MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S PROPOSALS.

Fpoch Making Speech---No Tax on Raw Materials-ving to Be Cheaper.

wo Shillings Duty on Corn—None on Maize or Bacon—Remission of Three-quarters of Tea Tax and Half of Sugar Tax-Corresponding Reduction in Cocoa and Coffee-Deficiency to Be Made up by Duty on Foreign Manufactured Goods-Preferences to Colonies.

are committed.

(Cheers.)

tariff walls against us, and pull them

down where they are unnecessary to

the success of this policy to which you

WE ARE KINSMEN.

"Let us in exchange with you have

your productions, all these numberless

they say that they will not allow their

foreign supplies for the necessities of

ed States of America, ten or twenty

great trade. It left to us the tinplate

We allowed matters to drift.

"PARTING OF THE WAYS."

In the first place I believe they will re-

serve to us the trade which we already

in the future in order to start indus-

tries in competition with those which

are already in existence in the mother

country. They will not, and I would

not urge them for a moment to do so

they will not injure those industries

which have already been created. They

will maintain them. They will not al-

low them to be destroyed or injured

even by our competition, but outside

that there is still a great margin - a

nous increase of trade to which I have

That margin, I believe, we can per-

portance to us now that we have only

eleven millions of white fellow-citizens

in these distant colonies, what will it

be when in the course of a period which

is a mere moment of time in the his-

tory of states, what will it be when that population is forty millions or more? (Cheers.)

margin which has given us this enor-

They will arrange for tariffs

(Concluded.)

FIFTH-RATE POWER But now, if I have been able to make these figures clear, there is one thing which follows, that is, that our imperial trade is absolutely essential to our perity at the present time. (Hear, industries which have not yet been hear.) If that trade declines, or if it erected. Do that because we are does not increase in proportion to our kinsmen, without regard to your impopulation and to the loss of trade portant interest, because it is good for with foreign countries, then we sink at the Empire as a whole, and because

offer you a preference.
"We understand and we appreciate pires and kingdoms of the past. We have reached our highest point, and, the wisdom of your statesmen when are some of my opponents who do not country to be solely dependent upon cency. As I have said, I have the mistheir life. (Hear, hear.) believe in the setting of the British fore, we will not propose to you any-

TRUST THE PEOPLE. But then I do not believe in the folly after all, there are many things which of the British people. I trust them. I trust the working classes of this country, and I have confidence that they who are our masters, electorally speaking, that they will have the intelligence to see they must wake up; they must modify their policy to suit the new conditions. They must meet the new conditions with altogether a new Well, now, I have said if our im-

perial trade declines we decline. My second point is this: It will dewe should not have been able to retain My second point is this. It will decline unless a great deal of what we have now lost while there is still time we take the and cannot recover? while there is still time we take the necessary steps to preserve it. (Hear, hear.) Have you ever considered why it is that Canada takes six times as it is that Canada takes six times as It has a tariff which to me is an abomch of the products of British manu- ination. (Laughter and cheers.) It is facturers as the United States of Am- so immoderate, so unreasonable, so erica does per head? Then I have another conundrum. Why does Ausbasses, and although America has profited enormously under it, yet tralia take about three times as much I think it has been carried to excessive per head as Canada; and, to wind up, lengths, and I believe now that a great why does does Africa, the white population of South Africa, take more per head than Australia? When you have got at the bottom of that, and it is not this immoderate tariff left to us a

COLONIAL WORKING MEN.

These countries are all protective countries. I see that the labor leaders, ten or twenty years ago and had said, those men go to the colonies, I will will give you some advantage on some undertake to say that no one of them article which you produce," we should has ever been there for six months have kept the tinplate trade. It would without singing a different tune. (Loud not have been worth the Americans'

heers.)

The vast majority of the working for which it had no particular or spemen in the colonies are protectionists.

Well, I am not inclined to accept the gene to Germany in the colonies. easy explanation of that that they are there are hundreds of articles which stand why an intelligent man, a man sent to this country which are taking who is intelligent in this country, becomes an idiot when he goes to Aus-labor, which they would have left to will tell you what he does. He gets them. rid of a good number of old world prejudices and superstitions. (Cheers.) I say they are protectionists, all these countries. Now what is the history of protection? In the first place a tariff As imposed. There are no industries, or practically none, but only a tariff. (Cries of "No.") Are we going to lose the colonies? (Cries of "No.") This at all. They came to our assistance, and proved themselves indeed men of imposed. There are no industries then gradually industries glow up to the colonies. (Clies.of 10.) thind the wall—the tariff wall. In the is the parting of the ways. You have first place they are primarily indus- to remember that if you do not take the old stock. They proved themselves fries, for which the country has natu- the opportunity it will not recur.

