about it; but he always gard to the regulation of our fiscal sysspeaks of it as an offer made by Mr. tem. I very much doubt, if, looking at | Chamberlain to the colonies. (Laughthe past of this government, the country is very much inclined to give it an absolute mandate (cheers) to de what it likes with regard to any question and the war. The work of the war. and the inquiry into the administration of that war is not likely to en- to us as the state of the transaction. courage the country to give the gov-ernment another mandate (cheers). I of Mr. Chamberlain, if they were adoptdo not think the country is much in ed, would make it necessary for Austhe humor for mandates, but the hypothesis on which Mr. Chamberlain wheat and dairy produce. Well, I do rests at this moment is this, that we not know how the British farmer will are secure in his personal pledge that like that; it does not strike me as in would not throw it in Mr. Chamber-lain's teeth, "There, you miserable change from free trade to protection," and entrust him with a mandate, ap- terial flaw in this scheme, because a parently, as dictator, to regulate our two shilling duty on foreign wheat will way in which you think any of our ourselves-whatever it may be, of 3,000 evils should be righted? (no). Why, miles, I will not pretend offhand to consider, he has had a mandate. No give the exact figures-very differently man ever had so authoritative a man- from the effect it will have on Austradate from the state as Mr. Chambernot suppose you are going to risk all lain. During the last eight years he this realized prosperity, this bird in the hand, for any number of birds in the hand, for any number of birds in the bush (laughter and cheers). You are not going to risk all this on the personal pledge of any living man (cheers) who has said that all is well now. That is not the doctrine I am here to preach, (hear, hear). All well. God forbid. How can we say that all is well? Agriculture, I admit, is in a commons last year, and had appropried.

The hand, for any number of birds in the government, which has had unbounded majorities in both houses of parliament. He, as the colonial secretary, had the whole force of parliament behind him, and, therefore, of the country, and he had a manher to preach, (hear, hear). All well. If he had come before the house of commons last year, and had appropried.

AN AVISION AND AN AVISION AND AN AVISION AND AVISION AN other parts of Europe. Education, prospective unity of our Empire, does where is that? (cheers, and a voice, "gone wrong.") When are we going to have a national system? (loud cheers). Can any of us be blind to the hideous curse of intemperance, which hinders our progress as a nation far more than any hostile tariffs? (cheers) I do not think, if I have any know-ledge of my countrymen, that they are willing to change the established policy of this country on either an hypothesis unproved, or on a personal pledge (cheers). Why is this pledge will be personal pledge (cheers). Why is this pledge will be personal pledge (cheers). Why is this pledge will be procession of the unemployed? (hear, hear). Due, I think, very largely, to the almost interest both of our commercial position and our Empire, that he should have chosen to take the same migration from the country into given? Because Mr. Chamberlain says sane migration from the country into step he has taken. What was it we the towns, but, nevertheless, a blot on wanted? We did not want fiscal rethe most animated optimist in the we wanted to be allowed time to bind world from saying all is well (loud the wounds of the Empire (cheers), and have our evils—but the remedy is not a state of unrest to which, so far as I protection, all on the personal pledge he appeared to deny it. He quoted an had all this agitation. The agitation protection. I shall be told that the two sentence n which Mr. Mongredien sumbehalf. That, again, is to be followed shillings duty a quarter on wheat does med up his view is this—I take it, I by a commission of experts which is to not mean starvation to anyone, nor admit, from a paper, the Glasgow Herarrange and settle the various objects on think that quite fairly represents the case. What really happened was going to stop at a two shillings duty.

congenial to the views which I hold, I do not envy those financial experts.

