MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S PROPOSALS.

Epoch 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.

taught him.

MISSIONARY OF EMPIRE.

"I do not believe in the setting of

amid thunders of applause.

Abercorn, Sir W. H. Houldswor

Mitchell Thomson, Sir

M. P., Sir William Rattigan, M. P.

caded off from the rest of the sta

Mrs. Chamberlain looked charming

crimson silk and a black and white

up by the waiting crowds outside.

Mr. Chamberlain was entertained at

dinner in the Windsor Hotel by Sir

GLASGOW'S GREETING.

doors were opened so early as

densely packed.

in a straw hat, trimmed

(Midland Express.)

Chamberlain's long-awaited speech was delivered last night at St. 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 minister and myself." Of that he depolicy to which he has devoted himsired the nation to be certain.

words. Briefly, pointedly and unerr-'And then he turned to the great subingly he outlined the new scheme, ject for which he had resigned his views which I hold upon the subject 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.

Mr. Chamberlain did not mince his

the cost of living.

coreign corn. 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 exports. They are our kin. They are Remission of three- fourths of the prepared to meet us." So he argued Remission of half the duty on

per annum to be made up by retalia-Duty on manufactured goods not punctuated his statements as he moved ticipate many of our modern

press unduly on the people. Gain by new scheme, £9.000.000.

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 echoed with more rounded, full bodied, cheers than did that of St. Andrews in Glasgow as Mr. Chamberlain stepped M. P. for the Partick division of Lan-

They cheered him with waving hats beside Sir Matthew Arthur, the chairman; they cheered him when he rose to speak, and kept him waiting a full three minutes with loud deep-throated and acclamations before they would allow him to begin. Yet these ing the Liberal Unionist Association. seats as early as 3 o'clock in the after-

noon, a patient wait of five hours, which proved an honest enthusiasm. In row on row they sat some 6000 filling every inch of galleries and floors with eager eves and ears for the great declaration was to come to them. So it was when streets outside. Mr. Chamberlain began and when he lt was a most unpleasant October ended, his hearers knew that he had night. Rain fell unceasingly, and wat witnessed the dawn of a new epoch in driven in sheets along the street by the history of the British Empire. Yet blasts of easterly wind. Scorning the nore, we had found a leader of men, elements, the crowds waited patiently a missionary 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 When the train drew up Mr. Cham-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, stone and Chamberlain with an orchid in the buttonhole, and stand widely apart.

The man who had spoken to us was host, shook him cordially by the hand, and along with his wife was no dreamer. He never descended to perfervid flights of eloquence, but each ace, plain, concise, and practical. struck home like a blow A LEADER OF MEN.

Here, indeed, was a speech suited to modern thought, here was a leader to es, who would see to it that the a cheer was raised, which was caught wives and children cry for clothes And if that does not sum up the whole duty of a statesman, where 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 to meet the distinguished to the mind as Mr. Chamberlain fought

A week ago the premier speke at Sheffield. He was oppressed by evil prophecies, he knew all was not well with British trade, but could suggest no cure, offering us at best a palliaion. As a party leader he was forced to select his words that they might ot give offence to the weaker kneed. Behind him was the veiled hostility of the Duke of Devonshire, and behind the Duke were Hicks-Beach, Ritchie. serving of pity as he struggled in the

pitiful situation that Mr. Chamberlain eft the cabinet. He could speak as his business foresight, his sense of duty, his imperial patriotism, directed him. He showed us his mind unveiled of party drapings. There lay the differ-ence between the two friends, that ugh their ways for the time may were: The Duke of Argyll, the Duke

ang out in the clear, fierce accents Dunglass, Lord Monk Bretton, Lord no conceivable circumstances will I ith which so many of us are familiar. Kelvin, Lord Invercipte, Thomas allow myself to be put in any sort of impression that he gave was of Cochrane, M. P. (under

Admiral Sir John Dalrymple Hay, to follow. (Loud cheers.) Henry Chaplin, M. P., Sir Herbert
Maxwell, M. P., A. Graham Murray, M.
P. (lord advocate), Sir E. Durning
Lawrence, M. P., Sir Lewis McIver,
owing to my past life, and owing to 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.

