## MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S **PROPOSALS**

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

Two 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 Colonles.

"can affect the friendship and confi-

MISSIONARY OF EMPIRE.

have changed since the days of Cob-

"I do not believe in the setting of

amid thunders of applause.

ing the Liberal Unionist Association

When the train drew up Mr. Cham

eveglass. He smiled blandly on his

conducted to the carriage in waiting.

in a straw hat, trimmed with deer

the carriage drove out of the station

Mr. Chamberlain was entertained a

dinner in the Windsor Hotel by Sir

GLASGOW'S GREETING.

Meanwhile the audience had been

gathering at St. Andrew's Hall. The

minutes to five o'clock, or upwards of

three hours before the time at which

the meeting was annunced to begin.

By half-past six o'clock the hall was

To while away the tedium of wait-

ing selections were played on the grand

organ, and some of the youthful por-

tion of the audience sang songs with

choruses. By eight the hall was

Mr. Chamberlain arrived at the hall

their feet and heartily cheering.

the Marquis of Huntly, the Marquis

densely packed.

doors were opened so early as

to meet the distinguished visito

of Trade.

(Midland Express.) Chamberlain's long-awaited Andrew's Hall, Glasgow, before an immense audience. The great statesman has not disappointed the hopes that were placed in his ability to demonstrate his capacity to explain forcefully, lucidly and without evasion the policy to which he has devoted him-

sired the nation to be certain. Mr. Chamberlain did not mince his words. Briefly, pointedly and unerringly he outlined the new scheme, ject for which he had resigned his which, instead of loading the people office, for which he had become a miswith additional taxes, promises relief sionary of the Empire. "Why can't from present burdens. you leave well alone," he asked him-The essential points of the proposals self, and when some voice in the audience answered, "Why not?" he replied, "I have been to Venice." The are as follow:

the cost of living. Duty not exceeding 2s. a quarter on Coreign corn.

No tax on maize Tax on flour which should give a den. substantial preference to the miller. Small tax not exceeding 5 per cent. the British star," he cried, with a on foreign meat and dairy produce, proud gesture. "I look to the working excluding bacon.

Substantial preference to colonial trade is the one stay in our sinking wine and fruit. on of three- fourths of the prepared to meet us." So he argued duty on tea. mission of half the duty on sugar, cocoa and coffee.

Loss to the exchequer of £2,800,000 lence redoubled its enthusiasm. per annum to be made up by retalia-Duty on manufactured goods not punctuated his statements as he moved exceeding an average of 10 per cent. from argument to argument. With

This to make up the £2,800,000 and of living should not be raised. He the balance for the reduction of taxa- proved point after point of his conpress unduly on the people. Loss by new scheme, £2,800,000.

Total weekly reductions in cost of the first battle in the great campaign

Town laborer, 10 farthings; country Mr. Chamberlain arrived in the city

upon the platform. It was a people's arkshire, whose guest the right hon. who have taught also as professors They cheered him with waving hats

and handkerchiefs as he took his seat M. P., Sir William Rattigan, M. P., beside Sir Matthew Arthur, the chair-man; they cheered him when he rose man; they cheered him when he rose Bell, Admiral Sir James Dalrymple three minutes with loud deep-throated songs and acclamations before they would allow him to begin. Yet these same had, many of them, taken their seats as early as 3 o'clock in the afternoon, a patient wait of five hours. which proved an honest enthusiasm In row on row they sat, some 6,000 strong, filling every inch of galleries and floors with eager eyes and ears for the great declaration of policy that was to come to them. So it was when Mr. Chamberlain began and when he ended, his hearers knew that he had witnessed the dawn of a new epoch in the history of the British Empire. Yet | blasts of easterly wind. Scorning the sionary of Empire, in whom we in the thoroughfares to witness the could trust, who held and swayed us, passing of the right hon. gentleman. as no statesman has done since the earlier days of Gladstone. But that berlain stepped out of the saloon carcomparison must cease, for in their me- riage. He wore the familiar satin thod of thought, as in their styles of hat, astrakan collared travelling coat, oratory, Gladstone and Chamberlain with an orchid in the buttonhole, and

no dreamer. He never descended to hand, and along with his wife was perfervid flights of eloquence, but each ntence, plain, concise, and practical,

stand widely apart.