Has there ever been a case. Look at but which is playing a manful part in (Laughter.) Sir Robert Peel and Mr. these eleven hundred articles (shame), since then-but Canada, Australia, ings. Naturally, human nature being ment and wages for the native work- and some hundreds besides, and that and New Zealand promised to recom-

AN ALLURING IDEA. drawing closer the bonds of empire by I am sorry to say that I am convinced as vested interests. If they are threat- onies is lame and imperfect—but that until it has nearly doubled."

all its energy for the preservation of other represents soreness and jealousy ly as they can be put by a person who is not impartial; but I admit also that ing a liberal offer made by the ies, which is made now and can never be repeated—the old fable of the Sybi line books, as it were, the refusal of which brought about such alarming consequences.

THE OFFER FROM THE COLONIES

Well, the whole of the Chamberlain system rests on this, that there is some offer which has been made by the colonies, and which some of us are carefully turning our back upon. Now, if that were so, it would be a very serious thing. We all believe—all sane people who have studied the subject believe, and no one has announced it more authoritatively than Mr. Chamberlain—that in these matters of Empire the initiative should come from the colonies, and not from the mother country; and, therefore, when an offer is said to have come from the colonies we bear a grave responsibility if we are not at once alive to it. (Hear, found? It rests once more, so far as I know, on the personal pledge of a distinguished statesman who has mentioned it. (Laughter.) What is the case as regards Australia, for example? Australia is now going through a general election, and I have anxiously cations there are of an offer from Ausvery generous of Mr. Chamberlain, but ommercial affairs. Now, is this the affect Canada at her distance from lia, which is 13,000 or 14,000 miles away.

> say:—"When the day arrives that England can only maintain her trade tion of American settlers into Canada England can only maintain her trade is likely to bind Canada or not more by artificial preferential barriers, on closely to the mother country is a land gained her supreme commercial position not by barricades but by provherself superior in technical skill, in and in business enterprise" (cheers). Well, then, I say also that under a new commonwealth tariff in Australia, Sydney in New South Wales, discern it. All the news from Australia is excellent so far as it goes. There is no decrease of loyalty, no decrease in the wish for national co-operation, but as for any trace of this offer, for my life I cannot discern it (hear, hear). The other day Mr. Chamstatement with regard to this; he said that the colonies had unanimously askthe case. What really happened wasit is a very different thing of course cause she has given us a preference

Pure Hard Soap.

cile the difference between these two. they must not underrate the gravity

wheat it is extremely difficult to com-

CANADIAN PREFERENCE. I have endeavored to ascertain from ne Canadian press whether they are in a mood to give us the preference of which so much is spoken. I take the Globe, which, I believe, is a minister, man, a past master in the arts of po-al paper in Canada. They treat it as littical strategy (hear, hear), who at-British fiscal problems. British states- passion in the country, a call of hear.) But where is this offer to be unity and independence." I do not see But individual manufacturers are less timid. One of them. Jonathan Ellis. speaking for the woollen manufacturers, in the Globe, calls for an increase in the tariff against Britain from 23 per cent, to a net protection of 30 per cent. He is supported by W. R. Brock, most formidable competitor in woollens, and our manufacturers should be protected from this ruinous competition." Therefore it appears that while you are expecting an offer from Canthey are only thinking of raising them and are actually accusing you of somecheers.) There is one more consideration to which I will devote only two minutes, and this consideration makes me more doubtful than ever whether this proposal-were it ever carried out -would have the effect of uniting Canada more closely to the Empire than at present. Your duty of 2s. a quarter, probably to be indefinitely extended, if it is ever adopted, will materially there were over 40,000. The American farmers are flocking into Canada in order to obtain possession of the rich lands which are still virgin soil in that country. Immigration has already be-Well, you sem to know some of Canadian wheat against American