Meanwh P., Lieut. Col. Royds, M. P., James Reid, M. P., Parker Smith, M. P.,

The following ladies were among before the country, to consider it impartially if possible, and to come to a decision of all great questions that can be put before the country, to consider it impartially if possible, and to come to a decision of all great questions that can be put before the country, to consider it impartially if possible, and to come to a decision of all great questions that can be put before the country, to consider it impartially if possible, and to come to a decision of all great questions that can be put before the country, to consider it impartially if possible, and to come to a decision of all great questions that can be put before the country, to consider it impartially if possible, and to come to a decision of all great questions that can be put before the country, to consider it impartially if possible, and to come to a decision of all great questions that can be put before the country. Mrs. Chamberlain, accompanied by decision.
Lady Arthur and Mrs. Parker Smith,

of his life, the policy which years of labor in the service of the state had was received with loud cheering, the The first section of his speech was 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:

"can affect the friendship and confi-Sir Matthew Arthur, my Lords, Ladies and Gentlemen: dence that exists between the prime My first duty is to thank this great and representative audience for having offered to me an opportunity of exviews which I hold upon the subject from present burdens.

The essential points of the proposals are as follow:

Not one farthing will be added to plied, "I have been to Venice."

You leave well alone, he asked nimited intelligence which it has always shown is entitled to claim something of a representative character in response which is the city which by the enterprise and intelligence which is the city which is the c intelligence which it has always as to our objects. the cost of living.

No tax on raw materials.

Duty not exceeding 2s. a quarter on toreign corn.

No tax on maize

The wish telling statistics he showed us how, indeed, all was not well with British trade, how circumstances

The of a representative character in respect of British industry. (Cheers.)

I am in the city in which free trade took its birth, in the city where Adam took its birth, in the city where he are to the cost of British industry. (Cheers.) have changed since the days of Cob-

classes to understand. The colonial and which it will always be to me a great honor to have filled. Cheers). Adam Smith was a great man. It But it was when he came to his the changes that may occur in somesugar, cocoa and coffee.

actual proposals that the great audthing like a century and a half; but
Loss to the exchequer of £2,800,000 ience redoubled its enthusiasm. "No tax on raw materials" brought gence which is not common among a roar of cheers that rolled on and men, Adam Smith did at any rate anexceeding an average of 10 per cent. from argument to argument. With tions, and when I read his books I see will give the exchequer £9.000,000 a crushing force he destroyed the lies even then how he was aware of the that had denied his word that the cost incomparative importance of home

This to make up the £2,800,000 and of living should not be raised. He markets as compared with the foreign proved point after point of his con—(hear, hear)—how he advocated retion of food and other to meet the clash of competition comtion 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 the future-whatever it be, whatever Loss by new scheme, £2,800,000.

Surplus to be devoted to relief of exising food and other duties, £6,200,— oration, in which he conjured up the glories of the Empire that is to be,

ADAM SMITH'S EXAMPLE.

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

Caledonian railway at eight minutes

Are Chamberlain arrived in the city of procal trade between our colonies and the mother country, I say he had a broader mind, a more imperial conpast six o'clock. To receive him there ception of the duties of the citizens of were J. Parker Smith of Jordanhill. a great empire, than some of those upon the platform. It was a people's arkshire, whose guest the right hon. who have taught also as professors welcome, suiden, spontaneous, and gentleman was to be during his stay and who claim—(laughter and cheers)

n 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 Bell, Admiral Sir James Dalrymple preach to you preference with our Hav. 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 relations-(hear, hear, and cheers)-and must not think only of the city, I must think of the country. public, who were present in large num-It is known to every man that Scotland has contributed out of all propor-

tion to its population to build up the 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 which requires now genius and capacity and courage to maintain. (Loud and prolonged cheering). 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 intention-I

do not think it would be right-that I should raise any exclusively party is-But after what has occurred in the eyeglass. He smiled blandly on his may be forgiven me, who, although I am no longer a leader, am still a loyal conducted to the carriage in waiting. servant of the party to which I beand gentlemen, that that party, whose continued existence, whose union, whose feather. Her dark travelling cloak strength, I still believe to be essential to the welfare of the country, to the was wrapped closely round her. As the carriage drove out of the station welfare of the Empire, has

leader whom every member may be proud to follow. (Cheers.) Mr. Balfour in his position has responsibilities which he cannot share Matthew Arthur, chairman of the West with us, but no one will contest his -a right to which his high office, his ability, and his character alike en title him-to declare his official policy of the party which he leads, to fix its limits, to settle the time at which apshall be given to the principles which he has put forward.