A LEADER OF MEN

Here, indeed, was a speech suited to feather. Her dark travelling cloak modern thought, here was a leader to was wrapped closely round her. As whom we might confine our business inles, who would see to it that the a cheer was raised, which was caught workmen did not loiter unemployed, or up by the waiting crowds outside. wives and children cry for clothes and food. And if that does not sum up the whole duty of a statesman, where Matthew Arthur, chairman of the West will you find a sounder definition? of Scotland Liberal Unionist Associa-There was one more contrast which tion, who had invited a large party cannot be neglected. It rose inevitably the mind as Mr. Chamberlain fought his battle before us. week ago the premier speke a

Sheffield. He was oppressed by evil prophecies, he knew all was not well with British trade, but could sugges offering us at best a palliation. As a party leader he was forced select his words that they might not give offence to the weaker kneed the Duke of Devonshire, and behind the Duke were Hicks-Beach, Ritchie, and the free food malcontents. He was deserving of pity as he struggled in the

It was to save himself from such pitiful situation that Mr. Chamberlain eft the cabinet. He could speak as his isiness foresight, his sense of duty, He showed us his mind unveiled of party drapings. There lay the differ-party drapings. There lay the differ-to preside, and among others present (Loud cheers.) though their ways for the time may were: The Duke of Argyll, the Duke of Abercorn,

ough his long and tiring address Through his long and tiring address Mr. Chamberlain spoke in a steady, even voice. He seemed little moved by the applause, but now and again when he spoke of some falsehood, some mishe spoke of some falsehood, some misrepresentation, by an opponent, his
zye sparkled with fire and his voice
tang out in the clear, fierce accents
which so many of us are familiar.

Lord Blythswood,
beg of you, to give no encouragement to the mean, libellous insinuations. In
no conceivable circumstances will I
allow myself to be put in any sort of
that the clear of the mean, libellous insinuations. In
the clear, fierce accents
to the mean, libellous insinuations. In
no conceivable circumstances will I
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the clear of the mean, libellous insinuations in the cl

Admiral Sir John Dalrymple Hay, to follow. (Loud cheers.) Henry Chaplin, M. P., Sir Herbert
Maxwell, M. P., A. Graham Murray, M. ed a discussion upon a question which
struggle which we are asked to meet Cross, M. P., John Kerr, M. P., Ian Malcolm, M. P., James McKillop, M. P., T. N. S. Leveson-Gower, M. P., W. J. H. Maxwell, M. P., A. W. Maconachie, M. P., C. L. Orr-Ewing, M. P., Lieut. Col. Royds, M. P., James Reid, M. P., Parker Smith, M. P., countrymen, without regard to any po-John Stroyan, M. P., John Wilson, M. litical opinions which they may have P. (St. Rollox), Alex. Wylie, M. P., and William Younger, M. P.

The following ladies were among those occupants the reserved balconies: partially if possible, and to come to a litely better proportion than ours. Mrs. Chamberlain, accompanied by Lady Arthur and Mrs. Parker Smith, the Duchess of Montrose, the Countess of Mar and Kellie, the Countess of Strathmore, Lady Ancaster, Lady Blythswood, Lady Kelvin and Lady