about Mr. Reid here. What does he

question on which I would rather not pass an opinion. (Hear, hear.) Now. sir, these are some of the consideramanufacturing ability, in knowledge, which make me hope the nation will tions which make me think it wise and think it wise to walk warlly and cautiously in connection with this matter. "WE ARE BEING 'RUSHED.'" which was a free trade centre, has For the last 25 years, though we have been rapidly erecting manufactories. had empire in the air which we All these manufactories will want to breathe, we have walked warily and be protected, and I do not see any contiously with regard to it. If we particular likelihood of an offer from had proceeded warily and cautiously Australia, such as we are assured has in this instance, if we had made caualready been made, though we cannot tious and exact inquiry, if we had felt the pulse of the colonies, if we had ap pointed delegates or called a convention to consider any effort they were capable of making, all might still have been well, and we might still be proceeding on the path of empire with berlain said, or rather, changed his that already so closely exist. (Cheers). some hope of tightening Now we are being "rushed" in this question. (Hear, hear). We are being "rushed," and it behooves us to out a drag on. (Cheers). Mr. Cham berlain said, at Liverpool, that he sometimes felt as if he was alone from an offer in any case—but what feel alone I do not know. He has on fighting this question. Why he should Germany, look at France, and every this fiscal controversy—"But enough," Gladstone, between them (cheers), reother great precedent, which began says Mr. Mongredien, "there is no need other great precedent, which began says Mr. Mongredien, "there is no need of the says Mr. Mongredien, "the says Mr. Mongredie with this two shillings a quarter duty on wheat. Has there ever been a case of these financial experts to re-impose of the re-impos most, so far as can be gathered, ninemend to their respective parliaments him, the working classes of this counthat they should give a preference to try-(laughter, and a voice: English goods. They have not yet he changed his coat")—which would done so, for good reasons of their own, seme to prove that they are a more favorable issue of the peace mission on Now, sir, I frankly admit that the for which I do not in the least critinimble and adaptable class than I had favorable issue of the peace mission on in the least critinimble and adaptable class than I had favorable issue of the peace mission on in the least critinimble and adaptable class than I had favorable issue of the peace mission on in the least critinimble and adaptable class than I had favorable issue of the peace mission on in the least critinimble and adaptable class than I had favorable issue of the peace mission on in the least critinimble and adaptable class than I had favorable issue of the peace mission on in the least critinimble and adaptable class than I had favorable issue of the peace mission on in the least critinimble and adaptable class than I had favorable issue of the peace mission on in the least critinimble and adaptable class than I had favorable issue of the peace mission on the peace missi tariff, in all this issue, is not that close them. But it is a very different which alarms me most. I am inclinthing to say that they will recombine the free trade is safe in most than the same man adaptable class than I had supposed (laughter) and he has beside him, behind him, also a ministry murcontemplation of any kind at the general election of 1900 (laughter and eral election of 1900 (laughter and involved agriculture demands and obthe custody of the people of this coun- find an occasion suitable for doing so, enterprise, and willing to welcome him try, (hear, hear), and I am inclined from saying that they make to us an to think that the working men, and offer that they will give a preference bring a majority with him. (Cheers still more their womenfolk, will take to us. Let us take the case of Can-care that there is no tax on the food ada. From the news I get of Can-arrayed against him, and I am not alof the people (hear, hear). But I am ada she is much more interested in together confident about their condimore alarmed about the question as it the decision in regard to Alaska than tion. The free trade unionists, or the relates to the empire (hear). There is absorbed in any anxiety to give us a something alluring about the idea of preferential tariff under her customs. There has come an offer from Canada not altogether, as it seems to me, in any means by which it may be attempted. We all feel that allurement, it is an offer to relieve us from the tion of weakness and of isolation, and responsibility of making treaties on if they maintain that position of her behalf (laughter and cheers). Well, weakness and isolation-I will not say wishing as I should to support any that is not an offer which will tend that they will necessarily be overpolicy that has that object, that I have to unite empires more closely, and it is thrown, but I will say this, that they come to the conviction it will be a re- obviously not the offer to which Mr. are in great danger. I ask them earn takes place, at the good pleasure of his majesty's present advisers, you will not be out of your pains. Well, I licate looking woman, with four child-ren standing about her. It's Mr. dred giants spring up behind you to bar your path—giants, or trade inter-lain's mind, we should find this: that the preference," which is perfectly true, and under it your trade with Canada but I do not ask them, I do not ask them for what is called corporate union in the churches, has nearly doubled within the last few called corporate union in the churches him and us is this—that he believes years." Well, that was not his opin- for corporate union with the host that that by no means shall you ever be al- that the beginning is everything, and ion last year. This week he said, has maintained the cause of free trade, that a commencement by this scheme, "They give us voluntarily and of their but I do ask them in their own interest lame and imperfect as it admittedly is own accord, a preference of 331-3 per as well as in the interest of the cause r protection every protected trade ness a vested interest, and defends trallan wool and Canadian timber as cent., and the result of that preference is that our trade with Canada should keep in as close touch as they necessary in the interests of the col- has gone up during the last few years can while the fight rages with the as vested interests. If they are threatened they combine in trusts; they fight every election, political or municipal; they haunt the lobbies of your parliament and corrupt your legislators. (Cheers.) You have one of these great interests in the country. You have the lobbies are the first and imperient—but that any commencement of this kind will be former statement was, "This preference has its sentimental value as a is over and the victory for free trade is over and the victory for free trade in results have already been disappointing to us, and I think it must be at they can march all with drums beating and flags flying if they like any interests in the country. You have the lit will lead exactly the reverse, (hear, equally disappointing to its promot- attack their recent allies without any obs. B. J. KENDALL Co., ENCSBURG FALLS, VI.

