POOR DOCUMENT

MC 2033

FOSTER ELOQUENT IN CHAMBERLAIN'S CAUSE.

BIG MEETING SUPPORTS HIS PLANS

York Theatre Crowded to Hear Ex Finance Minister—For the British Preference and Against Reciprocity With United States—Resolution Passed.

Hon. G. E. Foster, ex-finance minister of Canada, spoke in York Theatre Tuesday evening upon the question of preferential tariff, the policy which, with Hon. Joseph Chamberlain as the prime exponent, is now agitating the electors of the British islands.

Mr. Foster has only recently returned from Great Britain, where for six weeks he addressed meetings, advocating from the standpoint of a Canadian the Chamberlain propaganda.

The speaker of last evening understood his subject, and his exposition of it was masterly. There was nothing abstruse; every point was lucid, convincing. There were cheers and there was handclapping.

Commercial Union

The great question of closer union between the motherland and the colonies through the medium of trade relations was analyzed and held up in such a way that you saw precisely what the acceptance or rejection of the preference meant. He described the issues at stake, told of the arguments being used, outlined the policy of the parties, and dwelt upon their respective leaders; pictured a more closely united and growing empire and, by way of contrast, brought before his auditors the vision of non-acceptance of the Chamberlain tariff. The audience, and it was a monster gathering, heard Mr. Foster at his best.

His appearance on the stage, and a thunder of applause were together. On resuming his seat at the end of a two hour oration, the plaudits were even greater. What he said, and the address was sprinkled with Fosterisms, carried conviction. The last half hour or so he discussed the relations between the dominion and the United States and treated in caustic detail the venerable question of reciprocity.

Some who Were There

Mayor White presided. There were about 200 persons on the stage, and among those present were W. H. Thorne, Dr. Thos. Walker, Rev. Father Gaynor, R. B. Emerson, A. W. Baird, Rev. Dr. McLeod, John E. Irvine, M. E. Agar, Lieut.-Col. Armstrong, James Manchester, Doctor Gilchrist, J. W. Smith, W. S. Fisher, Ald. Hamm, H. H. Pickett, W. H. Merritt, D. J. McLaughlin, J. D. Hazen, M. P. P.; E. R. Chapman, W. M. Jarvis, Rev. Dr. Gates, Lieut.-Col. Markham, Rev. C. T. Phillips, D. W. McCormick, Dr. W. P. Dole, C. E. Everett, Ald. Millidge, James Seaton, Geo. A. Henderson, Rev. A. H. Foster, W. H. Murray, Silas Alward, Thos. Stothard, Doctor Daniel, Rev. A. D. Dewdney.

Mayor White, in introducing the speaker of the evening, said that probably never since the repeal of the corn laws in Great Britain in 1846 and the consequent popular attention, had a question so aroused the British people as the question of preferential tariff promulgated by the Hon. Mr. Chamberlain. When one considered the natural conservatism of the Englishman and the inclination to let well enough alone, it was remarkable that the progress already made had been accomplished:

The people of Great Britain were standing at the parting of the ways. It was not for him to enter into a discussion of the matter, but rather for him to introduce to the audience a man who, next to Mr. Chamberlain himself, was qualified to present the subject of the preference—the Hon. Geo. E. Foster.

Mr. Foster's Speech

Mr. Foster, after a few observations of a jocular nature, said he had come, not as one entirely unfamiliar with the people, and to address them upon a matter with which he believed they were already familiar. He would endeavor to give them some adequate idea of the fiscal contest now being carried on in the British islands.

