EXCHEQUER.

no plan were proposed at all. But I

of the exchequer is put in an embar-

rassing position; and every chancellor

of the exchequer is in an embarrassing

position if there are pledges given as

to future budgets. There is nothing

A BARGAIN WITH THE COLONIES.

Then there is this further question.

Suppose this remission which is pro-

which is more embarrassing.

Lord Goschen's Speech Before a Very Large

Audience di gwode

"Food Prices in Relation to Poverty" Was the Theme of the Eloquent Speaker.

The Inclined Plane—Duties in France and Germany—The Taxation of Food—The Working Man's Budget -Over-Sea Supplies—The Po-Ition of the Consumer.

(London Standard, Oct. 17.) Viscount Goschen, presiding last

Percy Alden has explained, who you that I have the honor to address this evening. You are not politicians:

Care that I have the honor to address proposed to put a tax upon meat, upon this evening. You are not politicians: this evening. You are not politicians; tenight, with any political organization at all. You are the workers connected with the various Settlements in London, you are connected with other

THE POSITION OF THE CONSUMER

Year when there was a difference of 13s. 7d. in excess of the price in this country. You you are in close touch with a number of the poorer inhabitant, of the method fropolis. I take it also that you are deal. I want to treat the matter from deal. I want to treat the matter from acquainted, more or less, with their views; that they appeal to work sometimes for knowledge when they have difficulty in understanding the questions of the day; that you are against a fall of the actions of the day; that you are against the prices of the consumer in those affected the consumer in those countries; and if you were to look at the prices of other articles you would find it the same. It is said in this case the amount is so small—it is only a fall of the action of the day; that you are the putting a food tax on, while, at the same time, we are putting to consents to accept a fixed policy under the prices of other articles you would find it the same. It is said in this case the amount is so small—it is only a fall of the action of your giving us certain preferences."

That is a food tax on, while, at the same time, we are putting a food tax on, while, at the same time, we are taking taxes off; and the consents to accept a fixed policy under the prices of other articles you would find it the same. It is said in this case the amount is so small—it is only a fall of the action of the day; that you are taking taxes off; and the colonies—"We are the putting a food tax on, while, at the same time, we are taking taxes off; and the colonies—"We are taki for herself and family. I shall not ask you what the effect may be of any increase of taxation on food—that is to say, how far it can be borne by the ticles as a whole. If you put a tax ticle as a whole. If you put a tax more conversant with their means and city for bearing any additional burdens. For myself, I say I do not come here as a politician; I do not come here with any desire to impress any political arguments upon anyone present; nor do I come here as a professional economist. warned off this discussion it is those who have made economic proms the study of their lives. (Laugh-

THE TAXATION OF FOOD. What I should wish to be able to do is to analyze some of the economic be brought cheaper, because they say facts connected with this question. I that will reduce the cost. There is an have always been an analyst of economic facts rather than an assimilator of it is said, they are so heavy that they past. I hope I do not fall under the ion of those who are now called "musty theorists." (Laughter.) I am anxious to examine the facts, and den you put upon the cost of an ar-in that spirit I approach the subject ticle, sooner or later, except under exwith which we are dealing tonight. As ceptional circumstances, it must affect to the range of the subject, I propose the price of the article. (Hear, hear.) have been called together—namely, with the taxation of food. You are account there was an item for a pair of the number of other questions that are fiscal questions which are now being discussed. I must choose strated, and said, "You must cut out characteristics of the calculations do not come out so favorable as is said by Mr. Chamberlain. But while there are these some other occasion for dealing with that item—what have I to do with your remissions, I want to ask you whether them, and I shall not shrink when the dress?" He gave in another account the remissions of taxation on sugar time comes (cheers) to grapple with The item had disappeared, and the and tea is equivalent to a tax imposed hear.) But I wish it to be distinctly erstood that tonight I confine myself to the subject so far as it touches he taxation of food. What is the sitnation broadly? We live in a little is exercising its invisible quantity all sland of 40 millions of inhabitants, nearly four-fifths of the supply of our food stuffs upon over-sea the extent of it may be, but there it is. (Hear, hear.) The further effect I can In that respect it seems to me that we differ from all the other show by a concrete instance. A 2s. tax means a farthing on the quartern loaf. countries which are continually mentioned as examples partly for us to fol-It has been said that the bakers will ow—as examples of other fiscal methds. Let us always remember this farthing. I am not sure that they will milef principle, this one fact, which night never to be forgotten, that we nd for four-fifths of our supply ipon over-sea contributions. The exact tage is 72 per cent. It is beween four-fifths and three-qua depends only for one-third of er wheat supplies upon foreign co tries, and France only 2 per cent. We require 280 lb. weight per head of wheat to feed our population from fereign sources; Germany requires about 85 per cent, of wheat, thought rye stands outside; and the castiof Germany is not so easy to understand; therefore, that of France. France imports