Inverclyde. The chairman briefly introduced the of his life, the policy which years of right hon, gentleman. labor in the service of the state had Mr. Chamberlain, on rising to speak, was received with loud cheering, the The first section of his speech was audience rising and waving hats and devoted mainly to his relations with Mr. Balfour, a man whom he was proud to follow. "Nothing," he said,

handkerchiefs. When silence was restored he said: Sir Matthew Arthur, my Lords, La-

dence that exists between the prime dies and Gentlemen: minister and myself." Of that he de-My first duty is to thank this great plaining for the first time in detail the 'And then he turned to the great subviews which I hold upon the subject of our fiscal policy. I would desire no great city, the second of the empire, the city which by the enterprise and intelligence which it has always shown is entitled to claim something moral was immediate and striking. of a representative character in respect of British industry. (Cheers.) Then with telling statistics he showed us how, indeed, all was not well I am in the city in which free trade with British trade, how circumstances

took its birth, in the city where Adam Smith taught so long and where he was one, at any rate, of the most dis- of the United Kingdom. (Cheers). I tinguished predecessors in that great office of Lord Rector of your univer- fish desire, but in my mind it carries sity, to which reference has been made, something more than mere selfishness and which it will always be to me a great honor to have filled. Cheers).

exports. They are our kin. They are the changes that may occur in some-But it was when he came to his actual proposals that the great aud-"No tax on raw materials" brought a roar of cheers that rolled on and ticipate many of our modern condiwill give the exchequer £9.000,000 a crushing force he destroyed the lies that had denied his word that the cost markets as compared with the foreign consolidate the British race, we have markets as compared with the foreign -(hear, hear)-how he advocated retion of foods and other taxes which tention, quoting figures of the Board taliation under certain conditions, how he supported the navigation law, how He showed how preference and the he was the author of a sentence which protection of our manufactures go we ought never to forget-that "De-Surplus to be devoted to relief of hand in hand And with the final per-existing food and other duties, £6,200,- oration, in which he conjured up the (Cheers).

glories of the Empire that is to be, ADAM SMITH'S EXAMPLE. When I remember also how he, entirely before his time, pressed for relaborer, 81-2 farthings.

Never has a vast and crowded hall echoed with more rounded, full bodied, cheers than did that of St. Andrews in Glasgow as Mr. Chamberlain stepped upon the platform. It was a people's

Mr. Chamberlain arrived in the city at the Central terminal station of the Caledonian railway at eight minutes and the mother country, I say he had a broader mind, a more imperial conception of the duties of the citizens of a great empire, than some of those who have truckly before his time, pressed for reciprocal trade between our colonies and the mother country, I say he had a broader mind, a more imperial conception of the duties of the citizens of a great empire, than some of those welcome, suiden, spontaneous, and gentleman was to be during his stay and who claim—(laughter and cheers) -to be his successors.

in the west of Scotland; the Duke of Ladies and gentlemen, I am not afraid to come here to the home of Adam Smith and to combat free imports and still less am I afraid to preach to you preference with our Hay, the Hon. H. L. W. Lawson, A. Bonar Law, M. P. (Under Secretary for colonies—(hear, hear)—to you in this great city, whose whole prosperity has the Board of Trade), and Messrs. Hart, been founded upon its colonial rela-Bird, Walker and Kay, as representtions-(hear, hear, and cheers)-and I must not think only of the city, I To prevent the encroschment of the must think of the country. public, who were present in large num-It is known to every man that Scot-

bers, the arrival platform was barriland has contributed out of all proporcaded off from the rest of the station to its population to build up the tion, and a force of upwards of 140 great Empire of which we are all so police constables were on duty in the proud-(cheers)-an Empire which took geinus to create—(hear, hear)—and It was a most unpleasant October which requires now genius and capanight. Rain fell unceasingly, and was city and courage to maintain. (Loud driven in sheets along the street by and prolonged cheering). elements, the crowds waited patiently

My lords and gentlemen, I do not regard this as a party meeting. I am no longer a party leader. I am an outsider, and it is not my intentio do not think it would be right-that I should raise any exclusively party is-

But after what has occurred in the last few days, after the meeting at Sheffield—(loud cheers)—a word or two ost, shook him cordially by the may be forgiven me, who, although I am no longer a leader, am still a loyal servant of the party to which I belong. (Cheers.) I say to you, ladies Mrs. Chamberlain looked charming and gentlemen, that that party, whose erimson silk and a black and white continued existence, whose union, whose strength, I still believe to be essential to the welfare of the country, to the welfare of the Empire, has found a leader whom every member may be proud to follow. (Cheers.)