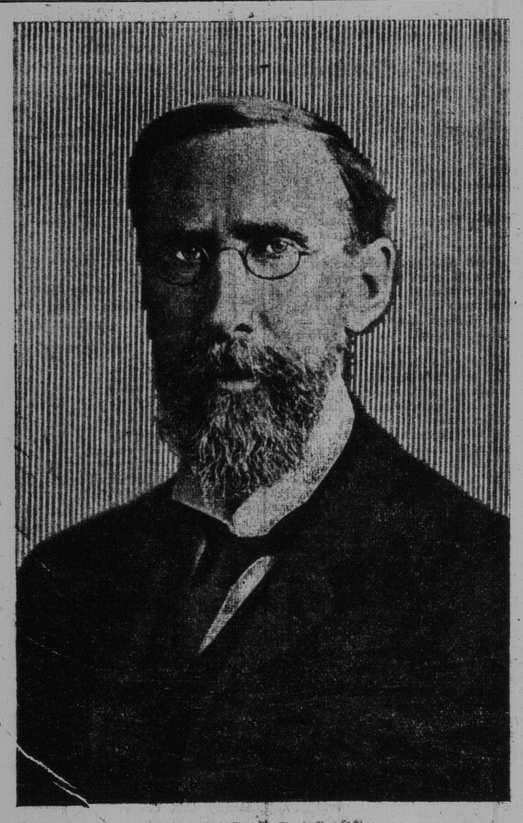
There were other wars, other battles than those fought with rifle, sword and cannon. It would not be too much for him to say that the greatest campaign which is being carried on, the most constant and restless, is that of trade and traffic. The contest was unceasing, and there were elaborate equipment, generals, battalions, defences and means for making assaults.

One part of this world-wide battlefield was in Great Britain. Said Mr. Foster in part: "Let me explain the situation. There is in the British islands an old political economic theory which has lasted sixty years. Cobden introduced it, and it was put into force and drilled into the generation of that day and those that followed. Until within thirty years ago it is fair to say that in the whole of the United Kingdom not an authoritative voice was raised to question the correctness or efficacy of Cobden's measure as applied in actual practice. Other nations could do as they pleased. In Britain the adopted theory was undisputed. No matter what changes took place it was acceded to."

Under it, he said, fifty years of certain results stand out undisputed. We get at them roughly by the board of trade returns. During the past twenty-five or thirty years the imports of manufactured and partly manufactured goods in Great Britain has been steadily increasing, and her exports of manufactured material to the markets controlled by the protective nations has been a steady decrease. The only bright spot has been an increase in her exports to her colonies.

The Party Conditions in England.

In England there is the Liberal and Radical party, and as regards the leaders, they are united in defence of the old economic theory and practice. The leaders are united absolutely, but there is no such union in the rank and file. Men of influence, men of intelligence and standing have broken away to tender their allegiance to the new proposition.



HON. GEORGE E. FOSTER,
Who Placed Chamberlain's Plans Before St. John Audience Last Night.

Then there is the government side led by Balfour, and the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Goschen, Mr. Ritchie, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, and others of lesser magnitude, but all free traders, who say we will go to the half way house and stop with Balfour; but we warn him to keep his hands off Britain's food.

Then there is the tariff reform party headed by Joseph Chamberlain. (Cheers). This party stands for fair play for British capital and labor, and the only way to get it is by means of a tariff. Surrounding Great Britain is a rim of rival nations, and it is not so long ago that there would not "have been a tea shed in the national eye of Europe had England become overpowered or defeated in her contest with the Boers."

This party, this tariff reform faction, ask that a tariff be created which would give to the children of the mother country fair treatment, and not take pains to give such preference to those nations which are hostile. In these days of change we must close up or fall apart. The sociological movement is here for us to grasp, and the band of commercial preference add the silken tie of sentiment binding more closely and for all time the mother land and her colonies.

Chamberlain the Man

There is a certain picturesqueness about the personality of Chamberlain. He is the leading figure in the present struggle, and in some respects he stands alone. "I sat on the platform at Liverpool and heard him address an audience of 7,000 people. Four thousand were laborers. In the course of Mr. Chamberlain's speech he made this utterance, and I am sure it went straight to every heart in the lecture hall:—

"He said: 'I feel, while I fight this battle, like one who stands alone; but I know behind me there is a multitude that no man can number.'

"When the applause had subsided those 4,000 laboring men shouted as one man, 'We are at your back,' which assurance Mr. Chamberlain answered by saying that what they had said meant victory in the end.

"Don't think that Mr. Chamberlain is not without support," said Mr. Foster. "In the Liberal-Unionist party, which acknowledges Balfour as head, two-thirds are solidly behind Chamberlain in his new proposition. They exhibit a loyal but not over-active support.

The Weapons in the Fight.