nsumes, against our 22 per cent.; not. (Hear, hear.) Granted they would

OVER-SEA SUPPLIES,

any other country, must see to it that the channels which bring us those supplies are kept open and free from obstruction, and are well dredged if corn will tell upon the price of bread the red (Chease) there is any symptom that they are in the end. (Cheers.) silting up, and that those supplies will not come to us. (Hear, hear.) There is a somewhat extraordinary fact—that is, that while we are not a corn-growing country, while we depend upon the foreigner and upon our colonies for so large a propertion of our over-sea supbuy, and that because we cannot grow wheat is infinitely below that of Germany and France. It is generally about 7s. a quarter less than the price in Germany, and from 8s. to 12s., and sometimes even as much as 13s., below the price of wheat in France. Why is that? Because they have protection and we have freedom. (Cheers.) tion and we have freedom. (Cheers.)
So we, with our dependence upon oversea supplies, are better off in that respect than other countries which grow their own corn; and there one may see how, in France, for instance, protection works, that with only two pertian to make the imposition of the duty had increased the price. But, as I say, the burden is always there; it is a difference of from 8s. to 12s. in the price of wheat as compared with country, which has no protection. That is the situation. But we are told that we are behind the economic policy of foreign countries—that they are hight at what was described as a non- building and have built up a great political meeting held at the Passmore system with greater economic wisdom bodwards hall, Tavistock place, under than we. But let us not forget that the auspices of the Settlements Asso- under that system, which establishes station, delivered an address on the protection in the fashion that I have of "Food Prices in Relation to mentioned, with results that I have Poverty." Sir John Gorst, M. P., oc- mentioned, we, the British working supled a seat on the platform, and men, can be fed more cheaply than the Percy Alden, the hon, secretary of the French or the German working man. association, explained that the cominitiee, in inviting Lord Goschen to bread. Sugar and many other grospeak on this subject had in mind only ceries are all infinitely cheaper in this the effect upon the working classes of country than they are in France and the suggested tax upon food. He hoped, in Germany; and a French authority ever, the Settlements would not has lately published a statement that think that anything like a party spirit he has made inquiries with reference was displayed in the meeting, their to 46 different articles of groceries, and sole desire being that no further strain that he has discovered and calculated should be put upon the working man. that the English housewife is able to buy as much for 100s, in England as the French housewife is able to buy for duty being 7s. 2d., 6s. 11d., or, say, 7s. think of the plan which has just ap-You have heard 130s, in France. (Cheers.) We must what the title is of the subject which be very careful before we assimilate, we have met together this evening to at all events as regards imports of just what one would expect, and it is remissions as they would have had imports of just what one would expect, and it is no plan were proposed at all events as regards imports of just what one would expect, and it is no plan were proposed at all events as regards imports of just what one would expect, and it is no plan were proposed at all events as regards imports of just what one would expect, and it is no plan were proposed at all events as regards imports of just what one would expect, and it is no plan were proposed at all events as regards imports of just what one would expect, and it is no plan were proposed at all events as regards imports of just what one would expect, and it is no plan were proposed at all events as regards imports of just what one would expect, and it is no plan were proposed at all events as regards in the proposed at all events are required to the proposed at all events are required to the proposed at all consider, "Food Prices in Relation to food, our system to that of our conti-Poverty." Food prices at the present nental neighbors. It is proposed now moment we must all of us consider in to put a tax upon bread. Two shilsome tax upon food. I know, as centuate the words "present proposal."

We sail with moderate duties, though in the some tax upon food. I know, as centuate the words "present proposal."

