Important Evidence Before the Commission in London.

Specific Duties a Nuisance and Not Fair.

Mayor Little and Mr. T. F Kingsmill on the Question.

The Coal, Grain and Cigar Taxes-Delegations From Windser and St. Thomas.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON. The tariff commission resumed its sittings in the Board of Trade rooms Yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

It was a most interesting session and revealed a good many of the anomalies of the present tariff. Besides the local men, deputations from Elgin and Essex secured a hearing. Wm. McGregor M.P. for North Essex; W. S. Calvert, M. P. for West Middlesex; Andrew Patullo, M.P.P., Woodstock, and Dr. Wilson, ex-M.P., St. Thomas, were among the prominent visitors to the Board of Trade rooms.

The drygoods interest, represented by Mayor Little, Mr. T. F. Kingsmill and Mr. John Green, was the first to receive attention.

A CUMBERSOME TARIFF. Mr. T. F. Kingsmill said that the

trade generally felt. that there were incumbrances in the present Specific duties were usually great help to importers if they were done away with altogether. There stance, all Lancashire and Yorkshire dashery, which included umbrellas, corsets, etc., which were now under separate headings, might also be grouped together.

Mr. Paterson-The duties on such articles vary very much.
Mr. Kingsmill—That is what we complain of. We want more uniformity in the tariff.

"Have you any suggestions as to rates?" asked Mr. Paterson. Mr. Kingsmill-I would make the duty on all Lancashire goeds-cotton goods in general-20 per cent. I include the prints in this. Mr. Kingsmill further said the manucessful in Canada. England printed Canadian goods were not satisfactory and were made by only one mill-in Magog. The present tariff amounted to about 30 per cent. Hosiery, gloves \* and millinery would make another class; and carpets still another.

BETTER OFF WITHOUT THEM. Mr. Paterson-Those who make these things have an entirely different view. Mr. Kingsmill. They want to be pro tected by high duties. Mr. Kingsmill-If home industries

cannot exist with the advantages of freight and packing charges, and 20 per cent protection on plain goods, then I say the country is better off without them. I mean plain, and not fancy, goods.

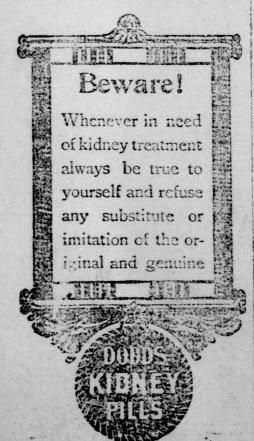
Speaking of carpets, Mr. Kingsmill said the old Elora carpet factory which failed made better carpets than were ever since produced in Canada. Mr. Kingsmill did not admire the quality of Canadian carpets. The tariff on many of the items in the drygoods business was too high. Corsets were 32 1-2 per cent, and parasols, which only one little factory in Canada made, were 35 per cent. It would be a great improvement to simplify the tariff.

MAYOR LITTLE. Mayor Little said there was the

ananimous feeling in their line against speific duties. The grouping of the different lines, under broad heads, would allow them to know where they

Mr. Little produced a piece of linen with a bit of red braid worked on the edges. These goods, he said, were subject to 20 per cent duty, but the piece of braid was interpreted by the customs appraisers to mean that the whole fabric was embroidered goods, which were taxed 30 per cent. It was ridiculous to call the stuff embroidery, but the importers in this case were taxed 10 per cent extra. The trade asked that the tariff be made so clear that all importers would pay the same rate, so that in smaller customs houses, where expert opinion could not be obadministering the tariff law. Mr. Littie said the customs authorities seemed to take advantage of every quibble. and looked upon the importers as a class of cut-throats, who were always endeavoring to rob the Government. In appeals to Ottawa, the importers | coal in Ontario. always got the worst of it.

POOR APPRAISING. Mr. Kingsmill explained the injustice practiced in appraising mixed goods. If there happened to be a thread of



silk in a fabric, perhaps only 5 per cent, that fabric was appraised as cilk goods, and 30 per cent, the highest rate, was imposed. Dress goods were tion of at least 30 cents per ton in the entirely distinct from silk, and were composed of many materials. The, should be put under one broad heading

at a uniform rate of duty. "Another obstacle," said Mr. Kingsmill, "is the sudden change in the tar-Some little fellow starts a factory, interviews the Government, gets 5 or 10 per cent more protection; then the whole drygoods trade is unsettled. The things he makes are myths; they amount to nothing." Mr. Paterson asked the deputation

to prepare him a list of the articles upon which appraising difficulties had been experienced. He would confront his appraisers with their statement, and hear both sides of the question.

