

London Advertiser.

TWO EDITIONS DAILY - WEEKLY.
TELEPHONE CALLS.Business Office 107
Editorial Department 134
Job Department 175

London, Wednesday, October 12.

What Kind of a Tariff?

Mr. Borden talks a great deal about an "adequate tariff" which he would establish, if he were in power. But, unfortunately, he has never yet made it clear what sort of a tariff he means, or in what way he would alter the present tariff. Some of his supporters, however, are more outspoken. What they desire is what some of them designate a "prohibitory tariff"; that is a tariff which would be so high as to keep out everything that could be made in Canada, or produced in Canada; a tariff which would necessarily abolish the preference now given to British goods.

Of course, when they speak of a prohibitory tariff they do not mean to raise the customs wall so high that everything would be kept out, though on this point they are not absolutely clear. We should hardly suppose they would raise the rates so high as to keep out the anthracite coal which we now import from the United States. Probably they would keep out the soft coal, so as to compel the people of Ontario to buy Nova Scotia coal. At least we judge so, as we have seen it thrown out occasionally as an objection to the rate on bituminous coal that it is only high enough to keep out the coal from the Maritime Provinces. We do not know that they want to keep out all the raw material for manufacturing purposes which now comes in free. Probably opinions would differ on that subject. Each man would want the raw material he used himself to come in free; but what would want a high duty on what other people used. We do not know that they would want the tariff so arranged as to keep out settlers' effects. Logically they should, because all that the settler brings in could be made in Canada. But they would at all events, agree on the general principle that any article which could be made in our soil, or is found in our forests, or mines, or on lakes or seas, should be absolutely excluded, unless the purchaser were willing to pay so exorbitant a customs charge that none but millionaires could afford the luxury.

The adoption of a prohibitory tariff would have certain definite results. In the first place it would be of decided benefit to some manufacturers. It would give them a monopoly of the sale of their goods; and it would facilitate the formation of combines, under which they would control the market, and fix the prices to suit themselves. On the other hand, the consumer would suffer in about the same proportion as the manufacturer profited. A tariff such as we have now, while it gives the manufacturer enough protection by keeping his United States rivals from coming in and underselling him, at the same time gives the consumer the benefit of competition. If the local manufacturer raises his prices too high, the consumer will find more profitable to buy the foreign article, even with the customs charges added. And, after all, it must be remembered that the great mass of the people are consumers. Every man and woman who works with either hands or brains, and is not a manufacturer, may be properly called a consumer. A prohibitory tariff pays no regard to the consumer.

Another effect of this proposed tariff would be the loss of the preference to British traders. Mr. Borden claims to be in favor of the British preference; some of his supporters are very loud in their favor. But others are openly against it—some absolutely: they would abolish it unless Great Britain gave us the preference of some kind in exchange. But the adoption of a prohibitory tariff, if it is to be a thorough one, carries with it the abolition of any imports from Great Britain, and as a certain accompaniment, a rapid diminution of our exports to that country.

And then, if we ceased to import goods from foreign countries, where would we derive a revenue? Take out the receipts from customs and how much revenue would we have? Where would any government, Conservative or Liberal, get the money which it needs to meet the current expenditure? It is a matter how niggardly affairs might be managed? Should we fall back on direct taxation?

Instead of meeting these objections, we are treated to vague assertions, and glittering generalities about an "adequate tariff." The fact is, we have an adequate tariff now. It is a tariff that provides as much protection for the manufacturer as is consistent with the interests of the consumer. It gives every man fair play and allows the poor man a chance as well as the rich one. It is a tariff adequate to provide an abundant revenue, with a far lower rate of taxation on the people than would be possible under a tariff framed for protection alone. Moreover, it is a flexible tariff—not framed on the sole principle of keeping foreign goods out of the country, but framed to suit the conditions of the people of all classes, and allowing for modifications as conditions change. It is a Canadian tariff, and it is framed to suit Canadian interests, without regard to what other people think, or other people do. It is not a slavish imitation of United States protection, or British free trade. It is a part of a true national policy, for it is framed in the interests of the whole nation, and not of a part only. Under it, our manufacturers have flourished as they never did before. Under it the consumer is taxed less per capita than they ever were before. Under it the mechanics have more work, with better pay than they ever had before. Under it Canada has a bigger trade, a

larger revenue and greater prosperity than it ever had before. Do the people want a change? It is not likely.