Percy Alden has explained who you

difficulty in understanding the questions of the day; that you are continued in the rise and fall of the article ittinually conversant with matters that self, because simultaneously with the touch their homely budgets, and that of other economic causes at work. thos of those budgets. (Hear, hear.) Drought and frost, upon the one hand, be a lever to increase the price, and when the price is going down it will be a drag upon the tendency to decline, and will postpone that decline. (Cheers.) The imposition of a tax on wheat, for instance, of a 2s. tax, if it I do not does not raise the price of wheat by earlier than it would otherwise (Cheers.) I said I would deal with the matter in a common-sense way. When you hear of freights being low, the community at large, except the ship-owners, rejoice that their wheat will outcry against railway rates, because, cut-and-dried doctrines of the burden the cost of the article, and the article cannot be sold so cheap as it would otherwise be sold. And common sense seems to say that whatever burconfine myself within the scope of There is an old story I heard many have been made. I have a word to say subject with reference to which years ago of a Dutch captain, who sent about those remissions. The remisgreat problems which are now owner was content. The captain said, on meat and especially upon bread. ed before the country. (Hear, "The blue trousers are there, only you (Cries of "No. no"). I hold that it cannot see it." (Laughter.) Similarly, is not. (Cheers). One is more the staff the 1s, or 2s, which may be imposed, though you cannot exactly trace it in Existence can be prolonged on bread; the rise and fall of the article—the 2s. it cannot be prolonged upon tea and

(Cheers.)

## WE CONVINCE SCEPTICS

Colds, Catarrh and Catarrhal Headache Relieved in 10 Minutes and Cured by Dr.

Agnew's Catarrhal Powder.

not raise their price of the loaf for a

doubt about it. You may doubt what

Here's one of a thousand such testimonic Rev. A. D. Buckley of Buffale says: wish all to know what a blessing Dr. Agnew Catarrhal Powder, is in a case of Oatarrh. was troubled with this disease for year but the first time I used this ramedy it gamost delightful relief. I now regard myseentisely cured." you should wish to have, that that is which is to be taken off. (Cheers). Let DR. AGNEW'S PILLS ARE DELIGHTFUL 40 DOSES 10 CENTS.

and in many years she imports much less than 2 per cent; in fact, it is almost a minimum quantity. That is the situation of these two countries as the situation of these two countries as the co We depend upon our over-sea supplies. If these supplies fail us, we know would make the halfpenny which would the situation in which this country justify the baker in putting on his would be, and therefore, the more than bread. So that whatever may be said,

THE PRICE OF WHEAT. You will see how the argument I have ventured to put before you touches the proofs which are frequently used both on one side and the other, when the plies, the price of wheat in this price of wheat at a given moment is pointed to as illustrating whether the the income-tax payers have a claim." country is infinitely below the price of tax has increased the price to the conCertainly they have a claim, but they sumer or not. I think it was after have not an exclusive claim. I do not ntioned. Though we have to the imposition of 1s, on wheat last believe when it came to the point that supply ourselves, our price of the supply of the supply our price our price of the supply our price our price of the supply our price our price of the sup 6d. Nothing could be argued from that as to whether the burden had increased it to that extent, because eco- off some of the taxes put upon tea and nomic causes were at work all the time, and you can never disentangle the 1s. or the 2s. duty from other causes that are at work. Similarly, if the price had not fallen after the of the exchequer is placed. It is well you can trace it or not. But now there been converted. That means some are some methods by which you can time. I ask what is going to become test this question as to whether, in the of these unfortunate taxes upon tea long run, the consumer does or does and sugar in the meanwhile? Are they not pay the tax; and some very inter- to be kept on with a view to this distax upon them. At that time prices circumstances of the moment and the in Germany were below the prices in exigencies and claims of the various and economic administration. They this country, and it was perfectly na- classes? And it is impossible—I am are represented to be almost a kind of tural, because they were a greater sure the present chancellor of the ex-corn-growing country than we were, chequer could not undertake to do it— (Laughter). Every speaker in certain Nature was at work, and the German to defend the budget, and say, "I will prices were below ours. Then they be- keep on these taxes because I shall gan to impose taxes, and as those want them by and by for the great taxes rose and rose there was established between us and them a differ- reduction of expenses or the expansion ence in price, until it came to this that of revenue should place the chancelour prices were 6s. 11d. on an average lor of the exchequer in the happy posibelow the prices of the German wheat, on which the duty was 7s. 2d.; the on taxation, I recommend him not to of it was represented in the price to peared above the horizon, but to think the consumer in Germany. That is of the claims of the masses to such (Cheers.) In France the same thing have said distinctly that the chancellor cheese and dairy produce of 5 per cent. some years. The usual difference be connected, as present here How that will affect the budget of the tween France and ourselves in price year when there was a difference of The question is raised, will that tax be paid by the consumer or rate than be what that means. You will see by that how the taxation of food gain with the people—"We are putting

consumer; but, on the whole, I think comes the great objection which I have question, but there are simple issues are purely defensive, both armored and public opinion, in spite of what is said to this taxation. You canot take it off underlying it which I wish you to take public opinion, in spite of what is said in order to show that the defendant in some quarters, is tending to the repathos of those budgets. (Hear, hear.)