Then when those are supplied the seondary industries spring up—first the fall to the level of the United States, necessities, then the luxury—until at that Australia will fall to the level of necessities, then the luxury—until at last all the ground is covered. Now Canada, that South Africa will fall to (Cheers.) I should be wrong if in rethese countries of which I have been the level of Australia, and that will speaking to you are in different stages only be the beginning of the general did not also say in addition to them, the retention and the increase of your farthing per week the better, and the of the protective process. In America, decline that will deprive you of your

OPPORTUNITIES FOR TRADE. Canada has been protected for a long time. The protective policy has pronatural result. The principal industries are there, and you can never get rid of them. They will be there for ever, but up to the present industries have not been created, and there is an immense deal of trade that is still open to

you that you may still retain, that you

In Australia the industrial position is still less advanced. The agricultural products of the country have been first of all, developed. Accordingly, lia takes more than Canada. In the Cape, in South Africa, there practically speaking, no industries at all. Very well, now I ask you to ose that we intervene in any stage manently retain—(cheers)—and I ask you to think if that is of so much imof the process. We can do it now, we might have done it with greater effect ten years ago. Whether we can do it with any effect or at all twenty years

hence I am very doubtful. Now we can say to our great col-onies: "We understand your views and your conditions. We do not attempt to dictate to you, we do not think our-selves superior to you. We have taken the trouble to learn your objects, to appreciate and sympathise with your

WORTHY OF SACRIFICE. Is it not worth your while to cor We know you are right in saying you will not always be content.
"We understand and we can see that you are right not to neglect vidence has given you in the shape of mineral or other resources first to profit by any natural produce which you may have. Don't increase your sacrifice be required? Others have laid the foundation (Cheers.)

This is certain, not only will they I believe we have got to change some-

referred

enable you to retain the trade which what our rather insular habits. When you have, but they are ready to give I have been in the colonies I have told enable you to retain the trade which you have, but they are ready to give you preference to all the trade which is now done with them by foreign competitors. I never see any argument of the free imports in reference to the magnitude of this trade. It will increase, it has increased enormously part of a large whole, and when I speak of our colonies it is an expresin thirty years, and if it goes on with equally rapid strides, we shall be ousted by foreign competition, if not by rotective tariffs, from our colonies.

It amounts at the present time-I have not the figures here, but I believe I am right in saying it is 47 millions, but it is said that a great part of that 47 millions is in grooves whch we cannot supply. That is true, and with regard to that proportion of the trade we have no interest in any preferential tariff, but it has been calculated, and believe it to be accurate, that twenty-six millions a year of that trade might come to this country which now goes to Germany and France and other foreign countries if reasonable preference were given to British manufacturers. (Cheers.)

NEW EMPLOYMENT.

What does that mean? The Board tured goods one-half the value is expended in labor. I think it is a great deal more, but take the Board of Trade responsibility some time ago, there figures. Thirteen millions a year of new employment. What does that said: "See, here is the result of have

families, of 830,000 persons, and now, if you will only add to that our present export to the British possessions of ninety-six millions, you will find that that gives employment at 30s. a week to 615,000 workpeople, and it finds subsistence for 3,075,000 persons. In once into a fifth-rate nation. (Hear, bear.)

The Empire as a whole, and because the first step and have stands at present, with the prospective adventage. (Cheers.) We advantage of a preference against the foreigner, means employment for three-quarters of a million of workmen, and subsistence for nearly four millions of our population. (Che Ladies and gentlemen, I feel deeply sensible that the argument I have addressed to you is one of those which

will be described by the leader of the thing that is unreasonable or contrary opposition as a squalid argument. to this policy which we know is deep (Laughter.) I have appealed to your interests. I have come as a man of business. (Cheers.) I have appealed you do not now make, many things for which we have a great capacity of to the employer and the employed alike in this great city. I have endeavored production. Leave them to us as you to point out to them that their trade, have left them hitherto. We rely on their wages, all depend on the mainpatriotism, your affection, that tenance of this colonial trade of which we shall not be the losers thereby." some of our opponents speak with such contempt, and above all with wish their colonies to occupy in respect Now, suppose that we had made an such egregious ignorance. (Laughter) offer of that kind, I won't say to the and cheers.) colonies, but to Germany, to the Unit-