ers." Well, it is not for me to recon- loss of honor or of reputation. But of the cause on which we are engaged.

A BLIND AND PARALYZING

a matter concerning the interests of tracts the sympathy of the country by a matter concerning the interest of a great display of energy and courage. Canadian's duty to dogmatize on You have him making a pilgrimage of men and the British people must be who are discontented with their left free to work out what may seem dition to join under his standard and to them the best trade policy, the best ameliorate that condition on his pledge. for Britain, consistent with imperial I have not underrated, at any rate, in that any encouragement to us to tax you, or the danger of the campaign the gravity of the forces opposed to fit the Canadian farmers. Then they would say to another class is this which you are engaged, and what Manufacturers' Association," we are there are those who are doubtfur there are those who do not like change there are those who are doubtful there are those who in their heart o hearts would like a little of the titfor-tat policy if it were only not so risky, there are some who would like to postpone the agony of the occasion by the legislative delay of an inquir but I would say to all those, if they who demands from 25 to 35 per cent., do not wish to be rushed into a decise who demands from 25 to 35 per cent., ion from which they will be unable to retreat, and which may be disastrous in its operation, to take, at any rate the negative side in this battle, and to vote against a policy which would embark them into such an enterprise ada still further to lower their duties as that. It is the rushing that I dread, If time only be given to the country to look at this matter in its various asthing like dumping. (Laughter and pects, I have no fear of the result; but I do fear the love of change, the hops of amelioration of their condition, luring the people of this country on, I sometimes fear it luring them on to follow in this blind and paralyzing crusade, (hear). And if I have to say this to unionists and to neutrals, have I no word to say to liberals too? (cheers.) Gentlemen, I cannot forget that it is in this very place, and from stimulate the production of wheat in this very platform, that an attempt Canada. At this moment one of the was made to proscribe my policy and most remarkable facts in connection my friends. Why do I recall that now with Canada is the enormous immigra-tion of American farmers into Canada. God forbid (cheers). Let bygones be The figures are hardly credible. In bygones (loud and continued cheers).

1897 there were only 712 immigrants I refer to that business—I hope for the from the United States into Canada. last time in my life-to that attempt In the first eight months of this year at proscription. I fling back the message of peace (prolonged cheers).

CALL TO LIBERALS.

I say this: that liberals will be fools come a matter of no inconsiderable magnitude. What it will be if still further stimulated by a duty in favor stand face to face against the forces steps of progress and to go back for close and cordially together to maintain the noble fabric of our commerce and Empire (great cheering) in the face of such an issue as this, so vital to us now and in the long days to come. Surely it is futile and petty to indulge in the personal equation. (Cheers.) Life is not long enough or strong enough for this. (Hear, hear,) You have all the forces that can animate a people moving you in this struggle. Your fathers are bidding you remember their sufferings under protection; your sons adjure you to pro tect the future of your commerce and

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of Chart Hillitcher.