"Adequate protection"—What is it?

Mr. McEvoy will redeem East Mid-

dlesex.

Mr. Borden's railway policy—What

is it?

There will be no Tory sweep in On-

tario this time.

The three R's—Register! Register!

Register!

Mr. Hyman's nomination has been

postponed, but the date of his election

remains the same—Nov. 2.

If you don't like Mr. Borden's trans-

portation policy, he can change it,

again.

The Dundonald racket has faded to

a whisper since the claquers found out

what Dundonald really meant to do.

The Hamilton Spectator announces

that "Hyman will be opposed in Lon-

don." Well, Well!

When his enemies say that Sir Wil-

frid is a sick man, the wish is father

to the thought.

Some of his opponents seem to take

it ill because Sir Wilfrid refused to

stay ill.

The majority of the Canadian manu-

facturers are satisfied with the Field-

ing tariff.

Montague can't get a nomination,

and Foster will fail to get a seat. Sir

MacKenzie Bowell is having his re-

venge.

Our local contemporary wants to

get away from Dominion issues. It

can't talk about nothing but the Ross

Government.

A section of the Tory press attacks

Sir Wilfrid Laurier as a French-Can-

adian because that's all it can say

against him.

Mr. Aylesworth has taken off his coat

in Durham and is working prodigious-

ly. The eminent counsel doesn't intend

to lose his first political case.

Over 1,600 increase in London's popu-

lation last year. London has no reason

to kick against the Laurier Govern-

ment, and it won't kick.

Ex-Mayor Avery, of Stratford, gave

some of his party friends a deserved

rebuke at Mount Brydges yesterday.

Blackguarding Mr. Ross is a poor pol-

icy in Middlesex, where he is best

known.

"The Premier appeared to be in

poor health. He had a haggard, worn

look. Since his last appearance in this

city, some years ago, Sir Wilfrid has

aged notably, and seemed to lack

that buoyancy and healthful vigor

which was formerly his."—London

Free Press.

What object is there in publishing

such nonsense? The Premier is not

in poor health; he is not haggard and

worn-looking. His friends in London

were delighted with his appearance. He

is somewhat thinner than in the last

campaign, but his eye is bright, his

voice strong, his form erect, and his

movements alert. He eats heartily and

sleeps soundly. He will be 63 years old

on Nov. 20, and there are few men of

his age who carry their years so well.

He is wisely husbanding his strength,

but the strength is there.

SUICIDE OF TRAPPED BEAR

Butted His Head Against a Sharp-

Edged Rock.

Burlington, Vt., Oct. 12.—When

traces of a bear were discovered re-

cently near Searsburg, Allen Briggs,

jun., of that place, took down his gun

and started out on a hunt. Allen had

previously sighted cub tracks, to which

MYSTERIOUS DEATH

OF WILLIAM DEE

His Wife Held by the Coroner

—Some Strange Stories

Told by Neighbors.

Ingersoll, Oct. 12.—As the result of

an inquest held by Dr. Neff, of Ingersoll,

and a jury at the village of Salford last

night, Mrs. William Dee is detained in the

charge of Chief Wright, of Ingersoll. No

charge has been lodged against her, the

authorities simply saying that it is necessary

to detain her in view of certain facts

that were brought out concerning the

death of her husband, William Dee, who

died under suspicious circumstances this

morning.

Dee and his wife lived alone in a

house about a mile west of Salford.

Dee took his breakfast at 9 o'clock in the

morning, and shortly after he was

taken with convulsions, and died after

a number of neighbors had arrived.

Death had evidently resulted from

strychnine poisoning. Evidence brought

out at the inquest showed that the

married life of the two had not been a

pleasant one. Mrs. Dee, in her exami-

nation, declared that he had ill-used

her, and Mrs. Kennedy, a neighbor, de-

clared that last summer Mrs. Dee had

declared that she would kill her hus-

band if she got an opportunity. Mrs. Dee

went down to Mrs. Kennedy's place

when her husband took ill, and

receiving Mrs. Dee's threat she im-

mediately asked the woman if she

had given her husband poison. Mrs. Dee

replied that she had no desire to

do away with her husband, and denied

that she had given him anything ex-

cept a cup of tea, she having put the

milk in and sugar. The whole

section is greatly worked up over the

affair. Only two witnesses were ex-

amined at the inquest, Mrs. Dee and

Mrs. Kennedy, and after the jury had

conferred for a short time they de-

clared that Mrs. Dee was in charge of

her, and she was taken to Woodstock

jail. The jury also ordered a post-

mortem examination to be made of

the body. The inquest will be re-

sumed at Salford on Monday night.