MR. JOHN GREEN. Mr. John Green submitted that fancy goods, flowers, feathers, ribbons, millinery goods, etc., should be reasonably low, as they were not luxuries. Mr. Green also thought specific duties were very bad. The duty on flowers was ploy more men. 25 per cent, and on feathers 30 per cent, but it was hard to distinguish

THE CIGAR INDUSTRY.

between flowers and feathers in the

classes of drygoo'ds the better.

Messrs. O. E. Brener, H. McKay, W. McDonald and W. Ward represented the cigar factories of London. whole, except that they wished a duty of \$4 50 or \$5 a hundred pounds the export of Havana leaf from Cuba to manufacture the wire themselves in had been prohibited by Spain, with the bject of controlling the market for Havana cigars. They were satisfied with the present excise duty of \$6 per thousand. Mr. Paterson said that in Brant-

ford, the cigar men asked that the statements. excise duty be reduced from \$6 to \$3 per thousand, that they be allowed to use old boxes, and that the license

fees be graded. Messrs. McKay, Brener, McDonald and Ward all opposed this view. They great hardships, and it would be a were content to pay the excise duties. It would be a great annoyance to have to take back old boxes from cuswere too many classes and grades in tomers, who, perhaps would refuse to the present tariff schedule. For in- deal with manufacturers who would not accept such boxes. Besides, such goods might be put into the two groups under those headings. Haber- the box manufacturing industry. They thought the license fee of \$75 for all dealers, large or small, was the proper

Mr. Fielding promised to eittend to stamps used for cigar boxes. The deputation said these stamps were not States. properly perforated.

GRAIN, FLOUR AND SEEDS.

sented the above interests. Mr. J. S. Pearce read a statement Mr. Kerr begged to differ. His which had been subscribed to by the goods now were much cheaper than in facture of prints had never been suctrade of the city. They wished no the past. and all kinds of clover-the duty on protected, and the people would leave packages containing these things to the country," said Mr. Kerr. be the same as on the contents. They also asked that any changes made by the McKinley Government on tection than now," replied Sir Rich-

flour in the last ten years. The mill-ers of Western Ontario would like Mr. Swift's chief request was that they wheat from Manitoba to St. John, N. American firms.
Mr. Fielding-Well, the large Cana-

dian millers coush the smaller Canadian millers sometimes, don't they? Mr. Hunt-Yes, the weaker go to the wall naturally. ter to be crushed by a Canadian than products were medicines.

by an American. (Laughter.) A ST. THOMAS DEPUTATION. The St. Thomas deputation comprised J. B. Moviord, superintendent of the Michigan Central Railway in Canada; J. B. Campbell, of the Erie Mills; and James Still, manufacturer of wood

FAVORS RECIPROCITY. Mr. Campbell did not believe that ne American millers would crush the Canadians, without the duty. The Canadians could compete with the Americans, and had done it, selling thousands of barrels in Newfoundland in competition with American miliers. "I always have said that reciprocity with the United States would be the best thing that could happen Canada,' said Mr. Campbell. However, unde ained, there would be no difficulty in present conditions, he favored the present tariff. He also charged that the C. P. R. discriminated in favor of Manitoba against Ontario millers.

The conversation drifted around to coal, and Mr. Campbell incidentally spoke of the high cost of Nova Scotia "Oh, but you should buy it, and encourage home industry," said Mr.

Fielding, with a smile. ALLEGES UNDERVALUATION. Mr. Still said he commenced business in 1882. There were only two which is causing so much talk just tactories then, employing fifteen ing wood articles as side lines. ill now employed about 80 hands, The number of employes in Canada manent benefit. had grown from 30 to over 200 since 1882, and the capital invested from from scalding can never be described. \$25,000 to over \$200,000. The goods were I ran down in weight and strength unnow 33 1-3 per cent cheaper than in til I thought that my time had come. now 33 1-3 per cent cheaper that 1 tried all the remedies prescribed 1882, though the dealers were paying "I tried all the remedies prescribed by friends until at last I was advised 11:30 a.m., 2:20 p.m., 5:35 p.m., 7:50 p.m. Trains leave London - 3:10 a.m., 7:40 a.m., 11:12 Canada and slaughtered them rather country. He also complained of undervaluation at the customs of these im-ported goods, which were often defec-He did not mind fair competition, and would be satisfied with 25 per cent duty if the unfair valuation could be prevented.

THE RAILROADS CRIPPLED. superintendent, made out a strong Miss Bella-I know what you're go-case against the duty of 60 cents per ing to say. You want me to lend you ton on bituminous coal. He said the a hair-pin! railway company were quite willing to use Nova Scotia coal if they could get it at a reasonable price; but they could not. He therefore asked a reduction of the duty. The M. C. R. in Canada last year used 145,000 tons of bitumin- Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, difous coal, which cost \$80,000 in duty. The M. C. R. has a competitive road, and on account of the great burden lightful to use. It relieves instantly, of the coal tax bad to work the line and permanently cures Catarrh, Hay in Canada as economically as possible Fever, Colds, Headache, Sore Throat, and with the very fewest number of Tonsilitis and Deafness.

duty.

