

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 Colonies.

(Midland Express.)
Mr. 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 fully, lucidly and without evasion the policy to which he has devoted himself.

Mr. Chamberlain did not mince his words. Briefly, pointedly and unerringly he outlined the new scheme, which, instead of loading the people with additional taxes, promises relief from present burdens.

The essential points of the proposals are as follows:
No tax on raw materials.
Duty not exceeding 2s. a quarter on foreign corn.
No tax on maize.
Tax on flour which should give a substantial preference to the miller.
Small tax not exceeding 5 per cent. on foreign meat and dairy produce, excluding bacon.

Substantial preference to colonial wine and fruit.
Remission of three-fourths of the duty on tea.
Remission of half the duty on sugar, cocoa and coffee.
Loss to the exchequer of £2,800,000 per annum to be made up by retalia-

Duty on manufactured goods not exceeding an average of 10 per cent. will give the exchequer £3,000,000 a year.
This to make up the £2,800,000 and the balance for the reduction of taxation of food and other taxes which press unduly on the people.
Gain by new scheme, £3,000,000.
Loss by new scheme, £2,800,000.
Surplus to be devoted to relief of existing taxes and other duties, £2,000,000.

Total weekly reductions in cost of living:
Town laborer, 10 farthings; country laborer, 8 1/2 farthings.
Never has a vast and crowded hall been filled with more cheering and cheering than did that of St. Andrew's in Glasgow as Mr. Chamberlain stepped upon the platform. It was a people's welcome, warm, spontaneous, and very deafening.

They cheered him with waving hats and handkerchiefs as he took his seat 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 songs and acclamations before they would allow him to begin. Yet these same had, many of them, taken their seats as early as 2 o'clock. At 3 o'clock, 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 more, we had found a leader of men, a missionary of Empire, in whom we could trust, who held and swayed us, as no statesman has done for centuries earlier days of Gladstone. But that comparison must cease, for in their method of thought, as in their style of life, Chamberlain and Gladstone stand widely apart.

The man who had spoken to us was a modern thought, but could suggest to whom we might confine our business destinies, who would see to it that the workmen did not loiter unemployed, or their wives and children cry for clothes and food. And if that does not sum up the whole duty of a statesman, where will you find a sounder definition? There was no more contrast which cannot be neglected. It rose inevitably to the mind as Mr. Chamberlain fought his battle before us.

Admiral Sir John Dalrymple Hay, Henry Chaplin, M. P., Sir Herbert Maxwell, M. P., A. Graham Murray, M. P. (solicitor), Sir E. Dunning, M. P., Sir W. H. Houldsworth, M. P., Colonel Sir C. B. Howard Vincent, M. P., Sir William P. H. Wood, M. P., Sir John Batty-Tuke, M. P., Sir Walter Thorburn, M. P., Sir Thomas Wright, M. P., Sir John Scott Dickson, P. (solicitor), general, A. Bonar Law, M. P. (parliamentary secretary to the Board of Trade), Arthur Bignold, M. P., Alex. Cross, M. P., John Kerr, M. P., Ian Malcolm, M. P., James McKillop, M. P., T. N. S. Leveson-Gower, M. P., W. F. H. Maxwell, M. P., A. Macdonachie, M. P., C. L. Orr-Ewing, M. P., Lieut. Col. Roys, M. P., James Reid, M. P., Parker Smith, M. P., John Stroyan, M. P., Sir John G. P. (St. Rollox), Alex. Wylie, M. P., and William Younger, M. P.

The following ladies were among those occupying the front benches: Mrs. Chamberlain, accompanied by Lady Arthur and Mrs. Parker Smith, the Duchess of Montrose, the Countess of Mar and Keppel, the Duchess of Strathmore, Lady Ancaster, Lady Blythwood, Lady Kelvin and Lady Inverclyde.

The chairman briefly introduced the right hon. gentleman.
Mr. Chamberlain, on rising to speak, was received with loud cheering, the sound rising and falling as he moved handkerchiefs. When silence was restored he said:
Sir Matthew Arthur, my Lords, Ladies and Gentlemen:

My first duty is to thank this great and representative assembly for having offered to me an opportunity of explaining for the first time in detail the views which I hold upon the subject of our fiscal policy. I am in a great city, the second of the empire, the city which by the enterprise and energy of our modern statesmen has shown its entitlement to claim something of a representative character in respect of British industry. (Cheers.)