Meanwhile the audience had been gathering at St. Andrew's Hall. The For myself, I agree with the princiminutes to five o'clock, or upwards of three hours before the time at which the meeting was annunced to begin. approve of the policy which he pro poses to give effect to. (Cheers.) I ad-By half-past six o'clock the hall was To while away the tedium of waithardly ever been surpassed. (Cheers.) ing selections were played on the grand organ, and some of the youthful por-It ought not to be necessary to say I see cracks and crevices in tion of the audience sang songs with country there have always been men who do not know what loyalty and raised are not broad enough or dear choruses. By eight the hall was Mr. Chamberlain arrived at the hall I say that nothing that they can do friendship mean-(cheers)-and to them 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, betheir feet and heartily cheering.

Sir Matthew Arthur was called on tween the prime minister and myself. nds, that to preside, and among others present (Loud cheers.)

Lawrence, M. P., Sir Lewis McIver, owing to my past life, and owing to M. P., Sir W. H. Houldsworth, M. P., Colonel Sir C. E. Howard Vincent, M. P., Sir William H. Vincent Rattigan, M. P., Sir Donald Currie, Sir Wilgram, William H. Vincent Rattigan, M. P., Sir Donald Currie, Sir Wilgram, Wi gan, M. P., Sir Donald Currie, Sir Wil-liam Arrol, 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 this great matter, and, therefore, I take up the position of a pioneer. Trade), Arthur Bignold, M. P., Alex.

I go in front of the army, and if the Cross, M. P., John Kerr, M. P., Ian army is attacked I go back to it.

GREATEST OF QUESTIONS. Meanwhile, putting aside all these personal and party questions, I ask my 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 John Stroyan, M. P., John Wilson, M. littcal opinions which they may have been told and William Younger, M. P., hitherto held, to consider the greatest of all great questions that can be put of all great questions that can be put lieved, were going rapidly to wreck

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 Invercise.

And it is possible that the nation may be prepared to go a little further than the official programme. (Cheers.) I have known them to do it before—(laughter and cheers)—it is doctored by the official programme. When Mr. Cobden preached his doctored by the considerable reason to suppose, that while foreign countries would supply the counter of the considerable reason to suppose, that while foreign countries would supply the counter of the considerable reason to suppose, that while foreign countries would supply the counter of the considerable reason to suppose, that while foreign countries would supply the counter of the considerable reason to suppose, that while foreign countries would supply the counter of the considerable reason to suppose, that while foreign countries would supply the counter of t

great city, the second of the empire, regards the majority of the country, at

TWO OBJECTS.

two. In the first place, we all desire have got to consider of what it is comthe maintenance and the increase, of prised. sity, to which reference has been made, and which it will always be to me a You cannot expect foreigners to take was not given to him—it never has has played a great part in the past in the history of the world, and for that

reason I wish Britain to continue. Then, in the second place, our object is, or should be, the realization of the greatest ideal which has ever come to statesmen in any country or in any age-the creation of an empire such as the world has never seen. (Cheers). We have to cement the union of the mercial. Sometimes in the past it has been otherwise-it may be again in danger threatens us, we have to meet it no longer as an isolated country. We have to meet it as fortified and

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 disc be treated in a manner worthy of its part I disclaim any imputation of mo- and Chira and South America. tive of evil and unworthy motive upon those who may happen to disagree ate increase of 20 millions. with me, and I claim equal consider-

ation from them. (Cheers). NO PERSONAL BITTERNESS. I claim that this matter should be eated on its merits without personal feeling, personal bitterness, and if pos sible without entering upon the question of purely party controversy -(cheers)-and I do that for the reason 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 a large and unwilling minority, but if it becomes, as I believe it will become, are not put in a form which is underlast few days, after the meeting at feelings, the aspirations, and the interests of the overwhelming proportion of the country. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) I was speaking just now of the charlong. (Cheers.) I say to you, ladies I am not certain whether I mentioned that I believe it is one of the most

prosperous of cities, that it has had a great and continuous prosperity, and 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 beautiful city of the Adriatic, which had at the trade with any of the other coun- ing. The drop pit is 9 feet 6 inches in one time a commercial supremacy as tries I have named. It is much larger 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 rope and the United States of Ameri- engine for repairs. departed, but what I was going to say | ca. It is much larger than our trade was that when I was there last I saw to those neutral countries of which I the great tower of the Campanile rising above the city which it had overshad
to those neutral countries of which I of terra cotta pipes, twenty-four inches who represents the Emerson Steel Company of the city which it had overshad
present day the most rapidly increas
each section of the house. In winter pany of Boston. Friends of the conowed for centuries, and looking as ing, the most important, the most valthough it was as permanent as the city agree with the princi-s stated. (Cheers.) I 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. mire the courage and the resource with say to you, gentlemen, that I anticiwhich he faces difficulties which even pate any catastrophe so great or so in our varied political history have sudden for British trade, but I do say to you that I see signs of decay, that

> raised are not broad enough or deep 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 most strange and inconsistent thing tha though their ways for the time may lie apart, mutually honor and respect each other.

