

and addressed the Liberals of Glasgow recently. He said the coun'ry would be better off without a house of loads. The majority of peers against popular measures was so overwhelming that there was no prospect of the liberals carrying out their business before the upper house should be reformed. The hostility between the two houses had become open and permanent. The successive declarations made this week by Messrs. George Shaw-Leferve, president of the local government board, and Herbert Gladstone, first commissioner of works; Sir John T. Hibbert, M. P., and Sir George O. Trevelyan, secretary for Scotland, that the government had definitely decided to deal with the question of abolishing the veto power of the house of lords, has prepared the public mind for a statement from Lord Rosebery on the subject upon the occasion of his making a speech at Bradford on the 27th. Interest in this matter has become so keen that the premier will not dare to omit from his address an explicit pronouncement of the government's policy. In his recent declaration Mr. Herbert Gladstone said the time was near at hand when the government should publicly announce their intentien in regard to the house of lords, and expressed his opinion that the prime minister's statement would undoubtedly meet with the entire concurrence of the rank and file of the Liberal party. Sir T. Hibbert, though a member of the cabinet, had the close confidence of Lord Rosebery. His forecast of the course to be adopted by the ministry in dealing with the house of lords question is that the first action will be taken through a resolution introduced in the house of commons immediately upon the reconvening of parliament, affirming the principle of limiting the veto power of the peers, and next through a bill to be introduced later, in which the same principle shall be embodied. The great advantage of this plan lies in the fact that the resolution could be carried after a debate of not more than a week's duration, while the consideration of the bill would be apt to take up the time of the entire session and might then be rejecternment could well afford to allow the bill to drag along until the dissolution of parliament. an element disturbing the peace of the Government. His programme of social reforms is all in the direction of practical politics. Some of his items are likely to be distinctly popular, and to that extent have contemplate in the same direction. It is by no means likely that all his programme will be acceptable to the right wing of the Unionist party. It is hardly probably that Lord Salisbury endorsed such a sweeping list before it was made public. But if he has not done so, it will certainly not be the first occasion on which Mr. Chamberlain has influenced his leader's policy. The chief blot on Mr. Chamberlain's programme is characteristic of all modern schools of politics. The old Liberal party discouraged State assistance. Today all parties, Conservative as well as Radical, discourage individually State assistance or State intervention, but it turns up in nearly every item of Mr. Chamberlain's proposals. Robust politicians, like Cobden and Bright, would have scouted such coddling. Chamberlain's programme opens, is a matter of increasing importance since Mr. Gladstone delivered what was virtually a coup de grace to the veto party. That section ruined their case by obstinately refusing compensation to stone and Mr. Chamberlain and the scheme of the Bishop of Chester exclude such unreasonable treatment. All other proposals sketched by Mr. Chamberlain are more or less familiar, excepting his very ambitious scheme of affording State aid to artisans for purchase of their houses. This application of the principles of the Irish Land Acts to the wants of town workmen is ingenious, but will be regarded in many quarters as debatable. Its justification in Mr. Chamberlain's eyes is the fact that workmen lend the government through the savings banks £80,000,000 year at 2 1-2 per cent., and therefore it is allowable that they should borrow again at 3 per cent. But artificial creation of house owners in London, and of peasant proprietors in Ireland, are necessarily parallel subjects. The peasant farmer or allotment holder presents a much more permanent form of settlement, with greater prospects of repaying his mortgage than the artisan or workman, whose occupation is liable to disturbance with fluctuations of trade and changes of locality.

a big political speech at Bradford on the 27 instant, Lord Salisbury, who is a good fighter and Gladstone, he has lived through a most has decided to reply to it at a gathering of interesting period, and his splendid vitality London Tories on November 7, and two days has given to the contributions of his pen an later the premier will have an opportunity accumulative force. His was no evanescent for rejoinder on the occasion of the Lord reputation, and his kind-hearted, calm, and Solicitor, Notary Public, Etc. Neatly & Promptly Executed Mayor's banquet, to which he has accepted tolerant philosophy gave him the faculty of REFEREE - IN - EQUITY. Main - Street, an invitation. These three speeches will becoming the friend of all his readers. He serve to clear the issues, and point the way was many sided. A man of science, he was COL. MAIN AND KING STREET. at The Dispatch Office. WOODSTOCK, N. B. n, which also a poet; he wrote works on medicine and