Me have just heard that a half-penny and on the other hand suns and favoring rains—all these economic causes affect the world's market. When it comes to any particular country, the budget of the working man? Many calculations of her weekly subsistence for herself and family. I shall not ask you what the effect may be of any are items which are of aparticular tax which may be upon that article enters, if I may say so into partnership with those es and asking their leave to its being seen various calculations. You know cannot touch that taxation which you two years the freight has been under the result that is obtained by those have put upon the food of the people," who supply Mr. Chamberlain with his and so the chancellor of the exchequer tion of this tax is more than double upon any article, that tax will assist figures. He states that the working who may desire to obey some cry of the cost of bringing wheat from New man would lose 16 1-2 farthings by his the people which may arise—"that York to Liverpool. It is an interesting proposals, but that he would gain 17 bread has become dearer, and we must and rather significant point. What you farthings. That is in the case of the have these taxes off"-will have to agricultural laborer. I think in the stand up in parliament and say, "I question Do you believe that the case case of the urban laborer it is about square. I do not mock at the farthtaken off." (Laughter and cheers.) come here as a "professor of political economy"—(laughter)—and it is fortunate that I do not, because it seems with any tendencies to promote a rise, the professor of political 2s at once or bread in proportion, at all events, it enters into the conspiracy with any tendencies to promote a rise, the professor of the poor. (Hear, with any tendencies to promote a rise, the professor of political 2s at once or bread in proportion, at all events, it enters into the conspiracy with any tendencies to promote a rise, the professor of political 2s at once or bread in proportion, at all events, it enters into the conspiracy with any tendencies to promote a rise, the professor of political 2s at once or bread in proportion, at all events, it enters into the conspiracy with any tendencies to promote a rise, the professor of political 2s at once or bread in proportion, at all events, it enters into the conspiracy with any tendencies to promote a rise, the professor of political 2s at once or bread in proportion, at all events, it enters into the conspiracy with any tendencies to promote a rise, the professor of political 2s at once or bread in proportion, at all events, it enters into the conspiracy with any tendencies to promote a rise, the professor of political 2s at once or bread in proportion, at all events, it enters into the conspiracy with any tendencies to promote a rise, the professor of political 2s at once or bread in proportion, at all events are proportion. ings, because the halfpence and the farthings I will not say are out of place. I have seen many counter calculations, I have made them myself, and there are good materials in the blue-book for making them. The calculations can be made almost arith- say, "they were taken off because we taxes for the withdrawal of which you the closest calculation that I have exigencies of the country must go be. These are the questions that I recomseen, the best calculation, comes out at a loss to the working man of not affaid those who introduce a fiscal polyou come in contact, in no controver-161-2 farthings, but 19 farthings, while icy if that kind will run the risk, perthe gain is 15 farthings, giving a difference of one penny a week upon that which the blue-books call the typical afterwards they could not carry out. or normal laborer or urban worker's Cheers.) What is the moral? The family. And so it comes in that way to be a loss of one penny a week-one you must be free-you must not hang chains round the chancellor of the expenny a week, after the remissions chequer; you must not tie him up with bargains either with the colonies of an account of the expenses of his ship sions, as you will remember, are on with foreign countries. (Cheers.) From and himself to his owner, and in that est and fairest for the nation in the taxes which you impose.

THE INCLINED PLANE. There is one more point, and that i the question of what I would call the inclined plane-the question of whe ther, when you have imposed 2s., you are likely or not likely to increase the of life than the other. (Hear, hear). amount. (Hear, hear.) A year ago a shilling duty was imposed. It was a very small duty. It was imposed sugar. I should desire that the taxathe time. It must be so—there 's no tion upon tes should be reduced as far and some of us defended it. I de fended it myself. I asked myself, "Is there a whiff of protection about it?" as it can be, because one knows the comfort which it is. It is not the same I said, "No; I do not see it." It was proposed by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach absolute necessity; it is not the necessary of life that bread is, and there whom I knew to be a thorough free may be-you know better than I dotrader, and who would not lend himthere may be families on the verge of self to protection. But I was wrong I see now that the consent to that shilstarvation or something like it, who ling did weaken the position, and may, could afford to give up some tea, and especially some sugar, valuable as it a certain extent, have familiarized the people-or a certain portion of th is to them, in every possible respect, people, I hope only-(hear, hear)-with but who cannot give up bread. (Hear the idea of increasing the tax from 1s. hear). Therefore, it seems to me that such a tax of 2s., with the taxation imto 2s., or reimposing it in the form of posed upon meat, dairy produce, cheese, butter, and other things which a 2s. tax. I see now there was a It was foretold at the time and it has come. I would ask: Can covered this morning.