AS EMPIRE CITIZENS.

ment for the moment, and I appeal to lations, and preserve these colonies your hearts as it is in mine. I appeal you can obtain the great boon of a est Empire that the world has ever with a bond of commercial unity and known. I appeal to you to recognize peace without some sacrifice on your that the privileges of Empire bring part." (Laughter). with them great responsibilities.

of men for whom we have made ourselves responsible.

trade. The tinplate trade amounted to millions per annum, and gave employment to thousands of British workment to thousands of British workpeople. But if we had gone to America (Charre) Nothing of the life were needed to keep together the or some of them, in this country are saying the interest of the working it is, put no duty upon timplates—you saying the interest of the working it is, put no duty upon timplates—you ticle of your food, there is no raw article of your food, there is no raw art sity of your lives, no luxury of your existence, which cannot be produced somewhere or another in the British Empire, if the British Empire holds together, and if we who have inheritwhile to put a duty upon an article ed it are worthy of those traditions. There is another product of the British Empire—that is men. You have not forgotten the advantage, the encouragement which can be given by the existence of loyal men, inhabitants, indeed, of distant states, but still loyal to the common flag. (Cheers.) (Laughter and cheers.) But I abor, which they would have left to the Old Country was in strate, us in return for our concessions to to her assistance. No power was neturn for our concessions to the Old Country was in strate, and the Old Country was in strate, a the Old Country was in straits, rushed We did not take that course. We cessary, it was a voluntary movement; were not prepared for it as a people. theirs was not a squalid assistance.

(Cheers.) They had no special interest. They were interested, indeed, as sons of the worthy of the best traditions of the If you do not take it, I predict, and British army, and gave us an assistpecial advantage, mineral or other re- I predict with certainty, although I ance, a material assistance, which was eldom prophesy with equal faith, I invaluable.

They gave us moral support, which was even more grateful. (Cheers.) trade to be done with her for a paltry some reason to speak with authority although they were prevented by poliupon this subject—the colonies are pre- tical considerations from taking part will it cost you? for a very moderate preference they death-throe of the Empire equally will give us a substantial advantage. eager to show their loyalty and their products. devotion. (Cheers.) Now, gentlemen, is such a dominion are such traditions, is such a glorious inheritance, is such a splendid sentinent, are they worth preserving (Cries of "Yes" and cheers.)

GREAT IDEAL. or risked their lives for this great sity of our manufacturing trade. ideal; but it has done much for us, it which is the defect of all small coms best in our present life, best in this the right to be most proud, is due to the fact that we are not only sons of Britain, but we are sons of Empire. (Loud cheers.)

I do not think-I am not likely to do you the injustice to believe that you would make this sacrifice fruitless, that you would make all this endeavor vain. But if you want to complete it, remem ber that each generation in turn has sider whether the actual trade which to do its part, and you are called to sider whether the actual trade which you may retain and the enormous potential trade which you and your descendants may enjoy be not worth a sacrifice, even if sacrifice be required?

SISTER STATES. They are sister states, able to treat with us from an equal position, able to hold to us, willing to hold to us, but also able to break with us. I have had eight years' experience. I have been in communication with all the men, with many of the men, most

of the men, statesmen, orators, writers, distinguished in our colonies. I have had intimate conversation with them, I think I do understand them—(cheers) -and I say that none of them desire separation.
There are none of them who are not

loyal to this idea of Empire which they say they wish us to accept more fully in the future. But I have found none who do not believe that our present colonial relations cannot be permanent. of Trade assumes that of manufac- We must either draw closer together or we shall drift apart. (Hear, hear.)

It means employment of 166,000 men at 30s. a week. (Cheers.) It means mother country. Everything was for ing a colonial secretary. Eight years subsistence, if you include their the best, preferences were not thought colonies were ready to do everything for us. They were not such fools as to think we should do anything for them, but when that happy state of things existed the colonial came into office. Now it has all disappeared. We are told if we do not alter our policy we may lose our em-

LORD ROSEBERY'S WARNING.