Mr. Balfour in his position has re-

sponsibilities which he cannot share with us, but no one will contest his right—a right to which his high office, his ability, and his character alike entitle him-to declare his official policy of the party which he leads, to fix its limits, to settle the time at which application shall be given to the principles which he has put forward. For myself, I agree with the principles that he has stated. (Cheers.) I

approve of the policy which he pro poses to give effect to. (Cheers.) I admire the courage and the resource with which he faces difficulties which even n our varied political history have hardly ever been surpassed. (Cheers.)
It ought not to be necessary to say who do not know what loyalty and raised are not broad enough or deep friendship mean-(cheers)-and to them I say that nothing that they can do a few minutes before eight o'clock, will have the slightest influence or will and on entering the hall received a affect in the slightest degree the great ovation, the audience rising to friendship and confidence which exists, and has existed for so many years, be Sir Matthew Arthur was called on tween the prime minister and myself.

NO COMPETITION.

Let them do their worst. Their inof Ailsa, the Marquis of Graham, the sinuations pass us by like the idle

P. (lord advocate), Sir E. Durning comes peculiarly within my province Lawrence, M. P., Sir Lewis McIver, owing to my past life, and owing to fashioned tactics. (Cheers.) M. P., Sir W. H. Houldsworth, M. P., the office which I have so recently Colonel Sir C. E. Howard Vincent, held. I have invited discussion upon with British industry. We have been M. P., Sir William H. Vincent Ratti- it. I have not pretended that a matgan, M. P., Sir Donald Currie, Sir William Arrol, M. P., Sir John Batty-Tuke, off-hand. I have been well aware that M. P., Sir John Batty-Tuke, M. P., Sir John Batty-Tuke, M. P., Sir Walter Thorburn, M. P., Sir Thomas Wrightson, Bart., M. P., C. Scott Dickson, M. P. (solicitor general). A. Bonar Law, M. P. (parliamentary secretary to the Board of Trade). Arthur Bignoid, M. P., Alex. I go in front of the army, and if the Cross M. P. John Kerr, M. P. Jan Cross M. P. Jan Cross

> Meanwhile, putting aside all these personal and party questions, I ask my hitherto held, to consider the greatest of all great questions that can be put before the country, to consider it im-

And it is possible—I am always an optimist-(laughter and cheers)-it is possible that the nation may be pre- ed. pared to go a little further than the official programme. (Cheers.) I have known them to do it before-(laughter)-and no harm has come to the party.

No harm that I know has come to those who, as scouts or pioneers or in- world and should send them in exvestigators and discoverers, have gone change our manufactures. a little before.

to find an answer to the question, Is | iod to which I have referred, we are the country prepared to go a little sending less and less of our manufacfurther? (Cries of "Yes" and "No.") tures to them and they are sending and representative audience for hav- I suppose that there are differences in more and more of their manufactures Scotland, differences in Glasgow, as to us. (Hear, hear.) Now I know how there certainly are in the southern difficult it is for a great meeting like counties, and those differences I hope are mainly differences as to methods, as few as I can, but I must give you better platform than this. I am in a for I cannot conceive that so far as some to lay the basis of my argument regards the majority of the country, at any rate, there can be any difference upon that table I would be willing to

TWO OBJECTS.

two. In the first place, we all desire have got to consider of what it is com the maintenance and the increase, of prised. the national strength and prosperity do not know that that may be a sel-You cannot expect foreigners to take the same views as we do of our posi-Adam Smith was a great man. It tion and duty. To my mind Britain was not given to him-it never has has played a great part in the past in been given to mortals—to foresee all the history of the world, and for that reason I wish Britain to continue. thing like a century and a half; but Then, in the second place, our object with a broad and far-seeing intelli- is, or should be, the realization of the gence which is not common among greatest ideal which has ever come to men, Adam Smith did at any rate an- statesmen in any country or in any age-the creation of an empire such tions, and when I read his books I see as the world has never seen. (Cheers). consolidate the British race, we have to meet the clash of competition commercial. Sometimes in the past it has been otherwise-it may be again in the future-whatever it be, whatever danger threatens us, we have to meet it no longer as an isolated country. We have to meet it as fortified and strengthened and buttressed by all