What are our objects? They are two. In the first place, they all desire to see the country more united, the national strength and prosperity of the United Kingdom. (Cheers.) I do not know that that may be a selfish aim, but in my mind it carries something more than mere selfishness. You cannot expect foreigners to take the same views as we do of our political and social policy. They have played a great part in the past in the history of the world, and for that reason I wish Britain to continue to be a great power in the world. (Cheers.)

ADAM SMITH'S EXAMPLE.
What I remember also how he, early before his time, had conceived the idea of a free trade between our colonies and the mother country, I say he had a great mind, a more imperial conception of the duties of a statesman than a great empire, than some of those who have taught also as professors and who claim—(laughter and cheers) to be statesmen.

Ladies and gentlemen, I am not afraid to come here to the home of Adam Smith and to combat free trade. I am not afraid to do so, because I believe in the right of every man to his own property, and I believe in the right of every man to his own industry. (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 party. (Cheers.)

DEPENDENCE ON COLONIES.
You have failed to observe that the continuance of your trade is dependent entirely on British possessions, while these foreign countries have declined forty-six millions, your British possessions have increased forty millions—(cheers)—and at the present time your trade with your colonies and British possessions is larger in amount, very much larger in amount, and very much more valuable in its character, than the trade with the whole of Europe and the United States of America.

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 that government in language which to say the least of it is extravagant, for not having been prepared for the great war which has recently emerged, and with success—(cheers)—is it not strange that these same people should be denouncing me in language equally extravagant, to give me no encouragement now, while there is time for a struggle greater in its consequences than that to which I have referred, a struggle which will, if I am not mistaken, this country will lose its power.

to follow. (Loud cheers.)
What is my position? I have invited a discussion upon a question which comes peculiarly within my province as the office which I have recently held. I have invited discussion upon it. I have not pretended that a matter of this importance is to be settled by a mere vote. (Cheers.)

GREATEST OF QUESTIONS.
Meanwhile, putting aside all these personal and party questions, I ask my countrymen, without regard to any political opinions which they may have hitherto held, to consider the greatest of all great questions that can be put before the country, to consider it impartially if possible, and to come to a decision.

TRADE STAGNANT.
In the United Kingdom trade has been practically stagnant for thirty years. In the most prosperous times it is hardly in the least at all better than it was thirty years ago; in the most depressed times it is not better than it was thirty years ago.

THE BUILDERS.
A CREDIT TO THE BUILDERS.
New I. C. R. Round House Nearly Done.
A Triumph of Engineering and Building Skill—Details of Its Construction.

The new round house, or more properly engine house, being erected by the government in the "Marsh," to meet the increased demands of this end of the I. C. R., will soon leave the hands of the contractors. With the exception of a few minor details the engine house is already a completed structure. Four thousand barrels of concrete were used in the construction of the building.

THE GAME.
She plays her game with a ready hand
And a steady hand and true;
She marked her man,
When the game began,
And she knows him through and through
Nothing to win, and nothing to lose,
And nothing to cheer or care!
And if his heart breaks,
She is only playing fair.

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 Saunders, 31 Lafayette street, Portland, Me. The occasion was the marriage of the eldest daughter, Rachel, to Stephen W. Smith of Medford, Mass., who represents the Emerson Steel Company of Boston.

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OTTAWA LETTER.
Geo. W. Fowler of King's Co. Fighting St. John's Battle.
An Almost Unheard of Situation Regard to Railway Affairs Prince Edward Island.
Courley of Colchester, N. S., Had Single Handed Contest With Hon. Mr. Fielding—The Public Works Estimates Cover Many Grants of Conservative Constituencies—Political Partisanship.

OTTAWA, Oct. 17.—George W. Fowler, the clever young member from King's Co., put up a good fight yesterday in the interests of St. John's. He used every argument that could be adduced in opposition to the passage of the bill for the construction of the Halifax line.

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