It is a fancy picture, but I won't have said this alone. Others have said it before me. We have a statesman here in Scotland whose instincts are always right, but whose actions unfortunately often lag behind his instincts. What did he say many years before I came into office?

In 1888 Lord Rosebery was speaking at Leeds-(Cheers and hisses)-and he said this:-"The people in this country will in

not too distant time have to make up their minds as to what position they to them, or whether they desire their colonies to leave them altogether. It is as I believe absolutely impossible for you to maintain in the long run But now I abandon that line of argu- your present loose and indefinable resomething higher, which I believe is in parts of the empire. I do not say that you as fellow-citizens of the great- peaceful empire, encircling the globe

Well, we have to consider, of course, I want to ask you to think what this what is the sacrifice which we are Empire means, what it is to you and called upon to make. I do not believe your descendants. I will not speak on, at least I will not dwell on, its area, greater than that which has been would go confidently to my country and a speak of the speak of under one dominion in the history of men, I would tell them what it is, and the world. I will not speak of its I would ask them to make it. Nowpopulation, of the hundreds of millions adays a great deal too much attention is given to what is the gain. (Hear, hear.)

(Cheers.) Nothing of the kind has ever empire, to which I attach so much im-

kinsmen. Can you conceive the possibility that both sides may gain and neither lose? (Cheers.) Twelve years ago another great man-Cecil Rhodes, (cheers)-with one of those flashes of insight and genius which made him greater than ordin-

ary men, took advantage of his position as prime minister of Cape Colony to write letters which have recently been published to the then prime minisof these letters:-"The whole thing lies in the ques-

Mother Country that will prevent separation? It must be a practical one. The curse is that English politicians per week increase in the expenditure cannot see the future. (Laughter.) Well, I ask the same question. Can we invent a tie which must be a practical one, which will prevent separation, and I make the same answer as Mr. Rhodes, who suggested reciprocal preference, and I say that it is only by commercial union, reciprocal preference, that you can lay the foundations of the confederation of the Empire which we all look forward as a brilliant possibility.

WHAT WILL IT COST? the process has been completed. She produces everything, she excludes everything, she excludes everything, she excludes everything. There is no local climes, and of races of the produces are produced by the produces are produced by the produced by the produces are produced by the produ Now I am quite convinced—I have very different from ours, nevertheless, way for a firmer and more enduring that these small taxes upon food union of the Empire., (Cheers.) What would be paid to any large extent by What do the colonies ask? They lieve on the contrary they would be and prolonged cheers)-would know

You cannot give them-at least it would be futile to offer them-a preference on manufactured goods, because at the present time the export of manufactures of the colonies is entirely insignificant. You cannot, in my opinion, give them a preference on raw material. It has been said that ports, especially if the tax be moderate Aye, they have cost much, they have I would propose such a tax, but I reost us much in blood and treasure, and peat now, in the most explicit terms, in past times as in recent many of our that I do not propose a tax on raw mabest and noblest have given their lives terials-(cheers)-which are a neces-

What remains? Food. Therefore, if has ennobled our national life, it has you wish to have a preference, if you uraged that petty parochialism desire to give this increase, if you wish to prevent separation, you must nunities. I say to you that all that put a tax on food. (Cheers). Now. there is the murder—the murder is out. Britain of ours, all of which we have (Cheers and laughter.) I said that in the house of commons, but I said a good deal more; but that is the only thing of all that I said that my oponents have thought it particularly interesting to quote-(laughter)-ar you see that on every wall, in the headlines of leaflets of the Club, in the speeches of the devotees of free imports, in the arguments of those who dread the responsibilities of

> about the possibility of its dissolution IN THE FOREFRONT. that Mr. Chamberlain says you must tax truth-food. (Laughter.)

Well, how is that to be achieved? have been asked for a plan. I have hesitated, because, as you will readily see, no final plan can be proposed till a government is authorized by the people to enter into negotiations upon these principles, until that government has had the opportunity of negotiating with the colonies, with foreign cour tries, and with the heads, the experts, in all our great industries.

Any plan must be at the present time lines of my plan, and those I will give

THE CORN DUTY.