Mr. Chamberlain, or any man, or any

The schooner was leading to the schooner was leading to the schooler. not compensated for by the taxation powerful group of men, guarantee in ber and bound for New York. any way that the 2s. duty will satisfy us consider another point. Is it quite fair to take the taxation on tea at its present price; and on sugar, as a set ent price, and on sugar, as a set off against the new tak which is to be be imposed upon bread and other food that

duction on those articles outside all working man. But will that "do the this bargain between the chancellor of trick?"-if I may use the expressi the exchequer and the nation to con- (Cheers.) Will it satisfy the colonies? sent to putting on one set of taxes and When they have got a 2s. duty will taking off another set? Is it quite causes, such as I have spoken of, would produce a rise of 2s., then, added to the have not got a tax upon food, but the that this 2s. has exactly increased the others are here, and there is and would price of bread, and we think you might certainly always be an expectation that give us another shilling or two shill a portion of these taxes, at all events, would be remitted in any case, or as agree (Cheers.) And if you cannot agree with the colonies there will be friction, and the Empire might again soon as there is a surplus available. be in danger. (Laughter.) And if "the THE NEW CHANCELLOR OF THE Empire in danger" has secured 2s., is it not a possibility that "the Empire still in danger" might not secure an Austen Chamberlain, the new chancellor of the exchequer—to whom I pany which Mr. Chamberlain is keepwish thoroughly well; he served with ing now is not entirely pure as regards me and under me at the admiralty, and this matter. (Laughter.) There are I admired his great ability and indus- protectionists who have openly avow-

DUTIES IN FRANCE AND GER-MANY. I have spoken to you of the inclined plane. We have got examples of the nclined plane in France. The duties. in France began with is, in 1882 and 1884. In 1885 the tax went up to 5s. 3d. The agriculturists were not satisfied. In 1887 they went up to 8s. 91-2d., and in 1897 they went up to 12s. 21-2d. That is the inclined plane in France, and that in a country that was only importing wheat to an extent under 2 per cent. They began with 1s., and they with 2s. 21-2d. in 1883; they went up to esting facts are disclosed in regard to tant operation that it may take three went up to 10s. 101-2d..; three years that in the great blue book that has or four years to come into force? If after a certain reaction seems to have just been published. There was a time there is a surplus, ought not that surwhen the imports of wheat into Gerplus to be dealt with as any surplus at 7s. 71-2d. You will see that these many were free-when there was no always has been-with respect to the things happen in the countries, which (Laughter). Every speaker in certain directions points to the example of Germany and France as if their econ-

> tories of fiscal wisdom. If they are so wise as regards a certain portion of their plans, how can we reject their wisdom in another? How can we say that in their fiscal architecture we only agree as regards their facade, but entirely reject the other part of the system which they have developed? We must look at their system as a whole, and the workman will be bound to see the extent of the cost in protective countries of his food supplies which you have been asked to consider tonight. And do not run away with the idea that his greater cost of food

20 per cent. lower than the wages in this country; and, therefore, in his posed rests upon, if I may say so, a kind of double bargain. One is a barfiscal paradise the German workman less for his wage. Before this country fall upon the consum another; and here, if I may go back transports for troops. is. a quarter. Therefore, the imposihave now to consider is the simple will consult the colonial premiers, and is made out that the consumer will. they shall tell you whether it shall be in the long run, whatever exceptional And he has his bargain also with the so, will the tax, which may amount to

people-with the working classes. Some 5d. or 43-4d. a week-if there are no future chancellor of the exchequer who remissions be easily borne by the has to carry out the proposals will working classes? Do you believe that say, "I have taken off these duties, but the remissions which are proposed, and I am sorry to say that the nation again which are less than that sum, are cerrequires further expenditure. I have tain to come, or that they can be withsial spirit, but in the simple haps unfairly, of being charged with looking at economic facts, and look the bad faith for making a bargain which matter in the fact and say whether these proposals of taxes on food products are likely to redound to the

moral is this, that in your taxation prosperity of the masses of this country. (Cheers.) JUST A PASSENGER.

> (Washington Star.) This world it keeps a spinnin' As fas' as it can go. We wonders whah it's rushin' to, But no one seems to know. De sun he is de headlight, A-blazin' out so fine; De stahs dey is de signal lamps A-gleamin' long de line.

Bout how de train is run: I's simply gwineter stick until My little journey's done. It ain't no use to worry, Whatever may betide-I's only jes a passenger, An' mighty glad to ride.