> How are we to attain them? In the countries than you did thirty years have followed the most improved confirst place, let me say one word as to ago. the method in which this discussion is part I disclaim any imputation of mo- and Chira and South America.

those of our kinsmen, all those pow-

erful and continually rising states

pay allegiance to our common flag.

ation from them. (Cheers). NO PERSONAL BITTERNESS. I claim that this matter should be treated on its merits without personal feeling, personal bitterness, and if possible without entering upon the question of purely party controversy and I do that for the reason (cheers)that I have given, but also because if you are to make a change in a system which has existed for sixty years, which affects more or less every man, woman, and child in the kingdom, you can only make the change successful if you have behind you, not merely a party support, if you do not attempt to force it by a small majority on

large and unwilling minority, but if t becomes, as I believe it will become. a national policy consonant with the ests of the overwhelming proportion of the country. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) I was speaking just now of the characteristics of Glasgow as a great city. I am not certain whether I mentioned that I believe it is one of the most prosperous of cities, that it has had a if that be so, here, more than anywhere else, I have got to answer the question -why cannot you let well alone?

Well, I have been in Venice, the beauone time a commercial supremacy as great in proportion as anything we than our trade with the whole of Eu- moval of wheels and other parts of the Me. The occasion was the marriage have enjoyed. Its great glories have departed, but what I was going to say | ca. It is much larger than our trade above the city which it had overshadowed for centuries, and looking as though it was as permanent as the city itself, and yet the other day in a few minutes the whole structure fell to the ground. Nothing was left of it but a mass of ruin and rubbish. I don't say to you, gentlemen, that I anticipate any catastrophe so great or so sudden for British trade, but I do say to you that I see signs of decay, that any more. It seems as though in this of the great structure, that I know that I see cracks and crevices in the walls country there have always been men the foundations upon which it has been

> enough to sustain It. (Cheers.) A GREAT STRUGGLE.

Now do I do wrong if I know this if I even think I know it, do I do wrong to warn you? Is it not a mos strange and inconsistent thing that while certain people are indicting the government in language which to say the least of it, is extravagant, for having been prepared for the great war from which we have recently emergin ed with success-(cheers)-is it not impression that he gave was of cochrane, M. P. (under secretary for competition, direct or indirect, with struggle from which if we emerge detrong man enunciating the policy, home affairs), John Gordon, M. P., my friend and leader, whom I mean

going through a period of great expansion. The whole world has been TRADE STAGNANT.

In the United Kingdom trade has been practically stagnant for thirty In the most prosperous times it is hardly in the least at all better than it was thirty years ago; meanwhile the protected countries countries which you have been told and which I myself at one time be lieved, were going rapidly to wreck and ruin, have progressed in an infin-Now that is not all, for the amount of your trade remained stagnant, but the character of your trade has chang

When Mr. Cobden preached his doctrins believed, as he had at that time considerable reason to suppose, that while foreign countries would supply us with our food and raw materials we should remain the workshop of the

One of my objects in coming here is not done. On the contrary, in the per-I have had a table constructed, and

base the whole of my contention. will take some figures from it. You have got to analyze your trade. It is What are our objects? They are not merely a question of amount, You

Now what has been the case with regard to our manufactures? Our existence as a nation depends upon our manufacturing capacity and produc-

The year 1900 was the record year of British trade. The exports were the largest we have ever known; the year St. John's public structures. 1902, last year, was nearly as good, and yet if you will compare your trade in 1872, thirty years ago, with the trade lar places, they have not fallen to any considerable extent. They have pracufactures forty-six millions.

of exported manufactures. In 1882, of exported manufactures. In 1882, ten years later, it fell to £88,000,000; in 1892, ten years later, it fell to £75,- little more than 344 feet inside. It has a distribution of about twenty-three a uniform height of about twenty-three sure to his efforts. which speak our common tongue, and ports of manufactures had declined again to 731-2 millions, and the total the turntable situated within the cirmonth. Those are two great objects, and as I have said, we all should have them you are sending 421-2 millions of