You have heard_it said that I propose (Cheers.)

whatever on maize, partly because this question of the cost of living upon maize is a food of some of the very poorest of the people, and partly also new duties would be 9 1-2 farthings to because it is a raw material for the the agricultural laborer and 10 far-farmers, who feed their pigs on it. things to the artisan, while the reduc-(Cheers.)

of our most ancient industries in this ountry-(cheers)-believing if that is whole of the tax is paid by the conrest upon my opinion. It is not I who done not only will more work be found sumer, even in that case my proposal have said this alone. Others have tendency resulting against the constant migration from the country into the poses. towns-(cheers)-and also because by re-establishing the milling industry in this country, the offals as they are called, the refuse of the wheat, will re- be practically the same, even if he pays any spirit of selfishness; they had no main in the country and will give to the farmers or the agricultural population a food for their stock and their pigs at very much lower rates.

(Cheers.) great farmer, but it will benefit the lit- gain 2 1-2d. a week. (Cheers.) tle man, the small owner of a plot, or even the allotment owner who keeps a

I am told by a high agricultural authority that if this were done so audience like this the complicated subgreat an effect would be produced upon the price of the food of the animal that where an agricultural laborer keeps one pig now he might keep two in the future. (Laughter.)

SMALLER TAXES.

per cent. on foreign meat and dairy lude bacon, because once more bacon

or alterations of taxation, which I upon the home production. propose as additions to your present

duty on sugar, with a corresponding reduction on cocoa and coffee.

Now what will be the result of these changes, in the first place upon the changes, in the first place upon the annum.

Stimulus which we gave to them; if you make allowances for these articles ish traditions. (Cheers.)

It is for the maintenance of our great British traditions. (Cheers.)

It is for these things, and, believe me, for no personal ambition that I have reduction on cocoa and coffee.

Now what will be the result of these cost of living, in the second place up-

on the treasury? man's family, both in the country dister of Canada and the prime minister if he pays the whole of the new duthings per week more than at present, tion, can we invent some tie with our and the artisan in the town 191-2 far-

In other words, it would be about 4d. of the agricultural laborer and 5d. per

REDUCTIONS.

the consumers in this country. I be-Now, that doctrine can be supplied by authoritative evidence. In the first place, look at the economists. I am not speaking of the fourteen professors-(laughter)-but take John Stuart Mill, take the late Professor Sidgwick, and I could quote others now living. They all agree that any tax upon ima portion at any rate is paid by the foreigner. (Applause.)

And that is confirmed by experience

the imposition of a new duty or an inways partly been paid by the foreigner.

eigner? That, of course, must be a matter of speculation; and there again orities of this country, one of the highest of the official experts whom the vernment consulted, and I have ask-

living of the working man-(cheers)or of any family in this country

more or less of a sketch, but at the same time I recognise that you have a if, for instance, the foreigner supplies, right to call upon me for the broad outyou if you will bear with me. (Cheers.)

to put a duty of 5s. or 10s. a quarter pays three-fourths of the tax. on wheat. I propose to put a low duty on foreign corn, no duty at all on the corn coming from our British posses-But I propose to put a low duty on that will be contested, but I believe it only a transfer of foreign corn, not to exceed 2s. a quarto be accurate, and at all events, as a item to another. ter. (Cheers.) I propose to put no tax matter of curiosity, I have worked out

I propose that the corresponding tax

which will have to be put on flour tisan, should give a substantial preference to the miller. (Cheers.)

single pig. (Cheers.)

I propose to put a small tax of about

the consumption of an ordinary worktricts and in the town, and I find that and sometimes reciprocity. cost an agricultural laborer 161-2 farthings per week.

But then the reductions which I have proposed. Again take the con-

I have gone carefully during the last few weeks into the statistical tablets, not only of the United Kingdom, but of other countries, and I find that neither in Germany, nor in France, nor in Italy, nor in Sweden, nor in the United Kingdom when there has been crease of an old duty, has the whole cost over a fair average of years ever fallen upon the consumer. It has al-THE FOREIGNER'S SHARE. Well, how much is paid by the for-

pose.



tion is the production of the foreigner; ninths of the production, the consumer only pays two-ninths of the tax. If whatever it was we should get some he supplies, as he does in the case of corn, something like three-fourths of consumption, then the consumer

I say, that is a theory like any other that assumption, then the cost of the tion would still be 17 farthings to the laborer and 19 1-2 farthings to the ar-

Then, gentlemen, you see my point. If I give my opponents the utmost ad-I do that in order to re-establish one vantage, if I say to them what I do not our most ancient industries in this necessary articles of his life as it im-