"Now as regards the weapons being used in this fiscal campaign: When Chamberlain's policy first became known it was treated with badinage; but no ridicule, no railing, no denunciation could drive it away. Then heavier weapons were used. The opponents edged closer, and the old shibboleths of free trade were hurled at it. Cobden's ghost was produced and every measure resorted to in order that the new movement might be buried. It was claimed that Chamberlain was trying to force on the public a dear loaf. His opponents announced that should cheap imports be dumped on the British markets they would adopt an effective subsidizing policy. Above all things, they urged that rough hands should not touch the delicate, the sentimental bond, between motherland and colonies.

"In all this argument on the part of the free traders could not be found one high imperial note. It was the policy of keeping the old and avoiding the new. 'It may be dangerous,' they cried, 'but let us go on and meet any juncture of circumstances which may arise. We have always come out all right.'

The Other Side.

"Then the other side," said the speaker. "From there the policy of keeping to the old was questioned. 'You invite us to Cobden,' they cry. 'He and his theory were all right during his time, but times have changed.' The voices of the dead will not settle the practical difficulties of the present. What man in this empire conducts his business as he did fifty years ago? Changes have taken place, absolutely diametrical. The policy inaugurated a half century ago may not be suitable for the present. If we have reason to believe the timbers are unsound let us make examination. We fear that with the currents and gales of today a stouter, more modern vessel should be built to carry the empire's trade than the craft constructed years ago. It is not so much a question of dear loaf or cheap loaf, but the question of steady employment. You say, 'Be careful how you approach the relations between the home land and the colonies.' We recommend you to look at the example of colonial devotion shown three years ago. We have words scarce strong enough with which to show our appreciation of the act of the colonies in arming themselves and flocking to the campaign in South Africa.'

"Was there," said Mr. Foster, "an ounce more of patriotism in Canada before the war than after it. No. It was all here, but dormant. The action of a few years ago was patriotism translated into activity. But is it only with guns that patriotism can be translated? No. Let loyalty be shown by trade for mutual benefit between the different sections of the empire. Let it be constructive, not destructive.

"Chamberlain and his supporters affirm that there is no danger of this old empire going out of business, but if it waits to remain in business it will have to get a hustle on. Where would England be, they assert, were it not for her colonies? She would sink to a third-rate power. Her colonies will be powerful nations fifty years hence, and today Britain must rejuvenate herself through her possessions over sea. It is in the colonies that capital should be put, and from them the surest returns will come.

A Fine Fight.

"It's a splendid combat. Chamberlain may not live to see the end, but the seed which he has planted will bear fruit. This new proposition can not reach the ears of the British public in a short time, but so excellent is the organizing ability of Chamberlain, and so perfect the system which carries out his programme, that the 42,000,000 people in the British isles are rapidly coming to know the issues as Chamberlain would have them know it.

Campaign Work.

"Literature is practically showered on them. In the music halls they sing patriotic songs, but the songs deal also with fiscal reform. I am not a frequenter of London music halls, but when that song with the refrain 'Buy, buy, buy in the John Bull store' is sung the chorus is participated in by practically the entire audience. Then in certain halls, when the selection is finished, the lights go out and upon the stage is revealed a tableaux of 'Our Joe.'

"Rosebery and Devonshire ridicule what they are pleased to term not high politics, but if you want an idea to be driven home to 42,000,000 minds you must get close to those minds. This movement may have its initial setbacks, but there is determination to carry it to a successful issue. In one London bank there is money for campaign purposes sufficient for the next two years."

The Prospects.

Chamberlain hopes to win soon, said Mr. Foster. He is sixty-seven years old. He hopes to live till he's seventy-seven and more, but if he dies some other Chamberlain or a multitude of Chamberlains will carry what he has promulgated on to ultimate victory.

"When will he win? I'm not a sporting character, and from experience I know it is perilous to prophesy (laughter). However, I will ask a question, and it is this: Do you think it possible to change in nine or ten or twelve months the ideas and opinions of 42,000,000 people who have been nourished and swaddled in Cobdenism?

"All governments have vexations, and Balfour's is not an exception. There is the war inquiry, the Irish question, liquor and educational questions—all contingent and pressing matters, but it is possible that this fiscal campaign in the course of a few more months will dominate all other public problems. The agitation is begun and it will not end until a revolution in fiscal matters is reached and, be it long or short, it is our duty to support Chamberlain and his proposals to the best of our ability.