Then there are the neutral countries, to be carried on. Surely, it should that is the countries which, although be treated in a manner worthy of its they may have tariffs have no manumagnitude, worthy of the dignity of factories, and, therefore, the tariffs are the theme. (Hear, hear). For my not protective—such countries as Egypt tive of evil and unworthy motive upon | will find that there has been a moderthose who may happen to disagree ate increase of 20 millions. That, I with me, and I claim equal consider-Meanwhile the population has increased 20 per cent. Can you go on supporting your population at that rate of increase when even in the best of years you can only show so much smaller an ncrease in your foreign trade? The actual increase was 20 millions with

our free trade. In the same time the increase in the United States of America was 110 millions, and the trade increase in Ger-

nany was 56 millions. How is it that that has not impressed ed the people before now? Because the charge has been concealed by our not-I do not say they have not shown them out from them-but because they are not put in a form which is understood of the people.

DEPENDENCE ON COLONIES. You have failed to observe that the the purpose of inspecting the entirely on British possessions, while catching ashes and water from forty-six millions, your British posses- means of pipes. The pits are sions have increased forty millions crete rendering danger from fire out of great and continuous prosperity, and (cheers)—and at the present time your the question. rope and the United States of Ameri- engine for repairs.

(Cheers.) exports of manufactures have fallen 46 with the hot well is a slushing tank for They have risen from 63 millions in 1872 to 149 millions in 1902. They have feet long. The heating is on the Sturncreased 86 millions. That may be all right-I am not for one moment saying whether that is right or wrong-but when people say that we ought to hold exactly the same opinions about things that our ancestors did, my reply is that I dare say we should do so if circumstances had remained the same (Laughter and cheers.)

"She uses slang!" said the cultured young woman in a tone of deep dis-"That isn't the worst of it," answered Miss Cayenne. "She uses slang that hasn't yet received the sanction of smart society."-Boston Journal.

TOO PRACTICAL

Bess-Why did you break off you engagement with Jack?
Nell—I asked him to guess my and he did .- Chicago News.



**GREDIT 10** THE BUILDERS.

But that is exactly what we have New I. C. R. Round House Nearly Done.

A Triumph of Engineering and Build-

ing Skill-Details of Its Construction.

The new round house, or more properly engine house, being erected by the government in the "Marsh," to tion. We are not an agricultural country. That can never be the main try. The contractors the try try. The contractors tr engine house is already a completed fabric and makes a notable addition to

A new engine house has long been a desideratum in this section of the of 1902, in the export trade, and simisite been obtainable. The site of the considerable extent. They have place engine house, now nearly completely duarried and crushed at different size one of peculiar advantage, its proximity to the Marsh road obviating at the different size of leasing a right of the loss once the difficulties usually met with way from the Marsh road to the site on the protected countries, you have in supplying such a building with prolost altogether in your exports of manper lighting and water facilities. The We are a great manufacturing counonly drawback to the site was the soft, try. Now in 1872 we sent to the protected countries of Europe and to the that put beyond all question the possi-United States of America £116,000,000 bility of their shifting at a future day. general exports had increased, the exgines, the engines being admitted from the building before the end of the result of this is that after thirty years cular space of the building. The turnable is not under cover.

The designers of the new building struction. At a distance the building She plays her game with a ready hand may look like a low, incom structure, but the most casual inspection of its interior discloses obvious advantages. The engine house is provided with up-to-date attachments and improvements, and lacks Nothing to win, and nothing to lose, nothing in the way of the most careful housing of the iron steed.