SCHOONER BURNED.

schooner Wellman Hall of Advocate Caught Fire From Galley Stove, at Hantsport, N. S. HALIFAX, N. S., Oct. 30th-A fire

that will prove most disastrous to the schooner Wellmann Hall, lying in the stream off Hantsport, N. S., was dis-The schooner was loaded with lum-The fire is supposed to have originstrong forces that are supporting them now? I believe Mr. Chamberlain to cargo will be saved, but the vessel will absolutely honest in his intention probably be a total loss. imposed upon bread and other food stuffs? (Cries of "No"). Is it not possible that there is a claim for some resible that there is a claim for some reburden than that placed upon the master.

The Wellman Hall is owned at Adbe very sorry indeed to see a greater vocate, N. S. Capt. Silas Knowlton, early in 1902, it is laid down:
"If either power becomes in The Wellman Hall is owned at Ad- signed by the Marquis of Lansdowner

try-replied to Mr. Ritchie, who had pointed to this argument, that the taxes were war taxes and might be and they are very consistent, because a 5s. duty on corn, while it would be taxes were war taxes and might be taken off in any case. He said, "But an intolerable burden in my view an intolerable burden in my view an intolerable burden in my view might secure some of the objects held out it might do something to help agriculture in this country, while a 2s. duty would not have that effect.

Japan in Far East. (London Telegraph.) In view of the situation in the Far quite natural question: What is the relative strength of Russia and Japan in the Pacific ? Of course, the Russian ships in the Black Sea are confined have ended with 12s. 2d. In the case of tic are tied to Northern Europe by the there by treaty, and those in the Bal-Germany they began with nothing. fact that the vessels would have no the same as ours. They started then tain, which owns practically all the bases on the way to China. At any 6s. 61-2d.; two years afterwards they rate, at first, any action between the two countries would be almost purely haval, and not until one or other had gained command of the sea would transports with troops be risked afloat At present the naval forces of both powers are concentrated, Russia at Port Arthur, where the ships have been carrying out manoeuvres; while the fleet of Japan is at the instant disposal of the government if need for action of any kind should arise. Comomics are the economics that ought to we obtain the following result:. be followed—as if they are the reposi-RUSSIA. Battleships (8)- Peresviet. Poltava. tropavlovsky, Pobleda, Retvisau, Se-

bastopal, Oslaba (a), Tzarewitch (a). Cruisers (14)—Rosia (c), Rurik (c), romoboi (c), Boyarin, Pallada, Diana, Variag, Askold, Bogatyr, Novik, Razboynik, Djigit, Zabiyaka, Bayan (a)(c). Torpedo Craft-2 gunboats, 19 destroyers (b). Transports-2. In addition there are several nonfighting vessels of different types, including transports JAPAN. is compensated for by higher wages. No; the wages of the workman in Ger-Battleships (6)-Fuji, Yoshima, Asahi, many, according to the blue-book, are Tatsuse, Shikishima, Mikasa.

Cruisers (21)-Arama (c), Tokiwa (c), Azuma (c), Chitose, Kasagi, Takasagi, Mr. Baxter was taking up too much Yoshino, Akashi, Suma, Akitsusima, Idsumi, Yakumo (c), Idsumo (c), Iwate (c), Yayeyama, Chiyoda (c), Ha-swer to the charges and the evidence shidate, Itukushima, Matsushima, Noniwa, Takachiho. Torpedo Craft—2 gunboats, 16 de-stroyers, 18 torpedo boats.

Although he interrupted his learned friend, he objected to being interruptstroyers, 18 torpedo boats.

RIVAL FORCES.

Relative Strength of Russia and

Japan has a number of other ships ed by Mr. Baxter. The defendant was of various types, including some which Yusan Kaisha for use as auxiliaries o

(a) These ships are on their way to the Far East. (b) Seven of these destroyers are about to go to Port Ar From thur from Europe. (c) These cruisers

are armored. All things considered, the two cour tries' naval power is fairly evenly matched, but the higher intelligence of the Japanese, their capacity of endur ance, and, above all, their magnificen patriotism which animates every man and in the hour of need doubles his fighting strength, will tell. Little is known of the military force which Russia has been pouring into circumstances arise, pay the tax? If Manchuria for several years past, but it is estimated that the Tsar has at his command about 150,000 men, bu the means for transporting so great a number of men to enable them to driv home a blow on Japanese territory would probably prove quate. On the other hand, Russia, is raised all I can by other means, and I must reimpose a portion of the tea you think that it is right that the time since the other hand, Russia is better prepared for war than at any and the sugar duties," "Well," they country should be tied in this way by Japan has an army of over 650,000 men, are paying more for our bread." The require the consent of other countries? lion are reservists. Every phase of preparations appears to have been