"There are some things outside of Chamberlain which make for a solution of the question. No man can directly create a harvest. There must be some previous process, and Chamberlain could not have raised this question if the ground had not previously been ploughed, the seed planted and the sun and rains mellowed that upon which the great question of today is based. In this age of consolidation we must look for mutual interest. There is the rivalry—the hostility of outside empires. As the general stress and strain becomes greater, so is the strain felt in the British markets. The striving for everlasting life is as strong in the nation as it is in the individual.

"As we look to the future we see that the British empire must and shall perform its increased expanding duty as it has done in the past, and there is a wider influence along this line specialized in this. Whose child is preferential trade? He was born in land oversea. He was not born in England. He was born under colonial skies, nurtured on colonial infant food, and he grew up under colonial guidance. He crossed the ocean and, rapping at the door of the mother land, said: 'Here I am. I am but a boy, but I'm strong. Adopt me and in time you can share your titanic burdens with me.'

Originated in Canada.

"The preferential tariff was born in Canada, with her breadth of fertile soil and fertility of resource. In the old land they but little comprehend the scope and resource of the colonies. In our dominion, in the island continent of Australia, in Africa, India and in the islands of every sea, there are resources sufficient and self-sufficing for the empire's maintenance. Russia, nor France, nor the United States does not possess such variety of resource. Submit them to microscopic examination and you will fail to find all that can be found in our boundaries for the comfort and good of man.

"It is claimed the sections of the empire are too widely scattered but time and distance have been annihilated. The fact that there is such room, such breadth in her domain is the very crowning excellence of the empire.

"The idea of fiscal preference was born in Canada. In 1894 the first intercolonial conference was held in Ottawa, and one of its results was a resolution respecting the desirability of having preferred trade relations between the colonies and mother country. I had the honor of drawing up the document. In 1896—you recall that year—the leaders of each party promised in the event of being elected, the support of preferential trade. The result was that there was put on the statute book, not in theory, but in actual practice, this preference. In South Africa there appeared a twenty-five per cent preference, a preference also in New Zealand, and a sentiment in favor of it in Asia. In 1902 there was a colonial conference, when a resolution was made dealing with preferential trade. When I spoke in Halifax last night I read a copy of it, but it will not be necessary here—you have confidence in me. (Laughter.)

Drawing Together.

"Mr. Chamberlain put himself to the work of drawing the sections of the empire together. He proposed a zolverein, but the colonies could not accept it. Then he introduced council, but this was not accepted. Then he said, let us get together and see if we can't find some common ground. An agreement was eventually made, but was not adhered to by the government and, rather than passively submit, Chamberlain chose to leave the cabinet, go to the tribunal of the people and get them to supplement what the government would not. Was it a light thing for a man to do, and at his age? There are men mean enough to claim he is selfish, that he is working for personal motives, but I say he is exhibiting one of the most unselfish and noble examples in the history of English statesmanship. He is staking his political life and it seems to me that all colonials should stand staunchly at his back.

Reciprocity With United States.

"Any questions which may interpose let us meet fair and square. Now there is one matter upon which I might touch, and it has been often brought up for discussion. I refer to reciprocity with the United States. It is a herring that has been hung up and been wet with dews, and warmed by sun, and frozen so often that it needs a bold man to trot it out again. Yet some will tell you it's better than British preference. Much energy is being and has been expended to procure a liberal reciprocal offer. An American congressman has said reciprocity would help back Chamberlain's scheme. The United States is ambitious to make so tempting an offer that Jack Canuck can't resist. I will not reason it out, but I stand on the same platform with G. W. Ross, who is a staunch supporter of the preference and a vigorous opponent of American reciprocity.

"If Canada in 1886 had said, 'I will have no more truck with the United States but will immediately develop my own resources,' we would have been twenty years of national life ahead now. We lost those twenty years in fruitless missions to Washington to get deferred hope made bright by delusive promises. In the end we had to turn back to our own resources and I advise that we never again put ourselves in the position we have been in. We now have a knowledge of our power, and that is an impassable barrier between this country and the United States.