The walls of the new structure ar of brick resting upon a concrete foundation. Beneath the concrete foundations, driven to a great depth into the ground, are piles of pitch pine. The roof is supported by forty-five iron columns, which in turn are upheld b eavy piles of pitch pine. To the extreme right of the building is the chine shop, an apartment 50x100 feet. But ah! Time was ere the woman would The is a very important adjunct and will be stocked with all conceivable appliances, tools and machinery emergencies. Connected with the machine shop is the fan room in which statistics, because as our statistics have | will be located the electric fan, a part of the heating apparatus. The engine them, because you could have picked house proper is divided into three sec tions by two fire-proof walls. Each section contains two engine stalls. The engine stalls are a very notice able feature of the new engine house Each stall is provided with a pit for entinuance of your trade is dependent from below and also for the purpose of these foreign countries have declined boiler. The water is carried off by

trade with your colonies and British A deeper pit, known as the drop pit, possessions is larger in amount, very has been provided for the repair of much larger in amount, and very much engines. This is situated under two more valuable in its character, than stalls in the right section of the buildtiful city of the Adriatic, which had at the trade with any of the other countries I have named. It is much larger depth, which will allow the easy re- Saunders, 31 Lafayette street. Portland.

The building will be heated by means was that when I was there last I saw to those neutral countries of which I of terra cotta pipes, twenty-four inches the great tower of the Campanile rising have spoken, and it remains at the in diameter. Three pipes extend to who represents the Emerson Steel Compresent day the most rapidly increas each section of the house. In winter pany of Boston. Friends of the coning, the most important, the most val- the hot water held in these pipes will tracting parties were present from bosuable of the whole of our trade, be utilized to thaw out engines, besides being used to convey hot water to the One more comparison. During this boilers of the engines. The water will period of thirty years in which our be heated in a hot well. Connected illions to foreign countries, what has the purpose of taking the water out of happened with their exports to us? the engine's boiler. The hot well is ten feet deep, ten feet wide and forty tenant hot blast system. The installa-tion of the water apparatus and all other plumbing is being done by Henry bride officiating. Crawford, the Union street plumber. Situated slightly to the rear of the building is the water tank towering a



hundred feet in the air. The tank's foundation rests upon a series of heavy piles. The superstructure is of steel and above that is the great tublike affair, capable of holding 100,000 gallons of water. The water has been obtained by tapping the main on the Marsh road, just opposite. Pipes have been laid from the tank for a distance of seven hundred feet to meet the main track to supply incoming and outgoing trains. The tank was placed in position by the Fairbanks Company of Chicago.

The turntable was made by the Hamilton Bridge Works of Ontario. It is seventy-two feet in diameter and turns on its centre so readily that a child could work it. Here, as in all other cases, piles have been used unsparingly, to give the structure the element of solidity. The work on the new engine house

was begun in March last, and considering the difficulties encountered, and the numerous set backs caused by the heavy, spring freshets, it has progressed at a pace never hoped for by

the contractors Messrs. Flood & Bates are deserving of credit for the manner in which they have fulfilled their contract. They have ed labor in the province and have gone to the expense of bringing from a the cement used was the best on the market. Four thousand barrels of the latter in all were consumed. The sand used with the cement in making the concrete was brought from Hazen's Beach and the fact that it is peculiarly free of any traces of loam, makes it The rock used in the concrete was bridge across the creek, as a means convenient access to the works. One man who should not be over looked if any praise is to be bestowe is William Melliday, the indefatigab

The contractors expect to hand over

THE GAMEL

And a steady hand and true; She marked her man, When the game began And she knows him through and through

And nothing to choose or care! A kiss for the stakes, And if his heart breaks, She is only playing fair.

A saddened fool-and wise! And the woman won! The game is done-Dear God! the look in her eyes!

Ere the woman could, and now She owes her skill Of the man who taught her how! -Ethel M. Kelley in November Smart Set.