Then upon the necessary articles and the budget at the end of the week, or the result at the end of the year, will wicked to say that they pressed it in the whole duty. And if he does not pay the whole duty, then he will have the selves. No, they had Mr. Rhodes' advantages to which I have already referred in the case of the agricultural it as a tie, a practical tie, which laborer. He will gain 2d. a week, and should prevent separation, and I do That will benefit not merely the in the case of the town artisan he will not believe that they will treat ungen-Now, I am afraid-I hope I am not

wearying you-("No, no," and cheers)-I feel how difficult it is to make either interesting or intelligible to a great ject with which I have to deal. But this is my opening declaration—(loud cheers)—and I feel that I ought to scheme before the country. (Cheers.)

THE LAST POINT.

produce. (Cheers.) I propose to ex- have to bring before you is that this unmindful of the influences which advantage to the consumer will involve is a popular food with some of the a loss to the exchequer. You will see share their loyalty and devotion to an staple food for many of the poorest of or sugar, loses the amount of the tax the population—and, lastly, I propose on the whole of the consumption, but to give a substantial preference to our when it imposes a tax on corn or upon colonies upon colonial wines and, per- meat it only gains the duty on a part colonies upon colonial wines and, perhaps, upon colonial fruits. (Cheers.) of the consumption since it does not
cause I appreciate the wisdom, aye, the Well, those are the taxes, new taxes collect it either upon the colonial or generosity of their offer, it is because Well, I have had that worked out for

burden. But I propose also some great me also by an expert, and I find that lost will never recur, it is because I be remissions. (Cheers.) I propose to even making allowance for growth in lieve that this policy will consolidate This is a negotiation between duty on sugar, with a corresponding stimulus which we gave to them; if for the maintenance of our great Brit-

How is it to be made up? I propose on the treasury?

As regards the cost of living, I have accepted for the purpose of argument the figures of the Board of Trade as to the figures of the Board of Trade as to the figure of fiscal reform in that part of this policy of fiscal reform in that part of the purpose of argument the figure of fiscal reform in that part of the purpose of the Board of Trade as to the figure of fiscal reform in that part of the purpose of the Board of Trade as to the figure of fiscal reform in that part of the purpose of the Board of Trade as to the figure of the purpose of the Board of Trade as to the figure of the purpose of the Board of Trade as to the figure of the purpose of the Board of Trade as to the figure of the purpose of the Board of Trade as to the figure of the purpose of the Board of Trade as to the figure of the figure of the purpose of the Board of Trade as to the figure of the purpose of the Board of Trade as to the figure of the purpose of the Board of Trade as to the figure of the Board of Trade as to the figure of the Board of Trade as to the figure of the Board of Trade as to the figure of the Board of Trade as to the figure of the Board of Trade as to the figure of the Board of Trade as to the figure of the Board of Trade as to the figure of the Board of Trade as to the figure of the Board of Trade as to the figure of the Board of Trade as to the figure of the Board of Trade as to the figure of the Board of Trade as to the figure of the Board of Trade as to the figure of the Board of Trade as to the figure of the Board of Trade as to the figure of the Board of Trade as to the figure of the Board of Trade as to the figure of the Board of Trade as to the figure of the Board of Trade as the figure of the Board of Trade as th icy of fiscal reform, in that part of it to urge upon you once again, as I did which is sometimes called retaliation in the old times when I protested Now, I cannot deal freely with that of New South Wales. He said in one ties that I propose to impose it would subject tonight. I shall have other opportunities, but this I will point out tend towards the disintegration of the to you, that in any attempt to secure reciprocity we cannot hope to be wholly successful. Nobody, I imagine, is san- and thereby lose the results of centuries guine enough to believe that America of noble effort and patriotic endeavor. or Germany and France and Italy and all those countries are going to drop the whole of their protective system, spoken for an hour and three-quarters.