"The dominant thought in Canada should be that it will run along on its own lines and not verge into dependence on the United States. We are not jingos, and dont' wish to offend our southern neighbors, but when an American citizen informs me that we will eventually form part of the union, I feel like hitting out from the shoulder. (Cheers).

"This is a deep seated feeling in the United States. They want the starry banner to wrap us in its warmth and beauty, but we have a better blanket of our own. (Cheers). Don't forget Panama. The fever of expansion is on the American people. Look at Hawaii, Alaska, Spanish West Indies and the Philippines.

"The same bit of political engineering that worked in Panama might work in this dominion, and it will not be harmful to just place these lessons of American enterprise in the top of our caps and keep them in memory.

Treaty Rights.

"Somebody has said that what Canada wants is the right to make a treaty without the presence of an embarrassing third party. That party is Great Britain. When I had the honor to be minister of finance I was present at certain fishery negotiations, and I recall that if it hadn't been for the presence of that embarrassing third party Canada would have suffered.

"Then there was the seal fishery trouble on the Pacific coast. The United States said if any British or Canadian trader was caught operating while the negotiations were in progress she would be seized. Lord Salisbury conveyed a delicate note to Washington, intimating that if a sealer was seized Great Britain would make Canada's quarrel her own. (Cheers). I recall that no vessel was seized. (Cheers).

"The power that makes a treaty is useless unless it has the power to compel. Here we are standing at the threshold of the twentieth century. I wish I were young. I envy the youth of this land, for no century has ever dawned with grander possibilities and never before has there been such a full rounded sun of promise.

"Today we have no dark continents. The world is being opened up for development, and no nation in all the list has so precious a heritage to defend and emulate as the high purpose of the British empire. Let us cleave together. Somewhere in the empire there is the soil, the climate, the people that can produce what is required in other sections, and so long as we recognize and practice this theory, so will strength, consolidation and permanence be our lot." (Cheers).

Mayor White spoke briefly when Mr. Foster resumed his seat. He complimented the speaker on the brilliancy and strength of his address. He believed that, in common with the other colonies, Canada should endeavor to strengthen Chamberlain's hands. It was the destiny of the northwest to be the granary of the empire, and in this connection he alluded to a remark made by Sir William Van Horne, who said the northwest was the grain hopper and St. John the spout. As the output from the grain fields increased, so should the city's facilities be increased to handle the material. Before the meeting would adjourn he recommended that a resolution be read which would convey expression of the approval of the audience of the Chamberlain campaign.

Dr. Thos. Walker prepared the following resolution, which was seconded by W. H. Thorne, and carried unanimously:—

That this meeting cordially approves of the principle of mutual preferential trade between Great Britain and her colonies, and desires to convey to the Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain its earnest wishes for his speedy success in the efforts he is now making to have this principle embodied in the tariff policy of the motherland.

ORANGES FROM JAPAN.

Carload of the Fruit Brought to America as an Experiment.

A singular consignment of produce, and one that may be of significance to the fruit growers of the country, has just been received by the surveyor of the port in Kansas City. It is a carload of oranges from Japan, the duty upon which amounted to almost $300. The car arrived from the north, having reached its destination by way of the Canadian Pacific Railway and its southern connections. Accompanying it was a Jap.

Besides being unique as a shipment the manner of getting it here is interesting. As an uncleared consignment of importation the oranges came in a bonded car under government seal. But the routing through the northwest made it necessary to have a man in attendance to see that the car was kept properly heated. To accomplish this without infringing on the importation laws, a burglar-proof cage was constructed in one corner of the car for the occupancy of a man. It was in this pen that the little Jap made the journey.

Oranges from Japan constitute an entirely new commodity of commerce so far as Kansas City receipts are concerned. The shipment just received is the first of the kind to arrive since the town became a port of entry. It is thought that the oranges have been brought here for the purpose of experiment, just as a few years ago a carload of wheat from Odessa, Russia, came in and was distributed among prominent Kansas farmers for seed. The specimens of oranges are, however, of inferior appearance, being not much larger than a lime. The expense of importing them is so great as to preclude the possibility of establishing an American market for Japanese oranges. It is probable that the entire carload has been brought here for free distribution by the Japanese government.—Kansas City World.

Personal Intelligence.

Mrs. Henry McIntyre, of Campbellton, is visiting Mrs. Wm. McIntyre, Duke street.

