

## London Advertiser.

TWO EDITIONS DAILY - WEEKLY.  
TELEPHONE CALLS.

Business Office ..... 107  
Job Department ..... 175  
Editorial Department ..... 134  
LONDON, WEDNESDAY JUNE 8.

### The Oil Duties.

From the consumers' standpoint the most important feature of the budget is the reduction in the duty on coal oil. Had the Government gone over the whole range of commodities on the dutiable list it could not have singled out one upon which a tariff cut would be more popular in the country. Cheaper coal oil has been demanded from one end of the Dominion to the other, but the Government had to be considerate of the oil producing and refining interests, a source of income to thousands of investors, great and small, representing an aggregate capital of several millions of dollars. Some reduction in the duty was made by the present administration, but there has been an undercurrent of dissatisfaction in the country, especially among the farmers, because it went no further. Lately there has been almost a crisis in the oil industry, owing to the diminution of the Canadian output of crude oil, which has caused the partial shutdown of the refinery at Sarnia. The duty of 5 cents per gallon on crude oil, equal to about 100 per cent, prevented the importation of American crude, to keep the refineries running to their full capacity. The annual consumption of refined illuminating oil and naphtha in Canada is 25,755,000 gallons, of which about 70 per cent has had to be imported. The Canadian output of crude oil for the past five years has been:

| Barrels.   | Value.  |
|------------|---------|
| 1900 ..... | 205,000 |
| 1901 ..... | 250,000 |
| 1902 ..... | 272,000 |
| 1903 ..... | 320,000 |
| 1904 ..... | 481,000 |

There are two refineries in Canada, one at Sarnia, the other at Petrolia. The capacity of the Sarnia refinery is 800,000 barrels per year, and that of the Petrolia refinery 100,000 barrels. Even if both were running to the full, Canada would still have to import 570,000 barrels of crude oil to make up the demand for refined. The price of American refined in the United States is 12 cents per wine gallon and 14 cents per imperial gallon, which is the Canadian measure. It has been estimated that Canadian oil pay about \$900,000 more than a similar quantity of coal oil would cost across the border. The Government has decided to give consumers relief by cutting the duty on coal oil in half—from 5 cents to 2½ cents per gallon. The refineries will be relieved by placing crude oil on the free list. The oil producers will be compensated for the removal of the duty by a bounty of 1½ cents per gallon. The bounty system is open to objection, but in the case of the oil business there are some strong arguments in its favor. The public will save in the lower price of refined oil a much greater amount than it will be called upon to pay to the oil producers in bonuses. As the consumption of oil increases the amount of money saved to the pockets of the people increases in proportion. The refining of oil for the Canadian market will be transferred to a large extent from the United States to Canada giving employment to Canadian labor. The producing industry will continue to live so long as there is oil to be produced. That is the opinion of the largest producer in the Petrolia district, Mr. J. H. Fairbank, who calls the Government's legislation statesmanlike and wise. If the oil fields of Lambton are approaching exhaustion the public will be called upon to pay a diminishing sum to the producers. On the other hand the bonus will remain an incentive to the discovery and development of new oil territory or the drilling of new wells in the Lambton district, which in the opinion of many producers has still a great future.

### The Tariff Changes.

The budget provides for the readjustment of certain duties without adding to the burden of taxation. Increases in the tariff on a number of commodities have been compensated by remissions on other imports. The most important increase is that on woollens, which is balanced by a reduction in the duty on coal oil. The principal changes may be summarized as follows:

Fabrics composed wholly or in part of wool, excepting blankets, flannels, bed-comforters and counterpanes, will pay a minimum duty of 30 per cent. The general tariff is 35 per cent, and the preference brought down the protection of the Canadian woollen makers to 25 per cent against their British rivals. The change is equivalent to an increase of 6½ per cent against British manufacturers, who are the most serious competitors of the home industry. The minimum or preferential duty on twine and cordage is fixed at 20 per cent. The general tariff is 25 per cent, which brought the preferential duty down to 15½ per cent.