"BEAUTIES" OF THE N. P. "Your request emphasizes the close relations of all parts of the tariff," said Mr. Fielding, "Ontario people are asked to take Nova Scotia coal whether they want it or not. Nova Scotia people are asked to take Ontario flour whether they want it or not. That is the National Policy. It is part of the dominates other considerations. article of the tariff without affecting the others."

Sir Richard-You have a fine road in Canada, Mr. Morford. Mr. Morford—Yes. We have to run our freight trains at from 35 to 40 miles an hour, and our passenger trains at from 57 to 60 miles per hour, to maintain our business; and the faster the train the more coal consumed. By the remission of taxation which comes from negligence. Take on coal we would be enabled to em-

WIRE FENCES. Mr. Murton Church, of the Page new styles. The fewer groups in all Wire Fence Company, Walkerville, classes of drygoods the better. and Mr. F.R. Shore, of the Lock Wire Fence Company, London, the next to appear. Mr. Church said they had to use a special imported spring wire not made in Canada. Their mports this year would be 600 tons, on 63 per cent, of which they paid 25 per cent and on 32 per cent they Mr. Brener said they were satisfied per cent and on 32 per cent they with the present tariff schedule, as a paid 20 per cent. They wished to be given the same chance as the other wire manufacturers, who paid only 20 on imported Havana cigars, because per cent on all guages. They intended

> Mr. Fielding-And then you will be protectionists Mr. Church-Yes; we will want protection to start with. Mr. Shore corroborated Mr. Church's

the near future.

AN ESSEX DEPUTATION. Two gentlemen from Windsor had been waiting since morning to get a hearing, and though it was after 6

p.m., the Ministers cordially welcomed Mr. Robert Kerr, engine works, Walkerville, said they ought to have an appnaiser on the border capable of valuing machinery. The manufacture and the Gemand in Canada was so small that they could not manufacture as cheaply as in the States, where they could specialize. Again, the freight rates in Canada were very disadvantthe complaint about the quality of the ageous to Canadian manufacturers, being higher than in the United

Sir Richard-According to your contention, the Canadians can never manufacture as cheaply as in the United States, by reason of the larger Messrs. J. S. Pearce, John Hunt, A. market there, and other advantages. M. Hamilton and John Tanton repre- Therefore the consumer will always be at a disadvantage.

change in the present duty on flour, Sir Richard said it was not a quesfor the whole world and could run off thousands of patterns, while in Canada the output was so small that the number of patterns was very limited.

Canadian goods were not satisfactory

"The population grew more rapidly

wool be met by the Canadian Government.

ard.

Mr. P. G. Swift, of the Park-Davis Mr. Hunt spoke for the miller, and Manufacturing Company, Walkerville, hoped the duty would remain at 75 said that his firm was distinct from cents per barrel. He did not think patent medicine business. Their head-that the price of Canadian flour had quarters were in the United States, een very much more than American but in Canada they employed 100 hands, something resembling an inter-state be allowed to import free of duty alcommerce law, by which railways cohol which was used in manufactur-could not discriminate against any ing certain classes of drugs. This alsection. For instance, the C. P. R. cohol was not found in the finished gave a rate of 30 cents per hundred on product having been evaporated or otherwise drawn off in the process of B., for export, and charged 47 cents manufacture. They had used about from Manitoba to London. Without the duty, the Canadian millers could ing about \$15,000, but could not export not stand the competition of the large their goods to European countries, because there the alcohol used in the goods was free of duty. The manufacturers of perfumery were allowed to import alcohol at 70c. a gallon. The Parke-Davis Company were taxed \$1 70 per gallon. Perfumes were lux-Mr. Fielding-You think it feels bet- uries, and the Parke-Davis Company's

> Mr. Swift rather surprised the Min-The commission adjourned at 7 p.m.

Case Could Not be More Thoroughly Discussed.

The MeFadden Cure.