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 the applause, but now and again when down, the Earl of Rosslyn, the Ear the appliance, but now and again when the Earl of Classics, the Earl of Camperture great struggle on which I have down, the Earl of Rossiyn, the Earl of Rossiyn, the Earl of Part of Rossiyn, the Earl of Camperture great struggle on which I have denouncing me in language equally beg of you, to give no encouragement extravagant because I want to prepare to the mean, libellous insinuations. In Kelvin, Lord Inverced. Thomas allow myself to be put in any sort of than that to which I have referred, s he gave was of Cochrane, M. P. (under secretary for competition, direct or indirect, with struggle from which if we emerge declating the policy, home affairs), John Gordon, M. P., my friend and leader, whom I mean feated, this country will lose its pow-

er and will no longer count among What is my position? I have invit- the great nations of the world, a struggle which we are asked to meet with antiquated weapons and with old-fashioned tactics. (Cheers.) I tell you that it is not well today with British industry. We have been going through a period of great ex-pansion. The whole world has been prosperous. With the rest of the world I see signs of a change. But let that pass, when the change comes I think even the free fooders will be converted. (Cheers). But meanwhile, what are the facts?

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

us with our food and raw materials Mr. Chamberlain, on rising to specify the was received with loud cheering, the audience rising and waving hats and those who, as scouts or pioneers or investigators and discoverers, have gone handkerchiefs. When silence was relative before.

No harm that I know has come to we should remain the world and should send them in exchange our manufactures.

But that is exactly what we have

One of my objects in coming here is not done. On the contrary, in the perto find an answer to the question, Is iod to which I have referred, we are the country prepared to go a little further? (Cries of "Yes" and "No.") tures to them and they are sending 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 this to follow figures. I shall give you of our fiscal policy. I would desire no better platform than this. I am in a for I cannot conceive that so far as some to lay the basis of my argument.

A Triumph of Engineering and Build-some to lay the basis of my argument. I have had a table constructed, and the city which by the enterprise and any rate, there can be any difference upon that table I would be willing to 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

took its birth, in the city where Adam the maintenance and the mai Smith taught so long and where he was one, at any rate, of the most distinguished predecessors in that great office of Lord Rector of your univer
smith taught so long and where he the national strength and prospersed to the manufactures? Our existence as a nation depends upon our fish desire, but in my mind it carries manufacturing capacity and production. We are not an agricultural council. We are not an agricultural council for the LCR will soon leave the

the same views as we do of our posi-tion and duty. To my mind Britain The year 1900 was the record year of largest we have ever known; the year 1902, last year, was nearly as good, and yet if you will compare your trade in 1872, thirty years ago, with the trade of 1902, in the export trade, and similarly the second of the country and would probably years before have been erected had a practical free of any traces of loam, makes it incomparably suitable for the purpose. tically remained the same, but on the

In a said, we all should have them in view.

Testit of this is that atter millions of manufactures less to the protected. The designers of the r

Then there are the neutral countries to be carried on. Surely, it should that is the countries which, although 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 will find that there has been a moderthink, is something like 7 1-2 per cent. Meanwhile the population has increased 20 per cent. Can you go on support ing your population at that rate of increase when even in the best of years you can only show so much smaller an increase 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 Germany was 56 millions, How is it that that has not impressed ed the people before now? the charge has been concealed by our statistics, because as our statistics have not-I do not say they have not shown them, because you could have picked them out from them-but because they stood of the people.

DEPENDENCE ON COLONIES. ontinuance of your trade is dependent itirely on British possessions, while these foreign countries have declined orty-six millions, your British posses- means of pipes. The pits are of consions have increased forty millions- crete rendering danger from fire out of cheers)—and at the present time your the question. trade with your colonies and British ossessions is larger in amount, very more valuable in its character, than stalls in the right section of the builduable of the whole of our trade. (Cheers.)

One more comparison. During this dillions to foreign countries, what has of the great structure, that I know that 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 cumstances had remained the same.