BOGOTA, Nov. 21.-A prominent politician here who is close to the government and thoroughly posted in the affairs of the administration, characterizes the action of the United States colony resident at Bogota has unanitenths of the tory party; he has, and mously offered the government its serhe says he has always had, behind vices and property, while the German and English colonies have manifested extreme sympathy with Colombia's

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Garibbean Sea

Pacific Ocean From the Days of Philip Down to Present Time

Has Been Largely Discus Time When Morgan

(Toronto Empire.) Taking into consideration \$2,880 square miles—the bran public of Panama has occu siderable space on the stage natinal politics. Recent excate that it will play a still portant part in the world's Failure to do so will not h able to any carelessness on the United States. Almost time of the isthmus discove the highway between the ents which it joined and a Spanish commerce in the Its prosperity increased with ing of a good road from the sea to the Pacific Ocean. turies two continual stream fic have passed each other highway. The Spaniards ere at short intervals along this they early realized the stra other European power disp supremacy in the Americas. the mountains were inha bands of marauding Indian preyed on travellers, in d Spain. Early in the sixteen plans were made for a tra waterway, and at the con Philip II., Flemish engineers patched to report on the sch located a favorite route, but the monarch decided against ject. It was supposed that the growing strength of whose buccaneers were terror to the Spanish galleo Spain's possessions be divide canal, it was possible that would endeavor to seize it, as vent communication between dered provinces. Although command forbade recurren subject, it was discussed by and travellers, many of who the country as a result of th engineers' report. From tha this, the Panama canal has international question of var portance.

WHEN DE LESSEPS C

In the two hundred years lowed the abandonment of idea, explorers from Italy, and England made surveys 1850 to 1865 no fewer than ties crossed and recrossed try in search of the best rou canal, which all felt must later, be constructed. The bu a railroad did but emphasize vantages of a waterway. international congress, for the of considering the matter, wa bled in Paris, and seven schemes and twenty-two routes were submitted. As the De Lessep's enterprise wa taken the same year. Two yer the actual work was un and in 1888 the company payment. Several attempts w to resume operations, but in the disclosure of the construc tract scandal, and the most failure of modern times becam ter of French history, Bot and Panama reeled under the was more deadly to the which had been enjoying a prosperity never before attain modern Spanish-American Ten or twelve thousand labo been regularly employed by seps. Their wages had been the little isthmian towns. To revenue, which the Panaman fondly believed to be a mere fee, was almost too much philosophy. In their distress, ombian government was app but unavailingly. The author Bogota were either unable of ing to help. Some bitter wo spoken at the time, and there en talk of a separation. Ethe best of feeling has not ex tween the state and the federal

WHEN MORGAN SAILED

MAIN.

The two names most intimat nected with the history of Pan those of De Lesseps and Mor the reader of romance the lat ever be the more esteemed ories of delightful, if surre reading about the Spanish M not the bold Welsh name Though his grim mark was m hundred years before, it rem day as plain almost as the ma cal scars inflicted by the Fre gineer, for the old city of which the buccaneer destroyed has never been rebuilt. This buccaneer, before planning th which was to set the crown senius, had won a fearsome r new Spain. He had headed m essful expedicions, and the run ne was about to essay a fee which his other exploits wo nto insignificance drew to of the American Mediterrane more desperate crowd of fre ver assembled than that which in 1670 under Morgan. The 2,000 of them, and they man ships. Seizing the Island of and using it as a base, he ca Spanish fort at the mouth Charges River, and marched at the head of 1,300 men, on th nama. The freebooters did the Spanish highway, which guarded by forts, but plunged jungle, and struggled through i y might. Ragged and almost