Dee was about 45 years of age, and his

wife is about 35 years. They have

no family. Dee, it seems, had been to

the cheese factory early in the morn-

ing, and had sat down to his break-

fast as soon as he returned, taking ill

immediately after.

GREAT BRITAIN**MUST DECIDE****Left to Her to Say What She****Will Give Her Colonies in****Way of Preference.**

London, Oct. 12.—The Glasgow Her-

ald says it is time that the issue be

put directly to the people of this coun-

try. Great Britain must make up her

mind what she is prepared to give in

the way of preference before calling a

conference. Any other course would

be unfair to the colonies, whether it

involved one election or two.

ROSEBERY MISQUOTED.

The Chronicle says Mr. Chamberlain

is forever misquoting the speech in

Leeds, in which Lord Rosebery spoke

of "some sacrifice" as necessary in

order to obtain the boon of a strong

and united empire. It was as the

context shows of sacrifices of British

monopoly in the political administrative

sphere of which he was thinking. There

are many problems awaiting discussion

in this sphere, priority of which must

be decided. The Liberal party in a policy

ABSOLUTE

SECURITY.

Genuine

Carter's

Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy

to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE.

FOR DIZZINESS.

FOR BILIOUSNESS.

FOR TORPID LIVER.

FOR CONSTIPATION.

FOR SALLOW SKIN.

FOR THE COMPLEXION.

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

POLITICAL NOTES

South Huron Liberals Nominate E.

Fraser, of Brucefield.

The Reformers of West Elgin meet at

Dutton on Friday to nominate a candi-

date, and the Conservatives meet at

the same place on Monday for a simi-

lar purpose.

Mr. Aylesworth has entered upon ag-

gressive work in Durham, and pro-

poses to make a thorough educational

campaign of it. The brilliant counsel

is one of the most picturesque figures

in the Ontario field.

The Liberal convention for the south

riding of Huron took place at Hensall

on Sunday. Hon. C. E. Hyman gave a

short address before proceeding with

the ballot. Mr. E. Fraser, Brucefield,

was the unanimous choice.

OTHER NOMINATIONS.

Tuesday's nomination: Liberal—

South Huron, E. Fraser; North Renfrew,

Thomas Mackie; Victoria and Hallibur-

ton, R. C. McMillan; St. Catharines,

J. M. Schell; Carleton, J. E. Cald-

well; Conservative—Leeds, Geo. Taylor;

Haldimand, P. R. Lalor.

At a union labor meeting Tuesday

night at Brantford, Mayor Halloran

was nominated and accepted the nom-

ination as candidate for the labor party

to the contest in the Brantford riding

at the coming elections.

COFFEE HOUSE OR SALOON

The London Scheme of Combating

the Liquor Evil.

Chicago, Oct. 11.—Coffee houses of the

English style may be established in

Chicago to fight the saloons.

The M. M. Parkhurst, superintendent

of the Citizens' Association, has suc-

ceeded in interesting the committee

on temperance and prohibition of the

Methodist Rock River Conference in ob-

serving to the city in England.

According to the plans of the com-

mittee, funds will be advanced to per-

sons who desire to start coffee houses,

and the respective proprietor

will be given a supervision of the labor

party will be given money proportionate

with the amount of liquor competition.

Mr. Parkhurst says the English plan

of coffee houses is a model saloon.

The plan is to have a room some un-

practical, said Mr. Parkhurst. "Not this

mean to criticize him for his action in

the liquor evil. It is a sin inherent in

liquor must either be abused or let

alone. There is no half way.

"Our greatest enemy is the American

liquor dealer. He is a man who has been

educated in the public schools. He

is a well-dressed fellow and is using

fine things. We are selling dandy dress-

ing below the cost of manufacture. Whis-

kies 50, 75, 90, 100, 125, your choice

at 100 a year. B. E. Keenleyside, 134

Dundas street.

HIGH-GRADE

AXMINSTERS

A large shipment of High-Grade English Axminsters

has just been received, and they are handsomest designs

and latest colorings that have ever been imported. Pur-