> (To be Continued.) "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.

and he did .- Chicago News.

TOO PRACTICAL Bess-Why did you break off your engagement with Jack?



GREDIT 10

THE BUILDERS.

New I. C. R. Round House Nearly Done.

ing Skill—Details of Its Construction.

tion. We are not an agricultural country. That can never be the main hands of the contractors. With the engine house is already a completed fabric and makes a notable addition to St. John's public structures.

lar places, they have not fallen to any site been obtainable. The site of the The rock used in the concrete was engine house, now nearly completed, is one of peculiar advantage, its proxition of peculiar advantage, its proxition. The contractors even had to go tically remained the same, but on the whole they have fallen three and a half millions. Adding that to the loss on the protected countries, you have lost altogether in your exports of manufactures forty-six millions.

We are a great manufacturing countries, you have lost altogether in your exports of manufactures forty-six millions.

We are a great manufacturing countries was to the site was the soft, muddy ground, but this was overcome lost of the pro-lost We are a great manufacturing country. Now in 1872 we sent to the protected countries of Europe and to the United States of America £116,000,000 billity of their shifting at a future day.

Only drawback to the site was the sort, muddy ground, but this was overcome by sinking the foundations to a depth that put beyond all question the possibility of their shifting at a future day.

The new engine house is a semiof exported manufactures. In 1882, ten years later, it fell to £88,000,000; in circular building with a diameter of a end, and the rapidity with which it we have to meet it as inclined and the years later, it ien to zero, we have to meet it as inclined and buttressed by all 1892, ten years later, it fell to zero, little more than 344 feet inside. It has advanced is due in no small measure to his efforts. erful and continually rising states which speak our common tongue, and general exports had increased, the exports of manufactures had declined gips the engines being admitted engines the engines being admitted engines the engines being admitted engines. pay allegiance to our common flag.

Those are two great objects, and as

Those are tw again to 731-2 millions, and the total result of this is that after thirty years

may look like a structure, but the most casual inspec tion of its interior discloses its obvious advantages. The engine house is provided with up-to-date ments 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 are

of brick resting upon a concrete foundation. Beneath the concrete foundation. Beneath 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 by heavy piles of pitch pine. To the extreme right of the building is the m chine shop, an apartment 50x100 feet. The is a very important adjunct and will be stocked with all conceivable appliances, tools and machinery to mee emergencies. Connected with the ma chine shop is the fan room in which will be located the electric fan, a par of the heating apparatus. The engine house proper is divided into three se tions by two fire-proof walls. Each section contains two engine stalls. The engine stalls are a very noticeable feature of the new engine house Each stall is provided with a pit for You have failed to observe that the the purpose of inspecting the engine from below and also for the purpose of catching ashes and water from the boiler. The water is carried off by

> A deeper pit, known as the drop pit, has been provided for the repair of of terra cotta pipes, twenty-four inches

be utilized to thaw out engines, besides being used to convey hot water to the period of thirty years in which our be heated in a hot well. Connected exports of manufactures have fallen 46 with the hot well is a slushing tank for the purpose of taking the water out of nappened with their exports to us? the engine's boiler. The hot well is They have risen from 63 millions in ten feet deep, ten feet wide and forty 1872 to 149 millions in 1902. They have feet long. The heating is on the Sturther the ceremony began. increased 86 millions. That may be all tenant hot blast system. The installation of the water apparatus and all other plumbing is being done by Henry Crawford, the Union street plumber.

Saunders of King bride officiating. 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 posi-tion by the Fairbanks Company of Chicago.
The turntable was made by the

Hamilton Bridge Works of Ontario. It s 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 consider. ing 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 brought to its fulfilment the best skilled labor in the province and have the cement used was the best on the market. Four thousand barrels of the free of any traces of loam, makes it

ys her game with a ready And a steady hand and true; 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.

smile, a rose, and a maddened fool. 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 To the careless will -Ethel M. Kelley in November Smart Set.

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

WEDDED IN MAINE.

(Maine Woodsman, Oct. 16.) Wednesday afternoon and evening, much larger in amount, and very much engines. This is situated under two Oct. 7th, saw a pleasant gathering at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Joshua depth, which will allow the easy re- Saunders, 31 Lafayette street, Portland, The building will be heated by means of the eldest daughter, Rachel, to Stephen W. Smith of Medford, Mass., ton, Portland and vicinity and the province of New Brunswick, the childh home of the bride. The house was tastefully decorated for the with autumn leaves and potted plants. Promptly at 6 o'clock p, m, the bride their place beneath the bridal arch and The ring service was used, Rev. A. E.