The maximum duty on tableware of china, porcelain, or other clay, imported under the British preference, shall be 15 per cent. At present the general tariff is 30 per cent, and the preferential tariff 20 per cent. The advantage to Great Britain is therefore increased from one-third to one-half. Another cut, by which the British manufacturer profits is the reduction of the preferential tariff on common and colorless window glass from 13½ per cent to 7½ per cent.

The duty on buggies, carriages, pleasure cars and similar vehicles remains at 35 per cent, but it is required that no open buggy shall be imported at a valuation of less than \$50, and no covered

list, and the duty on coal oil reduced from 5 cents to 2½ cents per gallon. The oil producers are compensated by a bounty of 1½ cents per gallon and the free admission of well drilling machinery and apparatus of a kind not made in Canada.

Plate glass, not beveled, in sheets or panes not exceeding seven square feet each, will pay 10 per cent instead of 25 per cent, as at present. The duty is unchanged on other sizes of plate glass, not beveled.

Silk fabrics for the manufacture of neckwear are reduced from 30 per cent to 10 per cent, to aid the neckwear manufacturers.

On petroleum products, other than kerosene, the duties have been reduced as follows: Paraffine wax candles, 30 to 25 per cent; paraffine wax, 30 to 25 per cent; illuminating oils, composed wholly or in part of the products of petroleum, coal, shale or lignite, costing more than 30 cents per gallon, 25 to 20 per cent; crude petroleum fuel and gas oils other than naphtha, benzine or gasoline, above 40 Beaume gravity at 60 degrees temperature, 2½ cents per gallon to 1½ cents per gallon; naphtha and other products of petroleum, 5 cents to 2½ cents per gallon; lubricating oils and axle grease, 25 to 20 per cent; vaseline and similar preparations of petroleum for toilet and medicinal purposes, 25 to 25 per cent.

Molasses, the produce of any British country will be admitted free. The present duty is 1½ cents per gallon, when testing by polariscope 53 degrees and over. The change is designed to encourage trade with the British West Indies.

The importations of stallions and mares of less value than \$50 each is prohibited.

A number of articles have been transferred to the free list in addition to crude oil and well-drilling machinery. Among them are printing presses of a class not made in Canada; machinery for the manufacture of brass goods; artificial teeth and glass for the manufacture of photographers' dry plates.

Scientific apparatus and preparations imported in good faith for educational or religious purposes, and not for sale, are transferred to the free list without regard to whether they are made in Canada.

### Mr. Fielding's Anti-Dumping Legislation.

An unprecedented feature of Mr. Fielding's budget is the attempt to deal with the phase of commercial competition known as "dumping" or "slaughtering." He proposes a special duty on "dumped" goods. If an article is sold at a lower price in Canada than it is sold in the country of production, the fact will be the evidence of dumping and the difference between the fair market value in the country of production and the price at which it is sold—or dumped—will constitute the special duty, with the limitation that this special duty is not to exceed one-half the regular duty.

The Advertiser makes no special claim to political prescience, but it may quote what it said on March 7 last as to the art and theory of dumping: "Many of the great industrial plants of today are designed on a scale which secures the greatest economy in production, and if a plant of this kind is partially idle, it cannot produce goods so cheaply. Hence the desire of a manufacturer or combination of manufacturers to run their works to their full capacity the year round, instead of dismissing workmen and allowing valuable machinery to lie unused when the demand for their output slackens. In countries like the United States and Germany, where high tariffs prevent any serious foreign interference with the home market, the manufacturers may combine to fix the home price at a level which is considerably above the cost of production. In a period of over-production in the home market the domestic prices they obtain do not necessarily fall with the decrease in their domestic sales, and in order to keep their plants running they are sometimes content to sell their surplus products in foreign markets at a price below cost, recouping themselves by the profits of their sales at home. They may lose on their foreign sales, but the double transaction, domestic and foreign, is remunerative as a whole, though not so remunerative as if the home market, with its higher prices, had absorbed their whole production. But they are saved the necessity of dismissing workmen and running their machinery on half-time.