O. B. Stockford, who left this city for the west in May, 1899, is visiting at his mother's home, 201 Westmorland Road. His home is in the Okotoks, Alberta, about 27 miles south of Calgary, and there he has a growing legal practice.

The following Canadian visitors registered their names at the Canadian government office, London, during the week ended Jan. 12: W. P. Brown, Chatham; Miss L. A. Young, Charlottetown; Capt. J. P. Silver, Halifax; F. K. and Mrs. Warren, Halifax; Thomas E. Haley, Berwick (N. S.)

The engagement of Miss Agnes L. Carr, daughter of Mrs. John de Soyres, to C. J. Glyde, of Ermelo, Transvaal, is announced. Mr. Glyde is director of public works at Ermelo. Miss Carr went to South Africa soon after the first call for teachers for that country, and as a teacher she has been highly appreciated. There will be many good wishes for her happiness.

What is Electricity?

It is quite impossible to say precisely what electricity is. When we come to think of it there are many other phenomena with which we are familiar, and yet find it difficult to describe in precise terms. Light, for instance, is familiar to most people by the effect which it produces upon the organs of vision; what must be the impression of light in the mind of a person born blind—how would he receive the attempts of most persons to describe to him the nature of light? We know what its effects are, but what is it? This much we can say of electricity—that it is one of the various forms of energy, and it would appear that it is one of the most useful forms of energy, certainly the most wonderful. Let it be clearly understood, however, that electricity is not a power in itself; it is simply a form of energy, and as such can only be produced by the expenditure of an equivalent amount of energy in some other form—heat or mechanical work, for instance.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

UNION NOT WANTED.

Newfoundland's Attorney-General Says Confederation is Not a Live Issue.

The Old Colony is Content—People Are Heart and Soul With Mr. Chamberlain—Bright Future for the Island.

A reporter for the Gazette had an interesting hour with the Hon. Mr. Morris, attorney general of Newfoundland, on Saturday, at the Windsor Hotel, where that gentleman has been registered since Friday. He is on his way home from a visit to the leading cities of the United States and Canada. Mr. Morris is a Newfoundlander first, and all his views are to a certain extent colored by how intercolonial and imperial questions effect his own country. He is, however, an empire man and thinks that Mr. Chamberlain, with whom, as a Newfoundland delegate, he has repeatedly discussed Newfoundland matters, the greatest Englishman in the empire today. When asked how Newfoundland looked on the fiscal fight now being waged by Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Morris said they were heart and soul with him; in what form or to what extent Newfoundland would or should contribute had not as yet been practically discussed; but on the broad issue of protection, and a differential trade within the empire, he thought all Newfoundlanders who had given it any consideration were favorable to the policy as outlined by Mr. Chamberlain.

Coming nearer home, the question of the union of Newfoundland with the dominion was naturally suggested. Mr. Morris was equally clear in his views on this matter. He did not think there was at the present time any political party in the colony that was prepared to go to the country on the question of confederation, and even if a party could be found, he did not imagine their chances of succeeding were at all likely. In the first place, among the people generally there was no sentiment in favor of confederation. The present generation had never seriously considered the pros and cons of the question. It was now thirty-five years since the question was an issue at the polls. Since then the question had not been fully considered or discussed. True, in 1894 the colony had discussed the question of terms with Canada, but as the terms offered could not be recommended to the people, the whole merits of the case were never fully gone into. The present prosperous condition of the island, in his opinion, made the further discussion of terms somewhat remote.

Prosperity Undoubted.