foreseen by the Japanese authorities. In the great mercantile marine of over 500,000 which the state has built up, the country has ample transport, there is a supply of 31,000 horses ready for the court had been carried out, judguse, the land defences have been inspected lately, and put in good order, and as recently as last spring the Emperor reviewed the fleet, which has been created so swiftly, and spoke words of encouragement to the officers on whom the responsibility for hostilities would fall. Practically the whole army is in Japan, and, in spite of loos rumors, it is probable that the only force in Korea consists of a few hundred men to guard the Japanese railway and telegraph. The British and French squadrons

in the Far East comprise the following ships: BRITISH. Battleships, 4-Albion, Vengeance Glory, Ocean.

Cruisers, 11-Amphitrite, Argonaut Leviathan and Cressy (both armored) Blenheim, Talbot, Eclipse, Pique, Sirius. Fearless. Thetis. Sloops and gunboats, 11.

Destroyers, 6.

"If either power becomes involved in

FRENCH. Battleships, 0. Cruisers, 4-Montcalm, Infernat, Protet, Chateaurenault. (France has som ships in reserve.) Sloops and gunboats, 5.

Destroyers, 2. This week the admirals commanding British China, Australian, and East Indian squadrons have been in conference at Singapore. Such a meet ing is without precedent. In case of hostilities the East Indian and Australian forces would co-operate with the ships in China waters, under Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge, the com mander-in-chief, one of the most dis tinguished strategists in the fleet. It may be recalled that in the treat between Great Britain and Japan,

Pure Hard Soap. war the other high contracting party will preserve strict neutrality and use its efforts to prevent other powers

> join the enemy against the ally the other high contracting party will go to its assistance and will conduct war in common and make peace in loyal agreement with the ally. "Neither ally without consulting the

"If any other power or powers should

joining in hostilities

frankly."

East, some interest attaches to the other shall enter into a separate arrangement with another power to its ally's prejudice. "When either party's interests are jeopardized the two governments will communicate with each other fully and

STOEGER v STOEGER.

The Divorce Case Is Finished-Alimony Allowed.

(Fredericton Gleaner, 30th.) The evidence in the divorce case of Stoeger v. Stoeger was all given in yesterday afternoon. After the defendant had given her evidence and been cross-examined. Wm. Bruckhof of paring the two fleets in the Far East, St. John, the uncle by adoption of the plaintiff, was called. His evidence was followed by that of Police Officer Gosline, who had been recalled, and Detective Patrick F. Killen of St. John, who, it is alleged, endeavored with Wm. Bruckhof to get the defendant to leave the province. This completed the evidence on both sides of the case and the court adjourned until 8

o'clock last evening. At the opening of the court after the adjournment the plaintiff's lawyer addressed the court in reference to suit

money and alimony. Mr. Keliy entered objections to Adam Bell's name being brought into the case as the financial backer of the defendant's cause, although the evidence before the court seemed to show that he was. Mr. Kelly kept on interrupting and strenuously objected that time. However, the lawyer for the plaintiff continued reviewing the anuntil 9.45, when Mr. Kelly took up his ase to secure suit money and alimony. summed up as sickly and nervous and the plaintiff as a strenuous young man, At a few minutes before 11 o'clock Mr. Kelly had finished his discourse. Mr. Baxter then addresesd the court, asking for an absolute divorce on the

several charges, first referring to the Moncton occurrences. His honor then gave his decision in reference to suit money and alimony for the defendant, and stated that judgment on the merits of the case. would be rendered at the February sitting of the court. In the course of his remarks his honor stated that he was sorry that it had been found necessary to bring out so much unprinted evidence, but on account of those concerned and the alleged improper acts of both the plaintiff and defendant and also the characters of some of the witnesses necessitated it The rendered decision of the court was that alimony amounting to \$9 per month should be paid at the defendant's proctor's office to the plaintiff or to some person authorized by her to

receive it, on the fifteenth day of each month, commencing with the 15th of November. Suit money amounting to \$25 was paid to the defence on Wednesday and a further sum of \$75 was ordered to be paid before Feb. 1st, 1904, to the defendant's proctor at his office The date of stopping the payment of the alimony was not announced; but his honor said that unless the order of ment in the case would be deferred at the February sitting until it had been. At 11.20 o'clock the court adjourned until Saturday at 11 o'clock, when judgment will be delivered in three

ALBERT CO. TELEPHONES.