"There can be no doubt that in times of great depression across the line many American manufacturers will cut their prices to find an outlet for their surplus products in Canada and other countries. . . . It must be admitted that the dumping process as a whole, practiced by American manufacturers in a period of hard times, is a disturbing factor in the industrial situation of Canada. The slaughter of a line of American goods in the Canadian market disturbs the Canadian industry, which is exposed to this irregular competition, and it may be doubted whether the advantage of cheaper goods for a short time compensates for the disturbance. It is only in a season of depression that the American manufacturer resorts to this practice. Ordinarily a very moderate Canadian tariff is sufficient to prevent him from seriously competing in this country. . . . A certain amount of foreign competition is not a bad regulator of Canadian industry, provided it is fair competition. Dumping, however, is not fair competition, and if it could be countered without involving the country in the perils of a permanent prohibitory tariff, there would be little objection from those who are opposed to such a tariff on principle. Dumping is a temporary phase and it might be met by temporary measures."

In the light of Mr. Fielding's budget our remarks in March almost look prophetic.

### FUN FOR THE GOSSIPS.

[Boston Transcript.]  
Mrs. Tittle—Isn't it awful the way Mrs. Wild goes on with Mr. Wayward?  
Mrs. Tittle—Yes, I've often thought what a blessing they are to the village. It would be intolerably dull without them, don't you think?

### LITERARY TALK.

[Indianapolis Sentinel.]  
Meaning Mike—Say, Lew, I've got a notion to write a poem.  
Lew—Low, you mean to write a sonnet, don't you?

### THOUGHTS ON THE WAR.

[Kincardine Review.]  
The Petrozavodsk's name has been mud ever since it turned turtle.  
Kuropatkin doubts thinks the longest way round is the shortest way to Tokyo.

### THE PETROZAVODSK'S NAME.

Port Arthur had a smart set of its

### AFTER THE YALU.

[Portland Oregonian.]  
It was a summer evening. Old One Lung's work was done, and he before his hotel's door. Was sitting in the sun; And by him sported on the sod His little grandchild, Hop Sing Tod.

She saw her brother Sney Chop Toil something hard and round, Which he beside the Yalu stream In playing yore had found; He came to ask what he had found That was so heavy, smooth and round.

Old One Lung took it from the boy, Who stood expectant by; And then the old man shook his head, And with a natural sigh, "A Russian breech-bloody," said he; "Was lost in their great victory."

"It was the Russians," One Lung cried, "Who put the Japs to rout; But why they left their guns behind I could not well make out. But Kuropatkin said," quoth he, "That 'twas a Russian victory."

"They say it was a shocking sight After the field was over, For many thousand Russians there Lay rotting in the sun. But things like that, you know, must be, After a Russian victory."

"Great praise brave Kuropatkin won, His fame was spread abroad; 'Why, 'twas a victory,' said he, 'Said little Hop Sing Tod, 'Nay, my little girl,' quoth he, 'It was a Russian victory.'"

"And everybody praised the man 'Who left the Japs to rot; 'But what did Russia gain by it?' Quoth little Sney Chop, 'Why, that I cannot tell,' quoth he, 'But 'twas a Russian victory.'"

### THE WEEKLY REST-DAY.

[Goldwin Smith, in New York Sun.]  
A state which recognizes religious establishments would hardly be consistent in enforcing any religious respect for Sunday. It can only enforce a day of rest and relaxation. Nor can it forbid anyone to spend that day of rest in enjoyment or compel him to spend it in listlessness and gloom. On the other hand, those who choose to spend the day in enjoyment are surely bound to respect the feelings of a community generally religious and openly and offensively to profane that which is still holy to the mass of their fellow-citizens. Spiritual peace should still be sacred against disturbance.

When I think of Sunday, my imagination goes back to a quiet country parish in England with the church bells chiming and the hamlet trooping along the green lane to church. Though I was not a Sabbatharian, I should have been shocked if I had seen the foxhounds cross the lane.

### CALSMINED.

[Atlanta Constitution.]  
Uncle Sambo—Please, suh, Dr. Smith, called to get calsmined.

Dr. Smith—Er—what? Uncle Sambo—Calsminded against the smallpox, suh.