When asked if the present prosperity was permanent, Mr. Morris said upon that point there could be little, if any doubt. The country at present was advancing in leaps and bounds. The present Bond government, which had now been in office since March, 1900, had each year been able to reduce taxation, especially on the necessaries of life, and the coming session of the legislature, he thought, would witness a still further reduction. They were enabled to do this by a surplus revenue each year. The large revenues were due entirely to the increased earning powers of the people and economy in administering the government. Fifteen years ago the average earnings of the people could not have been more than fifty dollars per head of the population. Today it would be nearer one hundred dollars per head. The railway policy, the construction of a trunk line from east to west of the island, 500 miles in length, with branch lines, has opened up the best timber and mineral areas of the country. Fifteen years ago there was no lumber exported from the colony. The past year 20,000,000 feet was sent out of the country, and something like 50,000,000 will be shipped the coming year. Fifteen years ago, not 500 strangers visited the country during the year. Last year the steamer Bruce, plying between Sydney (C. B.), and Newfoundland, carried 22,000 passengers. A great many of these, (by far the greater number), were our own people, going and returning to and from the Sydney works, but of the 22,000 a moderate estimate would be for the tourists, at least, 5,000; and adding to this another thousand that came by the Red Cross, Dominion and Allan lines, we have 6,000 tourists that visited Newfoundland last year. It is computed that fully double this number will visit Nefoundland next year. When it is considered that on an average each tourist is worth to the colony about $100, you have here an industry in its infancy worth $600,000. Ten years from now it may be worth $5,000,000.

"Another of the sources of present prosperity," said Hon. Mr. Morris, "is the attention which is being paid to the development of our fisheries, not alone in the catching but in the matter of marketing the catch. Five years ago we had no whale fishery in the colony, today we have five factories fully equipped and working, and some of these have paid a dividend as high as 50 per cent. The legislature has passed legislation in order to safeguard this industry by limiting the factories and steamers to certain well defined areas.

Importance of Fisheries

"Another feature which must have a very important bearing on the realization of the fisheries was the introduction of cold storage. Hitherto all our fish had been shipped either in a salted or canned condition. As to how cold storage is going to improve us will be best illustrated when I tell you that I saw lobsters selling today in Montreal for forty cents each, which are sold in Newfoundland for one and a half cents each, or $1.50 per 100. Last year our lobster catch was worth about half a million dollars, and our fishermen were paid the above price of their catch. By the introduction of cold storage all this must be changed, and the fishermen will obtain for his lobster as he takes it from his trap, at least five cents, or nearly five times what he now receives; and an industry now worth half a million would be converted into an industry of $2,500,000.

"Mining is being vigorously prosecuted, and prospecting on a methodical and scientific basis, is being carried out. Last year in conjunction with the Harmsworths, of London, the proprietors of the Daily Mail, extensive examinations of our coal areas were made by a coal expert from the United States. The work was carried out during the summer months, under the direction of Mr. Hanley, the Newfoundland head of the geological department, and Mr. Beaton, of London, representing Messrs. Harmsworth; the result of the work, will probably justify extensive co[illegible] boring the coming summer.

"But it is in the manufacture of pu[illegible] and paper that Newfoundland must lo[illegible] for the sources of its crowning prosperi[illegible] The country is larger than Ireland, a[illegible] contains millions of the best pulp wo[illegible] in the world. I know this from expe[illegible] who have ranged the forests of N[illegible] and Canada, and the United Sta[illegible] present the holders of large trac[illegible] land are negotiating with Amer[illegible] English capitalists for the estal[illegible] of paper and pulp mills. The e[illegible] cannot fail to be a success. With [illegible] per growth of trees, splendid water [illegible] and labor acquainted with the [illegible] ments of such an industry, large [illegible] cannot fail to be a foregone co[illegible] —Montreal Gazette.

ROQUOIS HORROR VERDICT MAY COS[illegible] CHICAGO $10,00[illegible]

Chicago, Jan. 28—Chicago is m[illegible] for $10,000,000 damages by the ve[illegible] the coroner's jury, which holds [illegible] Harrison, Fire Chief Musham, B[illegible] Commissioner Williams and [illegible] Loughlin responsible and declares [illegible] guilty of neglect in connection [illegible] Iroquois Theatre horror. The dam[illegible] which the city may be liable ar[illegible] lows:

For 572 killed, $6,000,000.
For 210 seriously injured, $2,5[illegible]
For 200 minor injuries, $1,00[illegible]

The lawyers are certain that [illegible] of the coroner's jury will be [illegible] a deluge of suits. The questio[illegible] responsibility of the city in [illegible] and injuries they hold to be [illegible] settled by the verdict.

That the finding of negligenc[illegible] city officials, failure to perfo[illegible] duties, etc., by the coroner's [illegible] the theatrical people grounds [illegible] against the city is asserted by [illegible] yers. They declare that theatri[illegible] gers who have been forced to [illegible] gagements and keep their comp[illegible] during the time the theatres [illegible] closed have a good case at law [illegible] city of Chicago, especially those [illegible] houses which possess certificates [illegible] signed by Chief Musham.