because we threaten them What I do hope is that they will reduce their duties so that worse things may not happen to them-(cheers)sumption as it is declared by the Board but I think we shall also have to raise of Trade. The reductions would be in ours. Now, a moderate duty on all the case of the agricultural laborer 17 manufactured goods-(cheers)-not exfarthings per week, in the case of the ceeding 10 per cent, on the average, but request and will accordingly open the artisan 191-2 farthings per week. Now varying according to the amount of court pro forma on that day, and adyou will see, if you follow me, that labor in these goods, that is to say, put- fourn until the following day (Wedupon the assumption that you pay the ting the higher rate on the finished Now I have told you what you are whole of the new taxes yourselves the manufactures, upon which most labor ferring to our white fellow-subjects I to gain by preference. You will gain agricultural laborer would be half a would be employed in this country, and the lower duty on goods in which very little or less labor has been employed, I have made this assumption, but I a duty, I say, averaging 10 per cent, would give the exchequer at least nine millions a year. (Cheers.) Well, I have an idea that the pres-

ent chancellor of the exchequer-(loud what to do with a full purse. (Laughter.)

BURDENS NOT INCREASED.

For myself, if I were in the oneron position—which may Heaven forfend should use it in the first place to the police. No arrests were made, make up this deficit of £2,800,000 of but some of those concerned will probwhich I have spoken, and, in the sec-ond place, I should use it for the fur-disturbance. Doucet, in deflance of ther reduction both of taxes on food threats made against him at the time, and also of some other taxes which had given evidence in a case under the press more hardly on different classes Maine liquor law upon which a liquor of the community. (Cheers.) Remember this, a new tax can no seller was convicted.

be lost. If it comes to the chancellor of the exchequer he cannot bury it in a stocking. He must do something with it, and the best thing he can do with it is to remit other taxation. The principle of all this policy is, parsonage. Inspector Briggs was here that whereas your taxation, whether it be on food or anything else, brings you revenue, and nothing but revenue, lations. It is a girl. the taxation which I propose, which will not increase your burdens, will quite ill. Mrs. Jas. Johnson is visi gain for you in trade, in employment, ing friends on the Millstream. Miss in all that we most want to maintain Tella Harrison returned home from St. the prosperity of industries. (Cheers.) John last week. The one is profitless taxation; the I have gone to one of the highest auth- other is scientific. I have stated the broad outline of the plan which I pro-

government consulted, and I have asked him for his opinion, and in his opinion the incidence of a tax depends up-As I have said, this can only be on the proportion between the free pro-All these, then, put in the forefront duction and the tax production.

In this case the free production is a tax on manufactured goods, we bowels. As a result digestion is important the same proportion between the tax production.

In this case the free production is a tax on manufactured goods, we bowels. As a result digestion is important to reduce it proved bodily pains disappear and the ax truth—food. (Laughter.)

Well. there is no need to tax truth, the home production and the production and might be willing to remit or reduce it proved, bodily pains disappear and the

tages from the country whose products would thus be taxed It cannot therefore, be precisely s ed now what it would bring in or wh we should do, but it is clear the thing for it; we should get somethi either in the shape of reduction other taxation or something in the tion tariffs which now hamper so in mensely our native industry.

There will be, according to this plan no addition to the cost of living, but only a transfer of taxation from

It remains to ask, What will the colonies say? I hear it said sometimes by people, who, I think, have never visited the colonies and do not know much about them, that they will receive this offer with contempt, that they will spurn it, or that if they accept it they will give nothing in re-

Well, I differ from the critics; 1 do not do this injustice to the patriotism or the good sense of the colonies. When the prime ministers, representing all the several states of the empire were here this was the matter of

most interesting discussion. Then it was that they pressed upon the government the consideration idea of exclusive benefit for themideal in their minds, they asked for erously any offer that we may now be able to make to them. (Cheers.)

COLONIES' OFFER.

They have no such idea. Canada has given you a preference of 331-2 per cent.; South Africa has given you a preference of 25 per cent.; New Zealand of 10 per cent.; the premier of leave nothing untold, at all events to lay the whole of the outlines of my leave nothing untold, at all events to Australia has promised to bring before parliament a similar proposal. They parliament a similar proposal. have done all this in confidence, in the faith-which I am certain will not be disappointed-in the faith that you will Now the next point, the last point, I not be ungrateful, that you will not be empire which is theirs as well as ours,

which they also have done something to maintain. Ladies and gentlemen, it is because I I see that things are moving and that an opportunity now in your hands once cely be the result of this lieve, to be the security for peace, and

given up the office which I was so against the disruption of the United Kingdom-to warn you, to urge you, to implore you to do nothing that will Empire, not to refuse to sacrifice a Amid loud and prolonged cheers Mr. Chemberlain resumed his seat, having