### POTS TO SUPERSEDE PAUL.

[Toronto Telegram.]  
There may be a notion to strike out Paul's sermon on Mrs. Hill and substitute in lieu thereof a verbatim report of Rev. Dr. J. J. O'Reilly's discourse at the same place. The latter is more up-to-date.

### THE YELLOW PERIL.

[Ottawa Citizen.]  
Russia had better get busy and pass a Japanese exclusion act, or it may be too late.

### FEARFUL.

[Philadelphia Press.]  
When Miss Passay was but a child She feared the dark at night; But now that she is aging so, Her fear is of the light.

### WHERE WOMAN IS HEROIC.

[Ladies' Field.]  
The determination to do her duty at all costs inspires the society woman of today as much as it did the heroines of the British flag at Trafalgar. She goes into action with a grim resolve to dance and dine as all her friends expect her to do, her back aching, her head splitting, and she knows she is grievously bored, and she will heroically go through her day's programme, fortified by the consciousness of having done her duty.

### COULDN'T CHANGE IT.

[Washington Star.]  
"Isn't this climate changeable?" asked the newcomer.  
"No," answered the old inhabitant, rather brusquely. "It ain't changeable. If it was, don't you s'pose we'd have traded it off for somethin' else long ago?"

### PROUD OF THEM.

[Cleveland Leader.]  
Since Edith got her yellow shoes, We notice that her skirt Hides her good-looking legs, and her trick Of sweeping up the dirt.

### RECASTING HIS PHRASE.

[Washington Star.]  
"It's curious that women are never great poets or great musicians," said Mr. Meekton.  
"What did you say?" asked his wife. "I was merely remarking that women are too sensible to squander their energies on poetry and music to the extent that some men do."

### DOCTOR HAS THE PROOF.

That Dodd's Kidney Pills Are a Sure Cure for Urinary Complaints.

St. Mary's Ferry, York County, N. B., May 18.—(Special).—Some years ago I began to suffer from pain in the back accompanied by a lethargy impossible to overcome. . . . I was attended by a physician, but continued to grow worse and started to pass bloody urine.

"On the advice of a friend I started to use Dodd's Kidney Pills and by the time I had taken one box I passed a stone that is now in the doctor's possession. Three boxes cured me completely."

Dodd's Kidney Pills cure the Kidneys, and with sound kidneys you need never have urinary complaints.

### "BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS"

Only \$9.00 to New York and Return.

Grand excursion via Lehigh Valley Railroad, Thursday, June 23. Round trip, only \$9.00. Includes breakfast, tickets good on all fast express trains. Take a day ride and enjoy the grand scenery. For further particulars call on or address Robert S. Lewis, Passenger Agent, 10 King street east, Toronto.

Three Atlantic City 15-day tickets, July 12, Aug. 5, Sept. 2. Tickets only \$10, round trip.

### THOUGHTS ON THE WAR.

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Style No. 510—Showing how perfectly a corset fits over an E. T. Corset. This style has low bust and rounded hips, being modeled particularly for slender figures.

✓ You shouldn't blame your dressmaker for all imperfections of fit. It may be your corset.

✓ E. T. Corsets are modeled to fit figures—and they fit all over. There is no bulging, gaping or straining. They make your gown fit perfectly smooth.

✓ Buy an E. T. Corset from your dealer—if it doesn't suit you perfectly we'll exchange it or give you your money back.

### Corsets

INTERFERED WITH  
SAYS DUNDONALD

General Makes Charge Against Hon. Sydney Fisher—Latter Declined to Talk.

Ottawa, June 7.—A Montreal officer who was present at the military dinner at the Windsor in Montreal on Saturday stated here yesterday that Lord Dundonald's sensational speech, although carefully written out and intended for publication, had been carefully suppressed by the Montreal newspapers.

This is what the general said: "When a nation is in peril the commanding officer has the supreme control of the military appointments, and he is responsible to his country for its efficiency in war. In time of peace, unhappily, through political intrigues, we are in their web, and appointments are made without regard to military efficiency and to the great peril of the nation's safety. Officers in command of the forces of this country should not be selected because of their particular politics, but unfortunately this is the case."