ROMANCE OF HEART[illegible]

Custom of Their Separate Burial is No[illegible] Uncommon.

The separate burial of hearts i[illegible] such a singular occurrence as ma[illegible] ers may be apt to suppose. H[illegible] plies us with numerous instan[illegible]

When Richard the Lion-he[illegible] mortally wounded in the attac[illegible] Castle of Onaluz he expressed a [illegible] his body should be buried at [illegible] his father at Fontevraud, in to[illegible] sorrow for the trouble and anxie[illegible] he had formerly caused him. But [illegible] quieted his heart to the inhabita[illegible] Rouen as an acknowledgement of [illegible] faithfulness of his Norman subjects. [illegible] somewhat singular gift was grateful[illegible] cepted, and was honored with a [illegible] shrine in the cathedral. This wa[illegible] ed in 1738, but about a century [illegible] heart of the famous Crusader [illegible] enclosed in a leaden casket [illegible] pavement of the cathedral. I [illegible] placed, but sometime later [illegible] taken up and deposited in th[illegible] Antiquities, from which it w[illegible] moved to a more appropriate [illegible] in the choir of the cathedra[illegible] now remains.

On the death of John Baliol [illegible] that Baliol who opposed Bru[illegible] to the throne of Scotland, his [illegible] dered his heart to be removed [illegible] in an ivory casket. Although s[illegible] ed her husband 20 years, it is said [illegible] never sat down to a meal withou[illegible] the casket beside her. In accordan[illegible] her dying request the heart was pl[illegible] her dead bosom previous to inter[illegible] her own abbey, which was situ[illegible] the banks of the Nith.

When the great Napoleon d[illegible] Helena his heart was removed [illegible] that it might be placed in a sm[illegible] The doctor who removed it [illegible] a glass case in his bedroom. [illegible] night he was startled by th[illegible] breaking glass, and he just [illegible] prevent a large rat from carr[illegible] heart to its hole. The heart [illegible] diately placed in an urn and s[illegible] the coffin beside the body.

There would appear to be so[illegible] as to what became of Byron's he[illegible] his death. According to one accoun[illegible] was lost in a marsh in Greece under [illegible] following circumstances: As is w[illegible] known, the poet took a deep interest [illegible] the efforts which the Greeks were [illegible] making to secure their freedom. His [illegible] vices were highly appreciated by t[illegible] people, and when he died his relati[illegible] who had resolved to convey his body [illegible] England for burial, were requested [illegible] leave his heart in Greece.

The wish was complied with, and [illegible] precious relic was placed in a silver [illegible] ket. Missolonghi was besieged, and w[illegible] the Greeks saw the impossibility of wa[illegible] ing off the attack, a small party made [illegible] desperate sally, carrying off the heart wi[illegible] them. They were successful in cuttin[illegible] their way through the Turkish army, b[illegible] were soon compelled to conceal themselv[illegible] in a marsh, where the heart, which the [illegible] had tried hard to save, was lost.—Ti[illegible] Bits.

CANADIAN ISLAND RISES HIGH ABOVE AMERICAN.

Strategical Position in Portland Canal Favors Dominion, But She Probably Won't Fortify

Montreal, Jan. 28.—Major Denny, director general of the intelligence service, has prepared for the minister of militia a confidential report on the strategical position of the four islands in the Portland canal which have recently formed the subject of [illegible] agitation.

The major states that Pearce island belongs to Canada, has an elevation [illegible] feet, and so completely dominates Sitkin, Kannaughut islands, awarded to the States by the Alaskan boundary tr[illegible] which have an elevation of only 2[illegible] It is not likely that Pearce island [illegible] fortified by Canada, as it is clearly [illegible] strated that the entrance to Port Si[illegible] not threatened by the American oc[illegible] of Sitkian and Kannaghut islands.

Hinx—"Merkle says there is no [illegible] in all the world like his wife."

Winx—"I noticed at the recepti[illegible] other night Mrs. Merkle was the [illegible] woman in the hall he didn't have any [illegible] to say to."