This Was a Case of Diabetes-Also Stone in the Bladder - Cured by Eight Boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Napanee, Nov. 30 .- If he were mayor of the town he could not be better known nor his case cause more talk. Your correspondent refers to Mr. Archibald McFadden, whose prolonged sufferings so many were aware of and his cure by using Dodd's Kidney Pills, now. As to his experiences, he said: Mr. I consulted and was treated by several of the best physicians with no per-

The agony I endured in voiding and from scalding can never be described. "After using eight boxes I am as than break their prices in their own sound and well as ever in my life, and I have not lost a day since using the first few doses." Dodd's Kidney Pills have never yet in any case failed to cure kidney dis-

ease at any stage of its progress. Affected Young Poet-Do, Miss Bella, grant me one favor. Let me ask Mr. Morford, the M. C. R. Canadian you— uperintendent, made out a strong Miss Bella—I know what you're go-

> HAY FEVER AND CATARRH RII-LIEVED IN 10 TO 60 MINUTES .- One short puff of the breath through the Blower, supplied with each bottle of fuses this Powder over the surface of

WOMAN MORE HONEST WITH MONEY THAN MAN.

London Spectator. It has often been noted that women are more honorable in money matters than men, and that it is far ess rare to have a small loan repaid back by a woman than by a man. This fact, again, appears to us to be fully explained by the trustee theory of woman's attitude toward money. Women are not honester in other things than men, but the notion of money being a trust overrides and so-called system of compensation. It man who borrows is very apt to for-is almost impossible to deal with any get all about the matter. The woman who borrows feels that a double trust runs with the money, and she cannot rest till she has repaid it. No doubt there are here also many exceptions, because there are many bad women, but at least it is safe to say that women are far less careless about money matters than men, and therefore less likely to commit the small of pecuniary dishonorableness it as a whole, women are more careful about money matters than men, and attach more importance to money. Hence it happens that they never make great fortunes, seldom go bankrupt, and generally are rather more scrupulous than men in small pecuniary transactions.

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The scrials for 1897 will be: "The Red Bridge
Neighborhood," by Maria Louise Pool; and
"Father Quinnallion," by Octave Thanet, Short writers, among whom are Mary E. Wilkins, Harriet Prescott Spofford, Marion Harland, Ruth McEnery Stuart, Viola Roseboro, and Margaret Sutton Briscoe.

What Women are doing in various parts of the Union will form a series of special in the Union will form a series of special in-

Other interesting features are The Out-doo' Woman, devoted to healthful sports and pastimes; Music, a weekly critical summary of music in New York; Amateur Theatricals, Embroidery and Needlework, Ceremony and Etiquette. Good Housekeeping, "What Girls are boing" "Current Social events" and rore. are Doing," "Current Social events," and personals gleaned from original sources.

Women and Men—Col. T. W. Higginson will regularly continue his valuable essays.

Answers to correspondents—This column is conducted for the benefit and convenience of regularly continue his valuable e readers, and all questions received are answered in rotation, as promptly and fully as prac-Art-The Bazar is a notable picture gallery,

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# Railway Time Tables.

CORRECTED NOV. 15, 1896. GRAND TRUNK-Southern Division, MAIN LINE-GOING EAST. Trains arrive at London from the west-4:15 m., 12:25 p.m., 10:25 a.m., 4:20 p.m., 7:10 p.m., 11:20 p.m. Trains leave London for the east-3:35 a.m hands each. Now there were eight factories, besides many factories mak- with diabetes and stone of the bladder. Fanns fave London for the east-3:35 a.m. 12:40 p.m., 2:25 p.m., 4:25 MAIN LINE-GOING WEST.

Trains arrive at London from the east—3:03 a.m., 11:07 a.m., 11:20 a.m., 12:40 p.m., 6:25 p.m 9:50 p.m. Trains leave London for the west-7:00 a.m. 11:30 a.m., 2:20 p.m., 6:45 p.m. Sarnia Branch

a.m., 2:30 p.m., 6:35 p.m. London, Huron and Bruce.

Arrive at London-9:50 a.m., 6:25 r.m. Leave London-8:15 a.m., 4:45 p.m. St. Marys and Stratford Branch. Arrive at London-9:45 a.m., 1:30 p.m., 5:40 p.m., 10:30 p.m. leave London-7:15 a.m., 11:10 a.m., 2:40 p.m. 5:55 p.m., 8:30 p.m.

L. E. & D. P. R. Goirg South—Trains leave London, 6:25 a.m., \*10:05 a.m., 2:30 p.m. \*7:90 p.m. Trains arrive at Port Stanley, 7:25 a.m., 3:38 p.m.
Going North—Trains leave Port Stanley, 7:45 a.m., 4:40 p.m. Trains arrive at London, 8:45 a.m., 2:05 p.m., 5:40 p.m., 10:35 p.m.
\*Go only as far as St. Thomas.

GOING EAST. Trains arrive at London from the west-4:10 a.m., 4:25 p.m., 2:40 p.m. Trains leave London for the cast—4:15 a.m. 8 a.m., 4:35 p.m.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

GOING WEST. Trains arrive at London from the east-11:18 a.m., 8 p.m., 11:20 p.m. Trains leave London for the west-11:25 a m.,

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