Saunders of Kingfield, Me., uncle of the The bride was becomingly attired in Situated slightly to the rear of the 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 pleasan social time spent. Later the happy followed by a host of friends to the depot and took their departure amid a shower of rice and well wishes, fo their new home in Somerville, Mass. The presents were varied, costly and beautiful, and bespeak the high esteen in which the bride and groom are held by their many friends. Several unable be present sent their token.

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

OTTAWA LETTER.

jeo. W. Fowler of Kin Co. Fighting St. John's Battle.

An Almost Unheard of Situation Regard to Railway Affairs Prince Edward Island.

ourley of Colchester, N. S., Had Single Handed Contest With Ho Mr. Fielding—The Public Wor **Estimates Cover Many Grants** Conservative Constituencies—P

litical Partizanship. J. * + 1115 (Special Cor. of the Sun.) OTTAWA, Oct. 17.—George W. Fo the clever young member ings, N. B., put up a good fight yorday in the interests of St. John, He used every argument that con adduced in opposition to the s of the Allan line from the p St. John being reduced. The al, however, came after the ho e managers will now be able to they like so far as St. John is co rned. One noticeable feature of owler's remarks was the entire nce of anything prejudicial to tersts of Halifax. Members of p ment from the maritime provin at last realizing that they h thing to gain by decrying St. Jo. Halifax. They concede that bo Halifax. They concede that be these shipping points can be dev ed with advantage to Canada, a at there is room for both in Can

an trade. The one discordant the debate was interjected by H illiam Ross, who ventured his lit in regard to the marked superio of Halifax harbor, but as the qua ations of Halifax as a port were estioned, his effort was wasted. oss incidentally administered a several proof to Hon. A. G. Blair and C. ucker by calling attention to ere present in the house when it terests of St. John were under co deration. But Mr. Fowler ably arged his duties as champion of lair's constituency, and it is hard robable that either of the absente uld have materially affected the s ation had they been present. Last night A. A. Lefurgey four

on as Mr. Fowler. Prince Edw sland estimates were under consider on, and despite the fact that near I the votes submitted were for pub orks outside his constituency. one had a word to say on behalf arlottetown and other importa ntres. Messrs. McKinnon ar ughes, the two liberal represent ves of the Island, were absent, ar lowed their constituencies to dri ong as best they might. Mr. Lefu by was able to point out to the ac minister of railways and cana hany much needed improvements he railway facilities of the Island. howed that the people of his pro-nce had not received their full shar of government assistance since the entered confederation, and he pleade or better things in the future. fielding gave Mr. Lefurgey an atter ive hearing, and it is quite probab hat his words will bear fruit. Doub ess, if such should be the case. beral confreres from the Island w m all the glory for the result ven though they did not consider rth their while to be present whe important a matter was engagin attention of the house.

In connection with the vote for th

lillsboro bridge and Murray Harbo allway, Mr. Fielding made the star ing announcement that a new pie road to complete the Murray Ha r branch would cost \$28,000 per road bed is being prepared in ection absolutely free from deep cu ngs and rock, and should not cos struction. Yet \$28,000 is the figur he contractor is receiving for even nile built. Only a few weeks ago M peech on the Grand Trunk Pacific In that occasion he estimated th ost of the road from Moncton Winnipeg at \$25,000 per mile. It shoul ot be forgotten, too, that the Gran runk Pacific is to be constructed n entirely different basis from furray Harbor branch. According ohn Charlton, the greatest of all grea ransportation authorities, the neveranscontinental railway is to be mod ern in every respect, with gradien haulage of trains of 2,000 tons. A this, according to Mr. Fielding, is t be done for \$25,000 a mile. This brings one face to face with a

affairs. On the one hand is a ve ordinary road passing through a leve sandy country, costing \$28,000 a mil and on the other hand is a road pro jected through an unknown, hill; rocky and well watered country, cost ing \$25,000 per mile. This suggest ing \$25,000 per mile. This suggest two situations, either of which is no flattering to the acting minister railways. Mr. Fielding deliberately es timated the cost of the Grand Truni Pacific far below the actual mark, o he is permitting a gross waste of public funds on the Murray Harbo branch. He was accused of extrava gance, and the fairest estimate tha can be made of the actual worth the work done on the Murray Harbo branch goes to show that he was als suilty of attempting to deceive the country as to the total expenditure