James Hunter, electrician of St. John, was at Hillsboro on Thursday, and completed a telephone system in the illage and to the Cape station. Two lines, one through the viliage, with nine instruments, and another line to the Cape station, 11 miles, with five nstruments. A switch has been put in the station at Hillsboro, which conects the two lines together, or they can be used separately. The line is lso connected with the N. B. Telephone Co. system at Hillsboro, giving onnections with all instruments on that route, making a complete service hrough the settled parts of Albert county.

FEARS ENTERTAINED.

Word received from Albert county last night says much uneasiness is felt regarding the barkentine Enterprise, Capt. J. W. Calhoun, 56 days out rom a British to a Nova Scotia port in ballast. The captain belongs to Hopewell Cape, and the mate, Capt. W. A. Steeves, is a native of Hillsborough, Albert county.

DEATH AT HALIFAX.

HALIFAX, Oct. 30.-Charles S. Lane, one of the best known business men in this city, engaged in hats, caps and furs, died tonight of tuberculosis. He was for several years an alderman of Halifax, and once ran for the mayoralty, having been defeated by the sent Mayor Crosby. He was 44 years

MENELIK'S EN Descendant of Kind mon and the Qu of Sheba A Romance of History—E dred Mile Ride on the Camels—A Yankee Diplo

Woman.

"The object of my trip to t of Menelik, the descendant and the Queen of Sheba, is the map, as far as this coun cerned, an empire which has had no relations with the States. It is probably an unprecedented in our diplontory. It is as if one man who another-at a distance should seek him, and say: 'Here, good fellow. I am a good us be good friends," General Robert P. Skinner. of his departure from New Abyssinia, the ancient Ethic pire at the headwaters of

a Nerve — Is a Most

"My first mission will be to respects to Emperor Meneli before him an invitation to p in the Louisiana Purchase tion," continued Consul Skinn ther the Emperor will accesson or not I cannot say. He arch of progressive ideas an reputed wisdom, though he affect European dress or cus adheres to the ancient forms MENELIK ADMIRES AME

The idea of invading and ing Yankee notions into the the heart of the impregnal that Italy and France have colonize is the conception Skinner. At Marseilles, hi post, he has brought into the envoys of Negus Mene time of the Paris exposition. ed that Menelik admired cans, and he knew that Fr Swiss merchants were reapir wards of trading in Americ He reported to the state of that activities of the power to support Emperor Mene purely along political lines. ed that the representatives France, Russia and Great Br being permanently establish dis-Ababa, the capital. In sp probably greater than those other powers combined," sa General Skinner, "but these are entirely due to the effort vidual traders, all of them f who have found it advant deal with American manuf And yet we had no repr either diplomatically or com in this great nation of 10,000, ple who adopted the Christia

s a descendant of Solomon Queen of Sheba. The thought led Consul S propose the establishment o ent diplomatic relations. "It my effort," he said, "to brin attention of Emperor Menelil vantages his countrymen and gain by the establisment of r rights to trade and residence define the benefits of both i opening up direct trade rela will tell him we want the pr his country, and we desire t ours through resident Amer

Consul General Skinner is

n the fourth century, and w

of success. Menelik's expres est in President Rooseveli known. It came about in way. Through resident missi Abyssinia the Negus met an girl who was a skilled pian engaged her at the palace, runs, and it was she who to the military career of the Rot president. The recital interes deeply. He sent to Paris an a life of Roosevelt. He had lated, and his admiration for of San Juan increased. The dered it printed in the nati and distributed among the p "I have no fear," Consu Skinner declared. "The nativ peaceful as doves. One of of the European squadron me to Djibouti, the French po rica, opposite Aden. As to t ment for the trip, it will be by the navy. I will be acc by an escort of marines, the not necessary, I think, for m In Oriental countries, as yo

ly maintain his position and spect of the inhabitants if he ed on a state mission unacce 800 MILES BY CAME "At Djibouti I will take over the French railroad to the market town of Abyssini I will engage camels and na ants and go over the plains Ababa. The journey from t nal of the railroad is over and requires about sixteen days. Whether I go furth

stand, an official travels wit

It is customary, and one wo

Axum, the ancient seat of th or not. I cannot say. "The trip is over a high, country, not unlike Switze character. Some of the plains feet above the sea level. The people for thir hospitality, as is Men self. The emperor is one of men of the century. It is d military triumphs and polit dom that the warring trib have been federated. His ad tive system and army compa ably with those of better-kno

"I hope to open the countr erican merchants. For a long Abyssinians have been buying ton and staple articles. I wil nat we want our merchants in his country and buy dire