"A most flagrant instance of political interference has recently come before me in connection with the appointment of officers in the new Eastern Townships cavalry regiment, the Scotch Light Dragoons. The commanding officer of the corps had selected officers because of their apparent fitness from a military point of view. The names reached me and were sent to council, and gentlemen, what do you think happened? The list having my approval was returned with the name of one officer stricken off, and initiated by the Minister of Agriculture."

"The gentleman whose name was stricken from the list was Dr. Pickell, the mayor of Sweetsburg and warden of the county of Missisquoi, a man chosen of the people and well qualified to serve his King and country. His political color was not, however, that of the minister, and consequently he was not considered fit to serve his King in the military force of Canada."

"If," said Lord Dundonald, "the Hon. Sydney Fisher had been as well versed in soldiering as in agriculture, he would have better understood the responsibilities of officers, and this would not have happened."

After making a few more remarks the general said: "It is intolerable that my recommendations, made in the best interests of the force, should be so grossly interfered with by a minister not connected with the department."

Lieut.-Col. Whibbald also made a speech, in which he defended the Minister of Agriculture, saying that it was difficult to suppose that Hon. Mr. Fisher would be guilty of such an act.

MR. FISHER SILENT.  
Montreal, June 7.—As far as local military citizens are concerned, the incident caused by the statement made by Lord Dundonald that his appointments were being affected by politics is closed. The matter is now regarded as a personal one between Lord Dundonald and Hon. Mr. Fisher. The latter, when seen regarding the statement made by Lord Dundonald, that he had changed some appointments which the general had made, said that anything he had to say concerning the matter he would say direct to Lord Dundonald. It was simply an action for which there were many precedents.

Notice.  
Feather Pillows and Mattresses cleaned and sterilized. New Feather Pillows in art tickings, and Cushions, Hair Mattresses, Wool Mattresses, Spring Beds, and Brass Bedsteads. Feathers sold by the pound at Hunt & Sons', Feather Pillow and Mattress Manufacturers, 538 Richmond street north. Telephone 997.

The worst microbe we ever stacked up against was the fellow with a continuous hard luck story.

A SOOTHING OIL.—To throw oil upon the troubled waters means to subdue to calmness the most boisterous sea. To apply Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil to the troubled body when it is racked with pain means speedy subjugation of the most refractory elements. It cures pain, heals bruises, takes the fire from burns, and as a general household medicine is useful in many ailments. It is worth much.

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## "Buy the Best."

"Pay the Least."

## High-Grade Axminster Carpets.

Our stock of Handsome Axminster Carpets—the highest grade imported—is the largest and most exclusive of any shown in Canada. The predominance of the latest colorings and designs places our carpets far in the lead for quality, style and price. The handsomest shades of two-tone reds, greens, blues, fawns, etc. The yard \$1.36. Another grade at \$1.56

## Tapestry Carpets.

Choice selections of newest patterns in latest colorings of the best English Tapestry Carpets. Newest designs, also wood shades. All with % borders to match. Made and laid for the yard. 30c to 65c

## Brussels Carpets.

Our stock consists of the greatest variety. Our range is—without exception—the largest shown in Canada, and contains many exclusive novelties in designs and colorings. Our price, the yard. 75c up to \$1.35

## Victorian Axminster Parquet Rugs.

There is nothing that possesses more refinement and beauty than a Handsome Rug, and there is nothing so economical. Magnificent selection of these rich Rugs in all the leading shades, suitable for drawing-room, dining-room or library.

## Magnificent Curtains and Draperies.

White and Ivory Irish Point, \$4.75 up to \$25.00. White and Ivory Brussels Net, \$4.50 up to \$19.25. Real Venice Maco Curtains, in two-tone effects, \$16 00, \$18.00, \$22.00.

French Renaissance in Louis XVI., Italian and Empire designs, in ecru, ivy and black, \$11 up to \$25. Nottingham Curtains, newest designs, at 75c up to \$12.50.

Carpet Warehouse: Carling St., London, Ontario.

Largest Carpet House in Canada.

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