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

WEDDED IN MAINE,

(Maine Woodsman, Oct. 16.) Wednesday afternoon and evening, Oct. 7th, saw a pleasant gathering at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Joshua of the eldest daughter, Rachel, to Stephen W. Smith of Medford, Mass., ton Portland and vicinity and the province of New Brunswick, the childhood home of the bride. The house was tastefully decorated for the occasion with autumn leaves and potted plants. Promptly at 6 o'clock p. m. the bride and groom entered the parlor, took their place beneath the bridal arch and the ceremony began. The ring service was used, Rev. A. E. Saunders of Kingfield, Me., uncle of the

The bride was becomingly attired in a travelling suit of blue and carried a bouquet of white roses. After the ceremony refreshments of ice cream, cake and punch were served and a pleasant social time spent. Later the happy couple left to take the 8 o'clock train. followed by a host of friends to the depot and took their departure amid a shower of rice and well wishes, for their new home in Somerville, Mass. The presents were varied, costly and beautiful, and bespeak the high esteem in which the bride and groom are held by their many friends. Several unable to be present sent their token. Willis Doe of Somerville rendered

several choice piano selections during the evening. (Mr. Saunders is a descendant of the late Robert Saunders of Havelock Kings Co., N. B.)

OTTAWA LET

Geo. W. Fowler of Go. Fighting St. Battle.

An Almost Unheard of S Regard to Railway Prince Edward Island.

Gourley of Colchester, N. Single Handed Contest Mr. Fielding—The Pub **Estimates Gover Many** Conservative Constituen

litical Partizanship.

(Special Cor. of the S OTTAWA, Oct. 17.—Georg fer, the clever young me Kings, N. B., put up a good sterday in the interests of S B. He used every argumen be adduced in opposition ings of the Allan line from of St. John being reduced peal, however, came after was out of the barn, and line managers will now be as they like so far as St. Jo cerned. One noticeable feat Fowler's remarks was the sence of anything prejudic intersts of Halifax. Member Mament from the maritime aer at last realizing that nothing to gain by decrying or Halifax. They concede of these shipping points can oped with advantage to Ca that there is room for both idian trade. The one discordin the debate was interjected William Ross, who ventured say in regard to the marked ity of Halifax harbor, but as fications of Halifax as a por questioned, his effort was w Ross incidentally administered reproof to Hon. A. G. Blair Tucker by calling attention fact that neither of these were present in the house interests of St. John were sideration. But Mr. Fowler charged his duties as champ Blair's constituency, and it corobable that either of the could have materially affects uation had they been

Last night A. A. Lefurg tion as Mr. Fowler. Princ Island estimates were under tion, and despite the fact th all the votes submitted were works outside his constitu alone had a word to say on Charlottetown and other centres. Messrs. McKinr Hughes, the two liberal re tives of the Island, were ab allowed their constituencies along as best they might. wey was able to point out to ing minister of railways an many much needed improv the railway facilities of the Is showed that the people of ince had not received their of government assistance si entered confederation, and h better things in the futu Fielding gave Mr. Lefurgey tive hearing, and it is quite that his words will bear fruit less, if such should be the liberal confreres from the Is claim all the glory for the even though they did not co worth their while to be pres so important a matter was the attention of the house.

Hillsboro bridge and Murray railway, Mr. Fielding made t ling announcement that a n of road to complete the Mur bor branch would cost \$28,000 The road bed is being prepa section absolutely free from tings and rock, and should more than the minimum of construction. Yet \$28,000 is t the contractor is receiving f mile built. Only a few weeks Fielding delivered himself speech on the Grand Trunk On that occasion he estima cost of the road from Mor Winnipeg at \$25,000 per mile. not be forgotten, too, that th Trunk Pacific is to be constr an entirely different basis fi Murray Harbor branch. Acco John Charlton, the greatest of transportation authorities, transcontinental railway is to ern in every respect, with haulage of trains of 2.000 be done for \$25,000 a mile. This brings one face to face

In connection with the vote

most unheard of situation i affairs. On the one hand is ordinary road passing through sandy country, costing \$28,000 and on the other hand is a r jected through an unknown rocky and well watered count ing \$25,000 per mile. This two situations, either of which flattering to the acting min railways. Mr. Fielding deliber nated the cost of the Grand Pacific far below the actual r he is permitting a gross waste lic funds on the Murray nch. He was accused of gance, and the fairest estimate an be made of the actual v the work done on the Murray branch goes to show that he guilty of attempting to dece country as to the total exp