ALBERT COUNTY COURT. As the municipal council election in Albert will be held on Tuesday, 27th, the day appointed by law for the opening of the county court, Judge Wedderburn has complied with a general nesday) at 10 a, m. More than ordinary interest is taken in the election, as the removal of the court house from the Cape seems to be an issue in some ocalities. On Wednesday, the docket will be commenced, and and petit juries have been sum

ROW IN CALAIS

Over Enforcement of Prohibition Law. ST. STEPHEN, Oct. 23.-A man named Doucet and two companions vere badly injured in a street row in Calais last night. Shots and a cry of murder from a house near by brought

JERUSALEM NEWS. Wm. Howe, wife and son of Portland, Me., are visiting here. Miss Mabel Harper of Salmon Creek spent Thanksgiving holidays at the on Wednesday.

George Vallis is receiving congratu-Grant Vallis and Chas. Clark are

MUDDY COMPLEXION.

Pale, sallow, yellow skin tells of a torpid, sluggish liver and impurities in A STARVING Adrift at Sea for N

A Schooner, With the Uniu teen Aboard, Practically

Full Month.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 18.sea, starving, half-crazed w battered by sea and wind, w for lights, and not even a bread on board, hopeless and only for death-this was the of thirteen persons on the s and Bessie when they were yesterday morning by the

It was 9.35 a. m. when the

ford sighted the schooner, wh

flying signals of distress.

flict, When Relief Can

sels were then about 100 mile north of Cape Henlopen. Th ship hove to immediately and tions were made for the se of a boat. Before this could be done it that a small boat had set out schooner. As those who row nearer the passengers and s the Haverford saw faces th like skulls, eyes that protrud

arms that jerked at the oars fever of despair and the feeb approaching death. The lips of one who seemed authority moved, but they go no sound. A gaunt negro wh side him suddenly ceased ro pitched forward on his face bottom of the boat. The ma negro had left off. With infi and slowness the boat was alongside the Haverford wretched men taken on board

THEIR PITIFUL STO It was a long time before t tell their story. Bit by bit it Capt. William Marshall tellin it. Briefly it was to this effect The Ruby and Bessie left town, S. C., Sept. 17, with a lumber for Patchhogue, L. I. arily the trip requires ten da outside, but provisions were l fifteen days. On board bes crew were the captain's wi children and a man passenger

Scarcely had the voyage bea winds were encountered. Th into a gale and the gale into cane. So great was the fun storm that hope of saving t was abandoned several tim was blown far out to sea a from all marks by which Ca shall was accustomed to take

When it was realized that safely through the storm to absolutely lost and their food most exhausted. This was n

week ago. "SAVE THE CHILDE Division of the food into the st possible rations was made The children were first to s effect of the reduction. They paled and weakened rapidly. "Save the children" ery. All gave of their small to keep life in the little ones. of the sacrifices and the scra gether of fragments, every cri gone by Wednesday of last w Then came the waiting for The coming of the Haverford

though the ship had falle "Food and oil and our recke all we want," said Capt. when his tale was ended. Not merely necessaries but were promptly given from the ford's stores. A large quanti was also sent aboard. Reckon then given for the five father ship, and the ship that had be out of the death was sent on i Chief Steward Cronin of the

ford, who superintended the of the supplies, says: "The Haverford came up ju nick of time. If we had be later there is little doubt all would have been completely As the small boat pulled

with provisions in plenty, the gers and crew of the Haverfor farewell cheer, to which the the boat responded, while awa the schooner could be seen a ures apparently waving their

schooner loaded to the

LATE FR. MICHAUL

Interesting Biography Take the Richibucto Review

The following interesting ac

the work of the late Father

at Buctouche is taken from th

buoto Review:

Father Michaud was given the Buctouche parish and the worked not only in the spiri also in the material field, an complished a great deal in p he advancement of the peop He had just rebuilt the ch ctouche when the Buctou hado of 1879 destroyed his Again he went to work and a another church on the old si was struck with lightni urned; yet, again, he set to v the present magnificent edific ehurch, which is said to be the wooden church in Canada, is to the deceased and the part Although it has been used f Years, the finishing touch h n placed upon it and the just been wiped out and the c Sto Jean Baptiste remains as sealous priest. He also built presbytery and a fine

in which the Sisters of Chari Father Michaud took a deep